19 1956

Blood Pressure Control Studied

Post + Times Herald P.1-A

Mon. 11-26-56

Washington, D.C.

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Veterans Administration announced last night the start of large-scale drug research in high blood pressure.

The studies, to be conducted at six VA hospitals, will be coordinated here at the agency's Mount Alto Hospital by Dr. Edward D. Freis, specialist in hypertensive disorders.

Dr. Freis said the study is aimed at finding out just how well the newer drugs control high blood pressure, and whether they can prevent hardening of the arteries, heart attacks, strokes and other complications of high blood pressure.

In addition to Mount Alto, four other VA hospitals are geared for the studies, with the sixth still to be chosen. The other four are in Iowa City, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Chicago West Side, and Richmond.

The drugs under test include resperine, a tranquilizer; hydralazine, a powerful dilator of blood vessels; and pentolinium tartrate, chlorisondamine chloride and mecamylamine hydrochloride. The last-named three are synthetic compounds that block transmission of nerve impulses to the blood vessels.

Patients admitted to the six hospitals for treatment for high blood pressure, Dr. Freis explained, will be divided into three groups. These will be the mild, the moderately severe and the severe cases. According to their medical needs, they will be given reserpine alone; reserpine and hydralazine, and reserpine plus one of the nerve-blocking drugs.

The studies will be continued even after the patients are discharged to their homes, he said. This will include daily blood pressure readings, and frequent return to the hospitals as outpatients for rechecks.

At the year's end, the patients will return to the hospitals for a battery of laboratory tests to determine their response to the treatment.

It may be another year, however, before final results of the studies may be made available to the medical profession and the public, Dr. Freis said.

DR. E. D. FREIS
. . . heads drug study

Boy Babies More Often Are Freaks

Herald Tribune

Tues. 11-13-56

New york

Trend Indicated In Health Study

P. 1

By Earl Ubell

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 12.—Male babies are more likely than females to be born freaks, a Ne wYork City Health Department study reported today.

But the scientists warned that the investigation is a preliminary one, as they gave the results to the opening session of the American Public Health Assoication's annual meeting.

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In another survey reported at the same meeting, New York State Health Department researchers said that health services seeking to prevent the death of newborn babies should concentrate their prenatal care generally on those women who had already lost children in childbirth and who are over thirty-five.

To Continue Study

The conclusions seemed to be in line with the city research, which also found the suggestion that older women and women who wait longer before getting pre-natal care produce more children with congenital malformations.

Although the city's pilot study was based on only 486 births, the investigators announced they will follow up in the near future with research on 3,200 births. In the major research they will do what they did in the pilot survey: Find the birth certificates of freak children and compare the histories of those children with the ones whose certificates are just after those of the malformed children in the medical records.

While in the "control" normal children, 126 wereboys and 117 were girls; in the freak group 145 were boys and ninety-eight were girls. They had no explanation for this disparity, but they said they wanted to follow it up with additional studies. Other studies at other times have shown that generally more boys are born than girls, and that the death rate among newborn boys is slightly higher than among girls.

12,000 Feet Up in Peruvian Andes

Land Almost Free of Heart Disease Studied by Smithsonian Scientist

Post Mon. 12-17-56 P.1

By Albon B. Hailey
Staff Reporter

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Washington D.C.

Picture a land virtually free of heart disease, where the adult male has about half the body fat of the average American GI, where blood pressure decreases with age instead of going up.

There is such a place, according to Marshall T. Newman, physical anthropologist at Smithsonian Institution. But, he adds, you're probably better off where you are.

Newman is conducting a study of strange people living in just such a spot—12,000 feet up in the Peruvian Andes.

The Smithsonian scientist is seeking to get a "before and after" study of a dietary experiment among the 1700 Vicos Indians, who have lived for hundreds of years in the high, cold valley under self-imposed isolation.

Newman's interest was drawn to the Vicos, who until recently lived under something like Sixteenth Century Spanish feudalism, because they have been biologically isolated for so long there has been little if any marriage outside the tribe.

Because of their similarity—95 per cent of the Vicos have the same blood type—controlled nutrition studies can be made.

Newman found the Vicos men sturdy, strongly muscled and possessing huge lung capacities for working at high altitude. The children, however, showed evidences of poor nutrition and intestinal parasites which hold back their growth.

Bone mineralization, which increases about 50 per cent in American children between the ages of 7 and 17, apparently stays at a "dead level" in Vicos children until they are about 15, Newman said.

The Vicos exist on a low fat diet and evidence points to deficiencies in calcium and vitamins A and B, Newman explained. He said there is not much tuberculosis among the Indians, but they do sufer such respiratory ailments as bronchitis, pneumonia and colds.

Several cases reported as epilepsy might be, instead, convulsions brought on by intestinal parasites, Newman believes.

Mon. 12-17-56

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Few of the Vicos know how old they are, because they "don't observe birthdays the way we do," he said. Some attempts to start registering births were made in 1930 at a lowland Spanish Mestizo township, he said.

Washington D.C.

Scientists studying the Vicos at a 36,000-acre plantation leased by Cornell University have determined that approximately 13½ per cent of the almost purebred Vicos are 50 or older. Newman said this compares favorably with the American average of 19½ per cent.

P. 3A

As an anthropologist, Newman is primarily concerned with the Vicos' stature, about five feet for adults. He has made height, weight, muscle and skeleton measurements on 200 Vicos schoolboys and men.

MARSHALL T. NEWMAN

In addition to learning to live at 12,000 feet, the 45-year-old scientist, who lives in Brandywine, Md., found the initial phase of his study complicated by:

- The Vicos' recurrent half-legend that all foreigners, particularly North Americans, are "cutters of throats."
- The Vicos' reluctance to be photographed because they believe a camera looks through them, undresses them and exposes liars.

The Vicos, who speak the ancient Incan language, Que chua, rather than the Spanish of the Mestizos who have been their overlords for generations, are not warlike, Newman said.

Although the average mean temperature in Vicos country is 50 degrees, the Indians still spurn heat and prefer to sleep on porches of their adobe, red-tiled roof homes.

Newman, who returned in July from a four-month study to set up a program of administering vitamins to supplement the Vicos' meatless corn-and-potato diet, said he planned to return to Peru for a follow-up study in three years. This time he plans to take Mrs. Newman with him.

Since returning to his sea-level Brandywine home, Newman's deep breathing habits he picked up in the Andes have been keeping his family awake nights. Newman said he found himself "blacking out" at times because he wasn't "gulping" enough air. He reflected that he'll have to pick up the habit all over again when he goes back.

19 1956

Surgeons Have New Way To Check Loss Of Blood

Journal + Guide Sat. 10-20-56

Norfolk Va.

By HARRY BERGMAN

SAN FRANCISCO — (INS)— A new, radioactive method to prevent deaths due to loss of blood on the operating table was disclosed last week at the 42nd Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons in San Francisco.

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The technique, outlined by a research team from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school, was credited with enabling doctors to ascertain the amount of blood in a patients body more quickly and accurately than by present means.

P. 20

THE NEW method was declared to be especially appli cable to persons undergoing heart operations in which a considerable depletion of blood can take place, calling for rapid replacement.

Prevailing techniques rely on estimating the blood loss by visual means or by weighing blood-soaked sponges.

* * *

THE PENNSYLVANIA research group, headed by Dr. Donald B. Rochlin, reported that in the method it has perfected the patient's red blood cells are "tagged" with radioactive chromium.

Blood is channeled through an exterior circuit and a counter something like a Geiger mechanism. The rate of the count is proportional to the blood volume, according to the research teams paper which stated:

• • •

"THE METHOD appears applicable to use in the operating room with those patients in whom it would be advantageous to know the circulating blood volume at any moment during a surgical procedure."

The report added that the technique would be particularly adaptable to a heart-lung machine because it could be fitted directly into the equipment which takes over the blood-pumping and breathing functions of a patient in certain types of extremely delicate surgery.

DR. ELIOT LEAVES U. S. CHILD BUREAU

Times p. 32 m

New York

Director to Head Harvard's Maternal Health Unit — Hailed by Eisenhower

Fri. 11-9-56

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The resignation of Dr. Martha M. Eliot, chief of the Children's Bureau, was announced late today by the White House.

She will become professor and head of the Department of Maternal and Child Health in the Faculty of Public Health, Harvard University.

Dr. Eliot has been associated with the Children's Bureau for thirty years, has been an official in it for twenty-five years, and for the last five years has been its chief.

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President Eisenhower said in accepting her resignation:

"I trust you take with you the deep satisfaction that you have so rightfully earned for the splendid leadership you have given over the years to the cause of better health and welfare for children, not only in our own nation but around the world. Your contributions to this cause have been invaluable."

Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also issued a statement expressing "deep personal regret" at Dr. Eliot's departure.

"She has shown imagination, energy, courage and great ability," he said. "Dr. Eliot has enhanced the tradition of the bureau in keeping the nation sensitive to the needs of children."

Her resignation is effective Nov. 15. She is 66 years old.

Dr. Eliot's announcement today was a surprise to her staff at the bureau.

Dr. Eliot is the fourth in a succession of outstanding women who have headed the Children's Bureau. Her predecessors were Julia C. Lathrop, 1912-21; Grace Abbott, 1921-33, and Katharine F. Lenroot. 1934-51.

If the precedent set by these appointments is followed, the new chief of the bureau will not be a political appointee, but a woman promoted from the top echelon of the present staff.

JOINS HARVARD STAFF: Dr. Martha M. Eliot, who has been appointed as head of the Department of Maternal and Child Health.

Dr. Eliot's service with the bureau had one break. From April, 1949, to April, 1951, she served as assistant Director General of the World Health Organization, Switzerland. For years she has been an internationally recognized leader in the health field. She is the United States representative on the board of the Untied Nation's Children's Fund.

Dr. Eliot was born at Dorchester, Mass., of a family noted for producing educators, clergy and writers.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University and originator of the "Five-Foot Shelf," was a distant relative. Her grandfather was first president of Washington University in St. Louis.

Her, father Christopher Rhodes Eliot, was a Unitarian minister, as is a brother, Frederick May Eliot. Her brother also is author of books on the Unitarian faith and president of the American Unitarian Association. T. S. Eliot, the poet, is her first cousin.

She received her A. B. degree at Radcliffe in 1913 and her medical degree at Johns Hopkins in 1918. She served as a pediatrician in several hospitals before joining the Children's Bureau in 1924 to direct one of its first researches—on the prevention and control of rickets in children. As a result of her work, millions of children have since been swallowing cod liver oil. These researches were done at Yale.

A later and more spectacular program of the Bureau further helped to make Dr. Eliot widely known. She was in charge of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program of World War II. Under this program the wives and babies of 1,500,000 service men received medical care through a subsidy provided by the Federal Government.

The program was authorized by Congress and signed into law on March 18, 1942. About 85 per cent of the cases benefiting by it were maternity ones. By Nov. 1, 1946, the program had paid the medical costs for 1,000,000 births.

Dr. Eliot's work in making thsi program a success has been credited with moderninging cost accounting in hospitals and with stimulating this counrty's "bumper baby crops" that started at that time and have continued since.

Headed Health Group

In 1947 Dr. Eliot was the first woman to be elected president of the Public Health Association. The organization then had been in existence seventy-two years.

In resigning her post today, Dr. Eliot left as her last major pamphlet a forty-year history of the bureau.

The last chapter of the pamphlet was entitled "To the Future." It concluded with the following words:

"Each new generation of children brings its own problems—problems which require new approaches, new inventiveness, new counter measures—and above all new knowledge and greater skill on the part of adults.

"All of these things are of the future—the children are the future."

Heads Harvard Department

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—Dr. Eliot was appointed today as professor and head of the Department of Maternal and Child Health at Harvard University. Dr. John C. Snyder, dean of the School of Public Health, made the announcement.

Dr. Eliot will assume her duties Jan. 1. She will succeed Dr. Harold Coe Stuart, who has headed the department since its founding in 1927. He asked to be relieved of administrative duties to concentrate on research in child growth and development.

Two other women hold professorships at Harvard. They are Cora Du Bois, an anthropologist, and Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, an astronomer.

Leukemia Society Announces Awards

NEW YORK CITY, N Y. — Recipient of the Robert Roseler de Villiers Awards were announced today by the Leukemia Society.

In recognition of their outstanding contributions in research to find an effective treatment or preventive measures for leukemia, Drs. Leon Orris Jacobson, director of the Argonne Cancer Research Hospital and professor of medicine University of Chicago; and John F. Loutit, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment Harwell, England, will receive the awards on Nov. 7 at a ceremony to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel, New York City.

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World

During World War II, Dr. Jacobson was director of the Health Division of the Plutonium Project of the Manhattan District at the University of Chicago, and from 1945 to 1951 was dean of the Division of Biological Sciences. Currently, he is a member of the Advisory Committee of Isotope Distribution of the Atomic Energy Commission.

P 2

Dr. Loutit will long be remembered for his work in advising the Netherlands Medical Administration and SHEAF on the feeding and rehabilitation of the starving civilian population of the Netherlands following World War II. Since 1947, Dr. Loutit has been director of the Radiobiological Research Unit of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, England. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Among the speakers at the ceremony will be Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York and Dr. William B. Castle, Harvard University Medical School who will present the awards.

Atlanta Ga.

Leukemia, at the present time, incurable — and always fatal, is now the fifth largest killer of children, according to the Department of Health, New York City.

In New York City alone, leukemia kills more children than traffic accidents and since 1953 has increased over 20 per cent. It is no longer a rare disease but a growing threat.

Here are some typical increases measured over a ten year period: U. S. 70 per cent, France 123 per cent, Norway 165 per cent, Switzerland 87 per cent.

The Leukemia Society, Inc., 67 Wall St., a non-profit organization, is devoted entirely to finding an effective treatment or preventive measure for this incurable disease. Besides the Robert Roseler de Villiers awards, the society is actively engaged in carrying on the work to raise funds for leukemia research and fellowships to support physicians studying in the field of hematology.

Fr. 11-2-56

The society is currently engaged in running a campaign to raise $50,000 to carry out a more extensive research program. Last year grants-in-aid were made to research projects in Madison, Wis.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Houston, Texas; New Haven, Conn.; and Bristol, England. Current plans call for at least five grants-in-aid this year for projects in the United States and Europe.

Oldest Human At 167 Seeks Rich 6th Wife

Advertiser P. 1

Thurs. 9-20-56

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—A tiny Indian from Colombia who may be the oldest man in the world, came here today to let scientists try to find out if he actually is 167 years old as some persons have estimated.

An airline stewardess who got a marriage proposal on the plane that brought him from Miami found it hard to believe that Javier Pereira could be 167.

So did newsmen who saw him gesturing at them as he came off the plane, and then mimicking them as they took notes about him.

A scientist in Colombia who is an expert on human age has said physical tests prove Pereira is more than 120 years old. Other estimates have placed his age as high as 167.

SHADES OF BOLIVAR

The Indian is said to remember

Advertiser P. 7-A
19
Thurs. [illegible]-56
Montgomery
Ala.

WORLD'S OLDEST HUMAN?

Four-foot, four-inch Javier Pereira, reputed to be 167 years old, is assisted from airliner after arriving in Miami from South America. He said the "road was rough" on his trip—apparently not realizing he was flying. Pereira drinks when he can **get it,** smokes when he can, has outlived five wives and says his secret **for longevity is to never worry.—AP Wirephoto**

things that happened in the days of Simon Bolivar, the Latin American liberator, who died in 1830.

An 86-year-old woman in his native village reportedly remembers that when she was a little girl Periera was already an old man. And his last grandson is said to have died 15 years ago—at the age of 80.

Pereira himself has no idea how old he is. He can't read or write, speaks a mixture of ancient Spanish and his native Indian language.

A shrivelled 4-foot-4 and 75 pounds, Pereira has skin like well-tanner leather and his jet-black hair has only a touch of white. He wore a gray suit with a blue shirt, and sported a red flower in his lapel.

Pereira reportedly has been married five times and is looking for a sixth—"A fat wife, and one who can support him."

Pereira went to New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, to be studied by specialists in human longevity and ailments of old age.

Colombian doctors have said that while his wrist joints and radial artery are those of extreme age, his blood circulation is that of a young man.

Awards Given To Help Promote Palsy Research

Daily World Wed. 11-7-56
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Awards of more than $700,000 for a four-year investigation into the causes of cerebral palsy and mental retradation have been made to Yale University School of Medicine and to Brown University, Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, announced today.

P. 6

Dr. Burney said these awards mark the beginning of a large co-ordinated research program which, during the next 10 to 20 years, will attempt to identify factors responsible for such disorders as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, blindness and deafness.

Brown and Yale universities are the first of a dozen or more institutions that are expected to join in this research program. Yale's grant for the first year is $107,799; Brown University is receiving $97,633.

The Surgeon General said plans contemplate that more than $1 million yearly will be awarded to medical institutions under the program of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

When the full roster of participating medical institutions has been achieved, it is expected that more than 6,000 persons will be studied annually. Mothers, infants, and children will studied over a period of several years. The data to be collected by the participating medical institutions will include complete family history, pregnancy and prenatal histories, a detailed account of events at birth, and a complete physical and psychological history of each child during his initial stay at the hospital. Infants who show signs of stress, defects in development, or neurological problems will be selected for followup and will received periodic psychological and neurological examinations. Scientists anticipate that more than 600 infants in this over-all study will be found to be affected by neurological disorders.

It is expected that these studies will clarify the rôle of heredity brain injury and brain hemorrhage, lack of oxygen, difficulty in breathing, prenatal and postnatal infections, and anemia of the newborn in the development of neurological disorders.

Claim to Age of 140 Plus Gets Common

Sunday Tribune
Sun. 11-4-56

BY ROBERT YOUNG

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Nov. 3 — The recent highly publicized visit to the United States of a wizened ancient from Colombia recalled that the old man's claim of great age is not unique by any means.

19
P. 1
Chicago, Ill

After a thoro examination, New York medical authorities concluded that the 4 foot 4 inch South American Indian well might be 150 years old. He professed to be 167. But, the admitted lack of a scientific, fool proof method for determining the exact age of any adult gave interest — if not credulity—to a worldwide list of "oldest living" individuals who thruout the years have given Methuselah a run for his money.

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Mahmud Eivazov, 148 [he says], a soviet farmer, who recently turned down a pension.

[United Press Photo]

In Backward Countries

Needless to say, the Russians have claimed "oldest living" honors along with credit for inventing the telephone and radio.

Sunday Tribune

Last June, newspapers in Brazil reported the death of a citizen aged 150, Java and Pakistan also have each recently lost a sesquicentenarian. And in Egypt there's a man who asserts he is 200. He complains that his 80 year old son isn't giving him enough food.

Sun. 11-4-56

Much longer ago, Denmark noted the death of a 146 year old, the National Geographic society recalls. A classic case in geriatric literature, this man was enslaved by Algerians at 68, escaped, joined the Danish navy at 84, and maried at 11[illegible]

19
Chicago, Ill.

Everybody Now Older

He died in 1772 at a time when man's life span was considerably shorter than it is today. As recently as 1850, the average life expectancy of an American was only 37 years. Today, the average American man lives 66.6 years, seventh best to males in the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, and England and Wales. The American woman's span of 72.7 years is second only to the Dutch.

P. 7

Despite a much lower average life expectancy, the Russians claim victory in the battle of extremes. Three years ago, soviet newspapers announced the death of a woman said to be 180.

On Government Support

Another report of a 148 year old farmer in Azerbaijan prompted a 12 year old boy of Cleveland to write to the Russian government for verification. The official reply, which reached the lad last spring, said that the 148 year old was indeed alive and reigning over a family of 152 persons. The farmer, moreover, had recently turned down a government retirement pension.

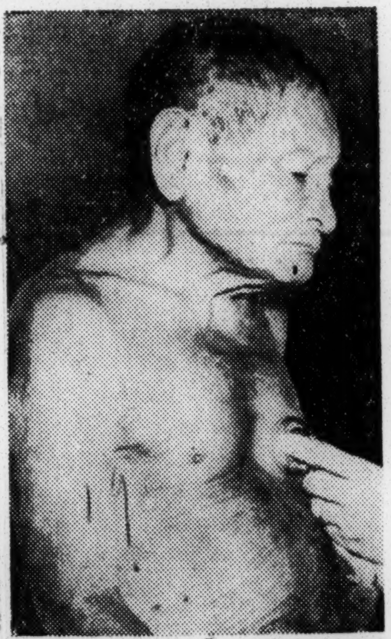
A persistent rumor — often officially denied — holds that the Black sea region offers the best climate for long life. One aged Turk, who visited the United States shortly before his death in 1934, outlived 11 wives to the reputed age of 160. Bulgaria, also on the Black sea, points to a younger female counterpart who survived five husbands and left 34 children.

Evidences of Youth

Many of the world's oldsters have displayed feats of vigor. Early this year in Lucknow, India, a 111 year old woman cut her third set of teeth. Her family held a reunion to celebrate. Another Indian, said to be 176, grew a new crop of black hair as well as new teeth.

The secrets of longevity, revealed by those who should know best, range from maintaining "an unworried heart and a loving wife" to eating a daily ice cream cone. One aged woman in Denmark attributed her triumph to the fact that she's never taken a vitamin pill or a bath.

Anyone unwilling or unable to follow such advice, can take comfort in a pronouncement of Samuel Johnson's. "A long life may not be good enough," he worte, "but a good life is long enough."



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Javier Pereira, 167 [he says], a Colombian Indian, being examined by doctors, who found him in good shape.

19 1956

Heart Cripple Saved

Afro-American

By LYDIA T. BROWN

NEWPORT, R.I. — "Deep freeze anesthesis," the skill and proficiency of two surgeons and the generosity of his townsfolk combined last week to exorcise the spectre of death from the immediate future of a local nine-year-old "cardiac cripple."

P. 5

The residents of Newport, "the City by the Sea," learned from an address of Dr. John B. Grow of the National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Col., that "deep freeze" anathesia had permitted "miracles" to be performed in heart operations at a scientific meeting in Providence, R.I.

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They recalled the case of Lionel McCalla, a local boy, born with a hole in his heart the size of a nickel, called a "intraventricular septal defect."

Baltimore, Md.

This affliction caused a short circuit in the normal flow of Lionel's blood, and forced him virtually to be a cripple, always under the threat of sudden death.

Sat. 2-4-56

All his life the lad had watched from his window other children joyfully playing games dear to a child's heart in which he could not participate.

CONTACTED BY a daily newspaper, Dr. Grow, with the assistance of Dr. Leland Jones, Providence, R.I., surgeon, offered to use without remuneration the latest operation techniques on Lionel if he could be sent to the National Jewish Hospital in Denbe, where facilities would be made available for the operation free.

Newport residents, forthwith, raised $700, the sum needed to send Lionel, with his aunt who had raised him, Mrs. Florence Smith; his special nurse, Mrs. Maxine Turner; and Dr. Leland Jones, by airplane, to the hospital in Denver.

Last Friday, through the wonders of television, persons in Newport were able to watch the two heart specialists correct by operation the defect in Lionel's heart.

THY FIRST encased the boy in shaved ice, which caused his body temperature to drop from normal to a temperature which slowed the circulation of the blood to a trickle and lessen the body's demand for oxygen to the brain.

LIONEL McCALLA

This technique permits the operating surgeon to stop circulation, lay the heart open and close the defect visually. The heart cannot be out of circulation more than four of five minutes,' which meant that Dr. Grow and Jones had to work under the utmost speed.

Thus while Lionel was in "deep freeze," Dr. Grow sewed shut a hole three quarters of an inch in diameter between two chambers of the boy's heart.

* * *

SEVERAL DAYS later, it was disclosed, Lionel, with the aid of his aunt and his special nurse, was able to walk down the corridors of the hospital and eat three big meals daily.

"He is as hungry as a bear," Mrs. Smith told the AFRO. "God bless Drs. Grow and Jones who performed the operation," the aunt added.

She pointed out, however, that she had been cautioned by the surgeons that only time will tell if the stitches closing the hole in Lionel's heart will stop short-circuting of the blood completely and permit the boy to live a normal life.

Doctors 'Freeze' Boy To Operate in Heart

Herald Sun. 1-22-56

Miami, Fla.

DENVER —(AP)— A special nurse said Saturday 9-year-old Lionel McCalla of Newport, R.I., "seems to be doing fine" after a 6-hour heart operation.

Two doctors performed the operation at National Jewish Hospital to correct a condition afflicting the frail little boy since birth.

P. 13-d

Lionel was placed in "deep freeze" anesthesia so that all circulation through the heart could be halted while surgeons stitched up a hole in the wall separating the two lower chambers of the heart.

This defect had prevented a normal circulation of blood through the heart and led to over-exertion of the organ.

After the Providence, R. I., Journal-Bulletin carried a story about Lionel recently, readers contributed $700 to help pay for his trip to Denver by plane, An aunt, Mrs. Florence Smith, came with him.

Herald
Sun. 1-22-56
P. 13-d
Miami, Fla.

LIONEL McCALLA
. . . a cold ordeal

Higher Education Faces Problem, Folsom Declares

Daily World P. 1
Sun. 6-17-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Marion B Folsom, secretary of health, education, and welfare, today made the following statement:

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Higher education in this country faces an increasingly serious challenge. Already, there is national concern over the need for increased numbers of scientists, engineers, teachers, medical researchers, technicians, nurses, and other trained personnel. The unprecedented enrollment increases now crowding our elementary and secondary schools will soon be moving into post-high school education. Within 15 years, the number of students in colleges and universities is expected to be almost doubled.

While higher education is the responsibility of States, localities, and private groups and institutions, comprehensive planning on local and national levels is urgently needed.

The president has already acted at the national level. He has appointed a committee of distinguished citizens to make a broad-scale study of education beyond the high school.

The first major recommendation of this committee calls for the establishment of a similar Committee on Education Beyond the High School in each state.

The administration has reviewed this recommendation and strongly supports it. Accordingly, I have transmitted to Congress legislation to authorize appropriations of $800,000 to encourage and assist each State in establishing the proposed committees.

These funds would be distributed among the States, on the basis of their respective populations, to encourage studies, conferences, planning and action to meet increasing needs in the field of post-high school education. These State committees not only would help coordinate planning within each State but they also would provide a means of effective nationwide liaison with the President's committee.

Frozen Blood May Save Future Lives

Journal & Guide
Sat. 1-14-56

BOSTON — (INS) I A British blood specialist and an American researcher holds out the possibility that blood taken from a person today may be frozen by new techniques to save lives of unborn generations.

19

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Patrick L. Mollison of London's Postgraduate Medical School and Dr. Ivan W. Brown, Jr. of Duke University, said the new technique involves mixing red blood cells with glycerine and keeping the mixture at 80 degrees centigrade below zero.

P. 3

* * *

THEY TOLD a joint session of the International Society of Blood Transfusion and the American Association of Blood Banks at Boston's Hotel Somerset that "indefinite" preservation of blood now appears possible.

$126,525,000 five-point program—

Ike asks millions for fight on killer cancer

BY MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP)—President Eisenhower asked Congress today to vote $126,525,000 for basic research to penetrate the "dark mystery" of cancer and to combat other leading killers.

News P. 1

The request was made in a five-point program laid before the legislators in a special message calling for "a renewed and reinvigorated attack on our health problems."

Birmingham Ala.

Eisenhower told the lawmakers:

Thurs. 1-26-56

"The nation in recent years has made notable advances in the unending struggle against disease and disability. Human suffering has been relieved, the span of man's years has been extended. But in the light of the human and economic toll still taken by disease, in the light of the great opportunities open before us, the nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could summon to the cause of better health."

EISENHOWER DID not renew his request of last year for federal reinsurance of health insurance—a proposal which ran into opposition from the American Medical Assn., on grounds it might be an opening wedge to socialized medicine, and got nowhere in Congress.

Instead, Eisenhower said the administration is considering legislation to permit pooling of risks by private companies.

He said this might offer "broader benefits and expanded coverage on reasonable terms in fields of special needs."

"But," he added, "if practical and useful methods cannot be developed along these lines, then I will again urge the enactment of the proposal made last year."

Eisenhower called for action in five general areas, providing for:

1. A 28 per cent increase in federal funds for basic medical research to a total of $126,525,000.

2. A new program of grants—$250 million over the next five years—for construction of medical research and training facilities. This money would go to state, local and private institutions with a provision that they must supply "at least equal amounts in matching funds."

3. Further steps to meet health personnel shortages. No specific amount was recommended here, but Eisenhower said the number of physicians being graduated from medical schools is barely keeping pace with the increase in population, and that the number of dentists and nurses is diminishing relative to population.

4. Action to strengthen certain other basic health services throughout the nation.

His fifth point was that of meeting costs of medical care and embraced his plan possibly to submit later legislation for pooling of insurance risks.

UNDER THIS ITEM, the president also recommended that Congress authorize a separate program through which the federal government would match funds expended by the states and localities for medical care for the indigent aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and dependent children.

19

In noting progress already made in the medical research field, Eisenhower singled out "the widespread use of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine within the past year alone." He said it "has proved highly effective in reducing the threat of paralytic poliomyelitis to many of our children."

P. 4

EISENHOWER noted that a current program providing federal funds to assist the states in providing free Salk vaccine for many children and expectant mothers will expire Feb. 15. He recommended an extension to June 30, 1957, and appropriation of $30 million to complete the program.

The stepped-up research program which he recommended would provide:

For cancer, $32,437,000; heart disease, $22,106,000; mental illness, $21,749,000; arthritis and metabolic diseases, $13,345,000; neurology and blindness, $12,196,000; infectious and parasitic diseases, $9,799,000; dental disorders, $2,971,000; and $11,922,000 for general research programs of the National Institutes of Health.

He made no reference in the message to his own heart attack last Sept. 24.

ON THE POINT of health personnel, Eisenhower renewed the call, sounded in his health message last year, for enactment of legislation to provide for (a) a five-year program of grants for training practical nurses; (b) traineeships for graduate nurses, and (c) authority to establish traineeships in other public health specialties.

As for strengthening basic health services, the president called for, among other things:

Sickness Surveys—He said the last comprehensive survey of illness in the United States was made 20 years ago, and that since then American medicine has experienced the most rapid and dramatic changes in its history. He recommended that Congress authorize the Public Health Service to conduct new surveys.

Expansion of Medical Care Facilities — Extension for two more years of the federal-state program to aid in construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities was recommended. The budget calls for a $19 million increase in funds to accomplish that.

MENTAL ILLNESS — The president renewed his call for authorization of a new program of mental health project grants aimed at improving the quality of care in mental institutions as well as putting administration of such institutions on a higher level.

Water and Air Pollution—Eisenhower recommended strengthening of the Water Pollution Act expiring on June 30. He also appealed for a substantial increase in funds to broaden the research attack on air pollution, including smog, by nonfederal institutions as well as by the Public Health Service and other government agencies.

Food and Drug Administration—A "significant increase" in funds to provide for expansion of the agency's staff was recommended.

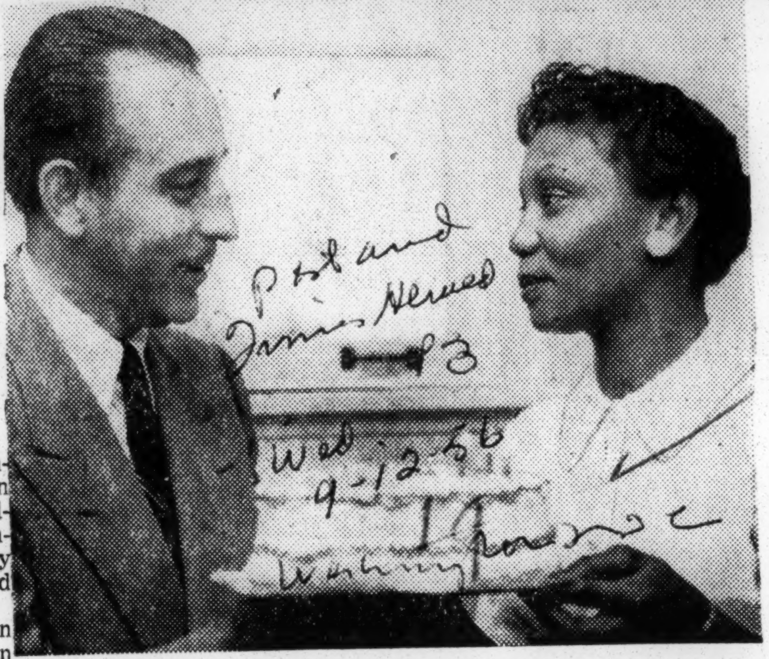
19

PUBLIC HEALTH Aspects of Civil Defense — The president noted that he has included funds in the budget to strengthen research in this field for dealing "with any civil defense emergency that may arise."

Veterans Medical Program—About half of $53 million requested in the budget for construction and improvements at Veterans Administratin facilities would go for replacement of old hosptials, the president said.

Eisenhower said the attack on health problems "should be a characteristically American partnership—a partnership in which private and governmental enterprise are joined to advance the national welfare."

"The important role of the federal government is to provide assistance without interference in personal, local or state responsibilities," he said.



Post and Times Herald P3

Wed 9-12-56

Washington D.C.

Staff Photo

Miss Martina Hall, who marked the fourth anniversary of a serious heart operation yesterday, receives a cake from Dr. Charles Hufnagel, who performed the operation.

Patient Fetes 4th Year Of Rare Heart Surgery

Post and Times, Herald

Martina Hall, 34, 1213 Raum st. ne., whose heart contains the first artificial aortal valve ever installed, celebrated her "birthday" with her doctor yesterday.

P. 3

Dr. Charles Hufnagel, the Georgetown Hospital surgeon who invented and performed the operation that replaced a defective valve in Miss Hall's heart with a thimble-size one of plexiglass, was at the hospital with a dozen or so others to pay tribute to Miss Hall's courage.

Wed. 9-12-56

The operation she pioneered has been successfully performed hundreds of times since Miss Hall underwent the three-hour surgery on Sept. 11, 1952.

Miss Hall, a graduate practical nurse, has been working at the hospital in various capacities since about three months after her operation. Besides her present duties in taking electrocardiograms, she makes sure she talks to many who come to Georgetown to undergo valve operations such as hers.

Washington 1

'I still have to take it easy on the stairs," she says, "but I play golf once or ~~twice a~~ month. And I like to 'socialize' with my friends."

If the operation had not been invented, doctors say, she could have been dead by now.

Among the several "birthday" gifts from the doctors and nurses at the hospital was one from Miss Georgette Hadreas: a set of monogrammed handkerchiefs in a red leather case.

Miss Hadreas is at the hospital getting ready for an operation like the one Dr. Hufnagel performed on Miss Hall four years ago yesterday.

1 9 1956 COLORADO

Call. 4, 1
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 9-7-56

19d
Colo

WINNER.— Lillian Stafford, 15, a patient at National Jewish hospital in Denver, receives her ~~grand~~ champion ribbon for her conservation scrapbook from Robert Buck, Denver 4-H agent. ~~This~~ pretty young lady competed successfully with 239 Denver children in the annual 4-H contest. Miss Stafford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stafford of 311 East 34th St., Houston, Texas, undertook the 4-H project as part of her program at the famous, free, nonsectarian medical center for tuberculosis and chest disease. The motto of the hospital is: "None may enter who can pay; none may pay who enter." Patients are accepted without regard to race, religion, or nationality.

Call
Fri. 3-23-56
P. 1
Kansas City, MO.
19 Colo

LIONEL DIES.—Despite his courageous fight for life, 9-year-old Lionel McCalla, who underwent a delicate heart surgery at the National Jewish hospital here, died Thursday morning, March 15. He was flown to Denver from Rhode Island in January and underwent the deep-freeze operation which at the time was described as a success. Death was caused by intractable heart failure.

19 1956 D.C.

HOW YOUR DOLLARS HELP

Visiting Nurse Helps Couple During Crisis

P. A39

Evening Star

Mrs. Etta Puller had been bedridden for six years, the victim of arthritis and hypertension, when her husband, who cared for her, fell and injured a hip.

Washington, D.C.

A social worker contacted the Visiting Nurse Association, who arranged for a wheelchair for Mr. Puller so he could get around the house and care for his wife.

The Visiting Nurse Association also sent a nurse to see if they might help in other ways. The nurse called the District doctor, who ordered an X-ray for Mr. Puller.

49 D.C.

Items 10-4-56

The nurse also asked the District doctor for orders to teach Mrs. Puller, who appeared to be helpless, exercises and self care.

With this help, Mrs. Puller regained enough muscle power to move around in bed, bathe herself, and do other things for herself. She can sit on the edge of the bed now. She has learned to crochet. She is following the nurse's instructions in regard to the diet left by the doctor, and is losing weight.

A pulley has been arranged on the bed which she is using to develop more strength in her muscles. The next step is to get her from the bed to the chair. Her husband is walking again.

The Visiting Nurse Association is one of the agencies sharing in the United Givers Fund. Because of their help, Mrs. Puller was able to change a life of hopeless boredom into one of some self-reliance and interest.

Your contribution to the United Givers Fund will help others like Mrs. Puller help themselves through the care and ministration of agencies like the Visiting Nurse Association.

P A 39
Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Items 10-4-56
49
D.C.

REGAINING HER HEALTH—Mrs. Etta Puller, a victim of arthritis and hypertension for six years, is assisted in strengthening her arm muscles by Mrs. Donna Jones of the Visiting Nurse Association. Contributions to the United Givers Fund will help Mrs. Puller even more.—Star Staff Photo.

19 1956 FLORIDA

Reaches Miami, Doomed to 365 Days of Pain

Herald Fri. 8-31-56 Miami, Fla.

7-Year-Old Faces Ordeal With a Smile

P. 1-C

By DENNE PETITCLERC
Herald Staff Writer

Alice Mae Frazier, a 7-year-old Jacksonville Negro girl, faces a year of hard pain and agonizing immobility.

It's going to be tough for an active, energetic child to stay quietly in bed that long; a year is 365 endless days when you're that age.

Five months ago, Alice was a playful child, living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Frazier, at 5597 Highway Ave., Jacksonville. She was the baby of a family of five children.

Then one day she had a sore throat, and a little low fever developed. The fever made a pain in her arms and legs and she became very weak. Her knees became badly swollen, and her legs thinned noticeably.

ALICE

At Duval Medical Center in Jacksonville, the doctors diagnosed the pain as rheumatic fever, crippler of children. The disease attacks the joints and heart valves and sometimes kills.

After five months in a hospital bed, doctors decided Alice needed more specialized treatment. But her father, who also is disabled from diabetes and does yard work, is very poor. There was no money for further medical treatments.

But the medical center and the Duval Heart Assn. and other service organizations set to work. Winn-Dixie Stores (Kwik Chek) donated a private plane.

Thursday, Alice was flown to Miami, and entered the National Children's Cardiac Hospital, 4250 W. Flagler St. She will receive treatment of specialists without cost.

And Alice, as she came from the plane entered into her year of pain—the toughest year of her life—with one important thing—a smile!

19 1956

GENERAL

Over 15,000 Died In Auto Accidents Last Year

Daily World Tues. 4-24-56

Atlanta, Ga.

19

General

HARTFORD, Conn. -- In 1955, ore than fifteen thousand indi-iduals didn't return home after ie pleasures of the weekend. Ac-ording to figures recently pub-shed by the Safety Service of The 'ravelers Insurance Companies of Iartford, Conn., 15,730 Americans 'ere killed in weekend traffic ac-idents.

Of last year's traffic fatalities, nore than one-fifth occurred on aturday.

The reasons for this record num-er of weekend highway fatalities ie in the motoring habits of the merican public. Every highway in he nation has its Saturday share f that portion of America bound nd determined to arrive at its veekend destination in time for linner, even if the trip's last 60 niles must be covered in an hour lat. Too frequently, the strain and atigue of distance driving are ig-nored in anticipation of ample re-axation at the journey's end.

Then, too, our highways continue to be filled with those drivers whose idea of relaxation is an extra drink or two "for the road."

Millions of dollars have been spent by Federal, state and municipal authorities in an effort to provide better and safer roads. Additional millions are spent by insurance companies and other private organizations for programs of safety education.

Nevertheless, the weekends of 1955 saw more persons killed and injured on our highways than ever before. It wasn't the fault of the road systems; it wasn't the fault of safety education campaigns. It was the fault of pleasure-bent individuals striving to go too far, too fast, for a weekend's enjoyment.

How to reduce this record total of killed and injured? What is desperately required is the immediate, unceasing cooperation of every American in possession of a driver's permit.

An aroused awareness of the weekend highway peril, plus continued realization of this danger is the only way to reduce the weekend-fatality figures for 1956.

ALBERTA:

The Rarest Blood

Newsweek P.54

Mon. 5-7-56

Dayton, Ohio

About three years ago an Indian woman, Mrs. Clara l'Hirondelle, was brought to Misericordia Hospital in Edmonton, Alta., for an operation. Doctors discovered that she had a rare type of blood, in which a number of chromosomes were missing. Only four other persons in the world were known to have this type; two in the United States, two in England. A Red Cross investigation revealed that 23 members of Mrs. l'Hirondelle's family also had it.

A year ago Mrs. l'Hirondelle and her sister provided blood for transfusions that saved the life of a baby in Redwood City, Calif. Last week, after a hairbreadth race with death, Mrs. l'Hirondelle's blood again saved a life.

A few hours after the birth of "Baby Boy"–his parents asked that their name not be used–in Oshawa (Ont.), General Hospital, doctors noted that he was developing a deadly jaundice condition and needed transfusions. He was rushed to the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto where it was discovered that his blood was of the rare type.

Indian Blood: While the desperately ill child was kept alive by a mixture of bloods blended to as close an approximation of the type as possible, a long-distance telephone call alerted Dr. D.I. Buchanan, Red Cross medical director in Edmonton. He and a nurse drove 400 miles over country roads and a mountain trail to Mrs. l'Hirondelle's home in the foothills of the Rockies.

Within 36 hours of the baby's arrival in Toronto, they were back in Edmonton with a bottle of the precious blood. It was put aboard Trans-Canada Airlines' night plane for Toronto, more than 1,700 miles away, and picked up at Malton Airport early the next morning. Less than two hours later the two days' old baby was receiving a transfusion.

At the week end "Baby Boy" was resting comfortably and doctors foresaw no complications.

All-Out Fight on Disease

Post + Times Herald P.20

How strong a fight the United States will make on disease in the coming year is now being decided in the Senate-House conference on the bill for medical research. The Senate on Tuesday voted approximately $183 million for the National Institutes of Health. The House had voted $135 million. The larger appropriation was made as a result of strong recommendations from many distinguished medical scientists, including the cardiologists, Dr. Paul Dudley White and Dr. Irving Wright, and the cancer specialists, Dr. Wendell Stanley, a Nobel prize winner, and Dr. Sidney Ferber, an outstanding authority on leukemia. These and other witnesses representing the major fields of medical research testified that manpower and research facilities were available to make effective use of the funds asked.

Fri. 6-8-56

If the larger appropriation is not maintained, some promising and exciting forays in what the Senate Appropriations Committee called the "grand national strategy of medical research" will be weakened. One of these is the use of chemical compounds in the treatment of cancer. Another is a crash program against arteriosclerosis, proposed by Dr. White. In view of the great loss of manpower and economic productivity and the widespread grief and unhappiness that the big disease enemies cause, we hope that the conferees will authorize a full scale research offensive against them.

Washington, D.C.

Study Of Medical Ethics

Daily World P.1

Most Operations Worth Half The Payment, Physicians Told

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 5-25-56

CHICAGO — (INS) — A university of Illinois Professor and surgeon says most operations are worth "about half what the surgeon gets for them."

Dr. Lindon Seed, speaking in Chicago Wednesdty night at a panel discussion at the society for the study of medical ethics, said:

'Let the free enterprise system work as it should and the surgeons will be cut down to size. For the last 50 years the surgeon has been riding the crest of the wave, but the end is in sight."

Dr. Seed, Dr. Edmund F. Foley professor of medicine at the U. of I., and Dr. Herbert Ratner, Oak Park Health Commissioner and Associate Professor, Stritch School of Medisine, were members of a forum on fees.

PATIENT NOT CHEATED

Dr. Seed stated, however, that the patient is not cheated on surgical fees, explaining that diagnosis, pre-operative and post-operative care make up the rest of the charge, often split by the surgeon and the general parctitioner.

He added that competition is too great and too well qualified for high surgical fees to continue much longer.

LINE DRAWN

The panel drew the line between ethical and unethical fee-splitting on the basis of whether or not the attending physician actually took part in treating the patient.

Seed pointed out that when fee-splitting was stopped in Columbus, Ohio, surgical fees stayed high, the only difference being that the surgeon got all of the fee, instead of sharing it with the referring doctor.

BIOLOGIST GIVES BIRTH RATE VIEW

Times-Picayune

Population Increases as Wealth Grows, Claim

Fri. 8-31-56

By FRANK CAREY

Associated Press Science Reporter

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—A Michigan biologist said that "it is a common fallacy that increased wealth reduces the birth rate."

New Orleans, La.

"It is the other way around," Dr. Lee R. Dice of the University of Michigan told the annual convention of the American Institute of Biological Sciences convened at the University of Connecticut.

Declaring that dangerous consequences—such as starvation and a general weakening of the population—could result in any country where the number of people became greater than resources available to support them, Dr. Dice said:

Population Increases

"It has been proposed that by increasing standards of living, birth rates will go down. The place for concern is in the fact that birth rates are continuously going up with standards of living, and death rates are going down. This means that the population rates are increasing almost two-fold."

In the United States, he said, overpopulation does not exist at the present time, except in some local areas, but he added:

"Our population is growing rapidly, however. Considerable apprehension exists, consequently, that within a few decades our country also will have become overcrowded."

Other Reports Given

Among other reports to the biologists' meeting:

1. Air Force scientists are working on a new chemical which they say holds promise of helping protect clothing and textiles from destructive effects of fungi, while at the same time having certain advantages over present antifungal preservatives—including the advantage of being colorless.

Dr. Alton E. Prince and researcher Sam Bakanauskas of the Air Research and Development Command, Wright Air Development Center, said the chemical is a fluorine compound, synthesized by a scientist of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

New 'Rain Coat'

2. The Army has developed a chemical "rain coat" in the form of a water repellent to be used in connection with fungus killing chemicals applied to sand bags, tentage, knapsacks, tarpaulins and other military items, to prevent deterioration.

Army researchers said the water repellent makes the fungicidal treatment last longer—thus increasing the service life of the equipment. In fact, they said, lower concentrations of fungicides than ordinarily used are made possible.

They declared this latter fact is important in that fungicides in use today contain copper and other ingredients that might be in short supply in the event of a national emergency.

Scientist Says Birth Control Will Better Living Standards

Eagle Thurs. 7-19-56 P.1

Tulsa, Okla.

NEW YORK — The quicker world birth rates drop, through the spread of birth control the faster world living standards will rise, a leading American scientist declared recently.

Mankind will have the technical know how in the next century to feed and clothe a world population three times its present size, but the world will be a more desirable place to live in if voluntary control levels off population growth at a lower figure, said Dr. Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Brown and two other Caltech scientists have been presenting to the principal executives of American corporations a "speculative projection" of the supply-and-demand picture of mineral, energy, food and manpower resources in the year 2056.

The scientists have predicted that world population would rise in the next hundred years to 7 billion persons, although it could go as high as 30 billion. To provide adequately for a population of this size is technologically possible they have concluded, but would require extra ordinary effort.

Eagle P.2

In an interview published June 29, in Planned Parenthood News, journal of the U.S. birth control movement, Dr. Brown stressed the importance of voluntary family limitation in achieveing the projected machine civilization of 2056.

"The population projection of 7 billion was based in part on the assumption that the use of contraceptive techniques would become widespread during the course of the next century," he declared. "I believe it is essential in this day and age for us to support birth control in every way possible.

Doctor Creates Substitute Ears

Post + Times Herald P.20

Fri. 9-14-56

Washington D.C.

By Nate Haseltine
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Substitute ears made from the patient's rib cartilage and nurtured for months under his abdominal skin, were described here today by a Newark, N. J., plastic surgeon.

The finished products, transplanted to the ear site, take hold and serve, for cosmetic appearance at least, as life time ears. Some 60 have already been successfully grafted for persons born with only one, or no ear.

Dr. Lyndon A. Peer, who operates a clinic in Newark, gave the latest progress report on his work here today, in closing thes cientific session of the four-day, 10th Biennial Congress of the International College of Surgeons, at the Palmer House.

The "coarse texture" of the substitute ear, he said, is "objectionable" to the patients or their parents at the start. But child and parents soon "become well satisfied" when they find it passably unnoticeable to others at ordinary conversation distance, he added.

Dr. Peer said he obtains his starting material, the relatively heavy rib cartilage, from within the chest wall. This he hraves off into fine chips, which he sad can be packed like wet grains of sand in two halves of an ear mold of vitallium metal. The metal mold is perforated with holes.

Welded Under the Skin

In the next step, he takes the joined mold and pockets it under the skin of the abdomen. Here, for about five months, the patient's own body tissues grow through the holes and weld the separate shavings into the compact form of an ear.

During transplantation, the substitute ear is first grafted flat to the patient's head until body processes anchor it properly. Finally, the plastic surgeon cuts the proper part of it free so that it juts out like any normal ear.

Dr. Peer said that he prefers to start the ear-making when the child is about 3½ years old, so that it will be completed well in advance of the patient's start of schooling. Where the child has one good ear to start, its substitute counterpart is made only slightly larger.

Later, he said, when the normal ear outstrips the substitute one in growth, some more plastic surgery is done to reduce the size of the growing ear. This reduction is a relatively easy job for any plastic surgeon, he said.

Bladder Cancer Cure

At another session, Dr. Vincent Vermooten of Dallas, Tex., reported his early success in controlling bladder cancers with stitchings of nylon thread impregnated with radioactive cobalt. His first such patient, given the operation four years ago, is now well and free of cancer, he reported.

Since that first try, he reported, he has used the technique on 21 others. Five have since died, two from causes other than their cancers. The rest, excepting one, are well and free of their disease for periods ranging from three months to four years. The exception, he said, is one man who is still alive but shows signs of continuing cancer.

Colorful convocation services, with induction of new members, concluded the meetings here tonight. Highest honors were conferred on two internationally known surgeons, who were acclaimed master surgeons—in recognition of their pioneering works in the field of surgery.

Twenty-one other surgeons were inducted as honorary fellows of the college and nearly 700 others were made fellows, associates or junior members.

The titles of master surgeon went to Dr. Rudolf Nissen, professor and head of the department of surgery, University of Basel, Switzerland, and Dr. Felix Mandl, director and surgeon-in-chief of the department of surgery, Franz Josef Spital (hospital), Vienna.

Among the honorary fellows of the college, inducted tonight, was Dr. Charles S. White of Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., often called the dean of Washington surgeons. Qualified fellows of the United States section, ICS, inducted here tonight included five Washington surgeons They are Drs. George J. Ellis, Irvin Feldman, James P. Murphy, John K. Quinlivan and Saul Schwartzbach.

Report Is Made On No. One Killer

Journal + Guide

Sat. 9-22-56

Norfolk, Va.

Areas With Highest Deaths Have Many Italians And Greeks

P. 13

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A "map" of U.S. heart disease which has been released by the Public Health Service shows death rates for the nation's No. 1 killer are higher in northeastern and far west states than in the Deep South and plains states.

Dr. William H. Stewart of the service's National Heart Institute, told International News Service the heart death pattern seemed to follow historic American immigration waves.

* * *

HE POINTED out the areas with the highest death rates also had the larger share of Italian, Greek and Jewish immigration while those areas with the lowest heart disease death rates were largely settled by English, Scandinavian and German stocks.

The former group is usually designated as Mediterranean peoples and the latter as Northern European.

* * *

THE HEART study, made for white males and females in each state, was described as "the starting place for more detailed, more revealing investigations."

According to the map, some states, notably New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey, had heart disease death rates twice as high as states like New Mexico, Arkansas and Kentucky.

* * *

AND WHILE female death rates ran considerably below male death rates for each state, the map showed female rates were highest in the Northeastern states and lowest in the South and plains states.

Dr. Stewart said urban-rural factors were not able to account for the state-by differences observed.

* * *

THE EXPERTS also discounted the possibility the state and regional variations reflected differences in methods of diagnosis or reporting rather than real, objective differences.

Other factors considered in an effort to account for the differences were diet, exercise and stress.

Meat for work

It took the average American worker just 19 minutes to earn a pound of meat last year. In 1919 at the clost of World War I the time required was 44 and one-half minutes, while in 1954 the meat average was a little more than 21 minutes. Pork now requires 15.7 minutes of working time while beef takes a little over 21 and one-half minutes. Back in 1919 pork stood at 46.3 minutes and beef took 42.5.

19 1956

GEORGIA

Clean-Up Paint-Up Parade Sat.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 6-1-56

The Northwest Atlanta Business Association takes pride in announcing the kick-off of their 1956 Clean Up, Paint Up campaign, Saturday, June 2nd, 10 a. m.

The area was the first place winner of the $1,000 in the city wide contest last year. This was accomplished through the team work and cooperation of all merchants and residents of the Northwest Atlanta area. The prize money won last year has been used for civic improvements; waste paper baskets, and park equipment. This area is going all out again to keep the Northwest area, Atlanta's cleanest section.

Circulars will be distributed to the homes of residents of this area and will include a coupon that can be filled out by the resident after they have completed the cleaning up of their home and premises. Winning coupons will be drawn at a later date for 21 useful prizes to be donated by Northwest Atlanta merchants.

A parade is scheduled for Saturday, June 2nd, 10 a. m. Leading the parade will be the famous 40 and 8 train, following will be Miss Atlanta, Miss Georgia and one of the leading contenders for the title of Miss Dixie; following will be floats and dressed up vehicles representing scores of Northwest Atlanta businesses, also racing cars and Atlanta Cracker Baseball players. Included in the parade and also scheduled for short speeches along the parade route are Archie Lindsey, chairman of the County Commissioners; W. T. Knight, and Colie Whitaker, City Alderman. Also participating in the parade, will be many school children of the Northwest Atlanta area. Favors will be given to the children along the parade route.

The parade will start at Marietta Street and Northside Drive, and will proceed down Marietta to Ponders, where Mr. Lindsey will speak, then down Marietta to Wallace, turn left to State Street, and then left to North Avenue to Hemphill, then left on Hemphill to 10th St., where Mr. Knight will speak.

Daily World

The parade will then proceed down Hemphill to 14th Street, left to Howell Mill Road and then right on Brady Ave., to Marietta Street, and right on Marietta St. to Ashby St., then left on Ashby to Bankhead, and left on Bankhead Ave. for four blocks. The parade will then stop for a talk by Colie Whitaker. The parade will then proceed down Bankhead Avenue to Northside Drive, and then left to Marietta Street and the point of beginning.

Fri. 6-1-56

Immediately proceeding the parade, a "Soap and Water Brigade" will be put into action by the Northwest Atlanta Merchants. Two chemical companies are donating and distributing a specially made detergent to be used in scrubbing and deodorizing the sidewalks in the area. The City of Atlanta Fire Department will cooperate with the people in cleaning and flushing the streets.

Each and every resident and business man in the Northwest Area is invited to attend and take part in the parade and clean up campaign and keep Northwest Atlanta the cleanest section of the city.

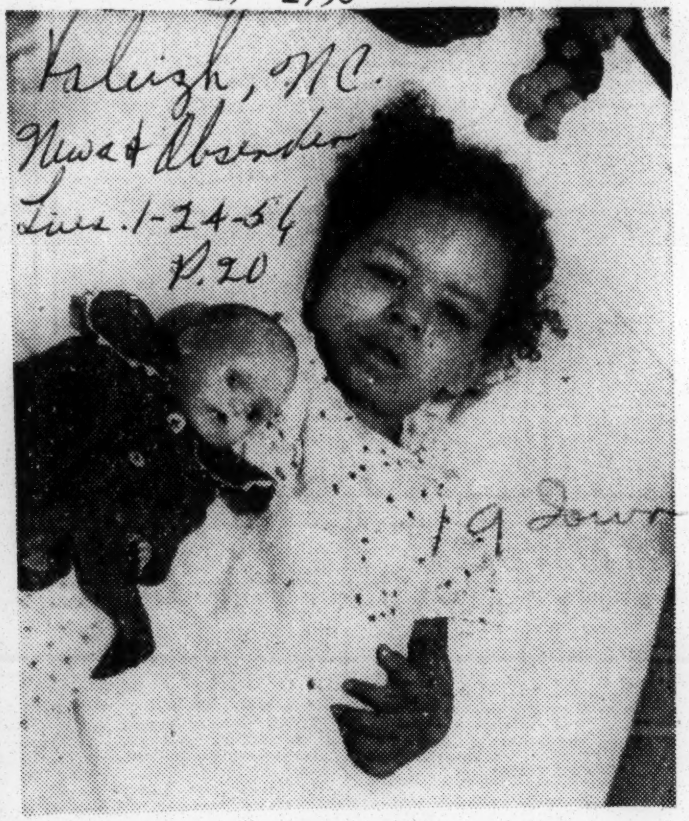
19 1956 ILLINOIS

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-18-56
p13

19
Ill.

MISS DOROTHY MAE STEVENS, the human icicle, who five years ago was found in Chicago almost frozen to death, demonstrates her new limbs as she takes Nurse Grace Radford for a ride in her wheel chair. The 28-year-old woman recently had an operation to remove both legs below the knee and all the fingers on her right hand.

19 1956



Raleigh, N.C.
News & Observer
Tues. 1-24-56
P.20

19 Iowa

SURVIVES SUB-ZERO COLD — Vickie Davis, 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Davis of Milwaukee, Wis., appears to be making medical history by surviving a freezing which sent her body temperature to 60.8 degrees Saturday. The child, recovering in a hospital at Marshalltown, Iowa, was found along with her grandmother, Mrs. Fred Davis, in the grandparents' Marshalltown home where Vickie had been visiting. Authorities said it was 20 below zero outside at Marshalltown Saturday and nearly that cold in the house. (AP Wirephoto.)

'Deep Freeze' Baby May Make Complete Recovery

Call Fri. 1-27-56 P.4

Kansas City, Mo.

19

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia. —(INS.) —Two-year-old Vickie Davis, the "deep-freeze baby" of Marshalltown, Ia., is making medical history by recovering from a freezing that plunged her body temperature down to 60 degrees. The child's mother is white, her father a Negro.

Her apparent recovery was announced Monday by physicians at Evangelical hospital who said they believed Vickie's temperature of 60.8, taken at the hospital, was the lowest any human has survived.

The doctors said the little girl's temperature was 60 or 59 degrees when she was found frozen Saturday morning at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Davis, 48.

The most amazing thing is that Vickie may make a complete recovery.

The threat of possible amputation of her toes was diminishing and she showed her mental recovery by singing parts of "Davy Crockett."

Her appetite has also returned—even to he point of eating, of all things, ice cream.

In 1951, Dorothy Mae Stevens of Chicago survived a temperature of 64.4. But she had been on a drinking spree and physicians at that time said the alcohol in her system probably saved her life.

Vickie and her grandmother, whom she was visiting, were alone that Saturday morning when the temperature dropped to 24 degrees below zero.

An oil stove in Mrs. Davis' four-room cottage had been turned so low that it was nearly as cold inside the house as outside.

Both were found unconscious. Vickie was wearing only a T-shirt nightgown and her grandmother, fully clothed, lay with her head on the child's body.

Mrs. Davis' temperature dropped to 70, but it has since returned to normal.

Dr. J. J. Stegman, the first to examine Vickie, said both of the girl's arms were frozen up to her shoulders and her legs frozen up to her thighs. The left side of her face and head also were frozen.

She had almost no pulse and her breathing was at the rate of about 6 a minute.

Taken to the hospital and immersed in warm water, Vickie's temperature rose to a feverish 103 degrees but now is below 100.

Police have been unable to explain the circumstances under which Vickie and her grandmother were found. Mrs. Davis says she remembers nothing after watching a 10 o'clock TV news broadcast Friday night.

IOWA

Making Medical History

News & Observer P. 20.

Child Survives Freezing

Raleigh, N.C.

19

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two-year-old Vickie Davis appeared today to be making medical history by surviving a freezing which sent her body temperature down to 59 or 60 degrees.

Dr. Harold Sauer, Marshall County coroner, said the child's temperature rose to a feverish 103 degrees after circulation was restored but has now dropped to 100.

"She appears to be returning to normal and there is every prospect for recovery," said Drs. Sauer and J. J. Stegman. Normal is 98.6 degrees.

Tues. 1-24-56

The child was clad only in night clothes when found frozen and unconscious Saturday at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

Police said they found the door open and the oil stove low. It was about 20 below zero outside and "almost as cold inside," officers said.

The grandmother, clothed, was in a coma and was lying partly across the girl's frozen body. The grandmother also is recovering.

At the hospital, the child had a body temperature of 60.8 degrees. The physicians said it may have been as low as 59 degrees when she was found. The child had almost no pulse or respiration.

The girl was immersed in 70 degree water several hours. Her temperature rose to 80. She then was placed in a warm room. By 9 p.m. Saturday her temperature reached normal and then mounted to fever stage.

The treatment also included a heart stimulant, cortisone and antibiotics.

Dr. Sauer said amputation of the child's tose may be necessary but "it's too early to tell."

The physicians said as far as they know it is the first time a human has survived such a low body temperature. In 1951, Dorothy Mae Stevens of Chicago survived a temperature of 64.4.

The Davis girl also had been criminally attacked, the coroner said. A search for her assailant continues.

The child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Davis, have arrived here from Milwaukee, Wis.

19 1956

IOWA

Frozen Tot Beats Deep Freeze Girl

Defender Sat. 2-4-56

Chicago Ill. P. 1

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa — Medical men here last week surpassed the great feat of saving the life of Chicago's famous "Deep Freeze" girl — Miss Dorothy Mae Stevens — back in 1951.

This time they made history by saving the life of a two-year-old tot, Vickie Davis, whose body temperature had dropped to 60 degrees or lower. Both arms were frozen up to the shoulders, and her legs frozen to the thighs. The left side of her face and head also were frozen.

With the temperature registering 24 degrees below zero, Vickie was found unconscious last Saturday morning, lying on the floor beside her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Davis, 48, who also was unconscious.

An oil stove in Mrs. Davis' four-room cottage had been turned so low it was nearly as cold inside the house as outside.

Police were unable to explain the circumstances under which Vickie and her grandmother were found.

Physicians at Evangelical hospital said they believe Vickie's body registered the lowest temperature a human has ever survived. Mrs. Steven's body temperature dropped to 64 degrees.

At the hospital the little girl was immersed in warm water to restore circulation and her temperature slowly rose to 103 and then dropped to 100. The county coroner, Dr. Harold Sauer, said doctors expect her to make a complete recovery.

Defender

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Davis (an interracial couple) of Milwaukee, Wis., Vickie had been visiting her grandparents since Christmas. Her grandfather, Fred Davis, spent the night with a daughter and was not at home when the incident occurred.

P. 21

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Mrs. Stevens, who amazed the medical world with her recovery after being found frozen almost stiff in 12 below zero weather in 1951, is in Michael Reese hospital to undergo a series of operations. She entered the hospital three weeks ago.

Doctors at Michael Reese thawed Mrs. Stevens out but had to amputate both legs and the fingers from both hands.

She is expected to remain at Michael Reese for at least another month.

Tot, 2, assaulted, frozen, recovers

Afro-American P. 2

Baltimore, Md.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa — Two-year-old Vickie Davis appeared Monday to be making medical history by surviving a freezing which sent her body temperature down to 59 or 60 degrees.

Sat. 2-4-56

Dr. Harold Sauer, Marshall county coroner, said the child's temperature rose to a feverish 103 degrees after circulation was restored but has now dropped to 100.

P. 2

"She appears to be returning to normal and there is every prospect for recovery," said Drs. Sauer and J. J. Stegman.

Normal is 98.6 degrees.

* * *

THE CHILD, which had been criminally attacked, was found frozen and unconscious Saturday morning at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis.

Police said they found the door open and the oil stove low. It was about 20 below zero outside and "almost as cold inside," the officers said.

The grandmother, clothed, was in a coma and was lying partly across the girl's frozen body. The grandmother also is recovering.

AT THE HOSPITAL, the child had a body temperature of 60.8 degrees. The physicians said it may have been as low as 59 degrees when she was found. The child had almost no pulse or respiration.

The girl was immersed in 70-degree water several hours. Her temperature rose to 80.

She then was placed in a warm room. By 9 p.m. Saturday her temperature reached normal and then mounted to fever stage.

* * *

THE TREATMENT also included a heart stimulant, cortisone, and antibiotics.

The physician reported that amputation of the child's toes might be necessary but "it's too early to tell."

The physicians said as far as they know it is the first time a human has survived such a low body temperature.

In 1951, Dorothy Mae Stevens of Chicago survived a temperature of 64.4.

A search for the child's assailant is being conducted.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Davis, residents of Milwaukee arrived here Monday.

Record Freeze

Police examined the two figures sprawled on the floor of the little frame house in Marshalltown, Iowa, and called the undertaker. Despite a low-burning oil heater, the 24-below-zero cold had crept into the house. Mrs. Fred Davis, 50, and her two-year-old granddaughter Vickie had apparently been lying there all night (victims of assault or accident, no one is yet sure which), and their bodies were frozen rigid. But the woman suddenly moaned softly, and police rushed her and the child to the hospital.

Time

Mon. 2-6-56

A body temperature below 70° is believed to be fatal. Protected by layers of fat and some drinks of whisky, Mrs. Davis had a temperature of just 70°. But Vickie's temperature was 60.8°. No one in medical history had ever survived a temperature as low as that (a Chicago woman lived after a 64.4° temperature in 1951). Doctors had little hope of saving the child, but they decided to try. She was placed in a warm-water bath and given regular cortisone injections. As the water's temperature was increased, Vickie's body began to thaw. She moved slightly; then she cried. Three and a half hours after she was put in the water, Vickie was back in bed and able to swallow liquids. Mrs. Davis, with similar treatment, took five hours to thaw out.

Chicago Ill.

19 Iowa

X

Time

Chicago Ill.

Mon. 2-6-56

P. 74

Cy Ber

VICKIE DAVIS

Nine degrees past death.

Defender

Sat. 2-4-56

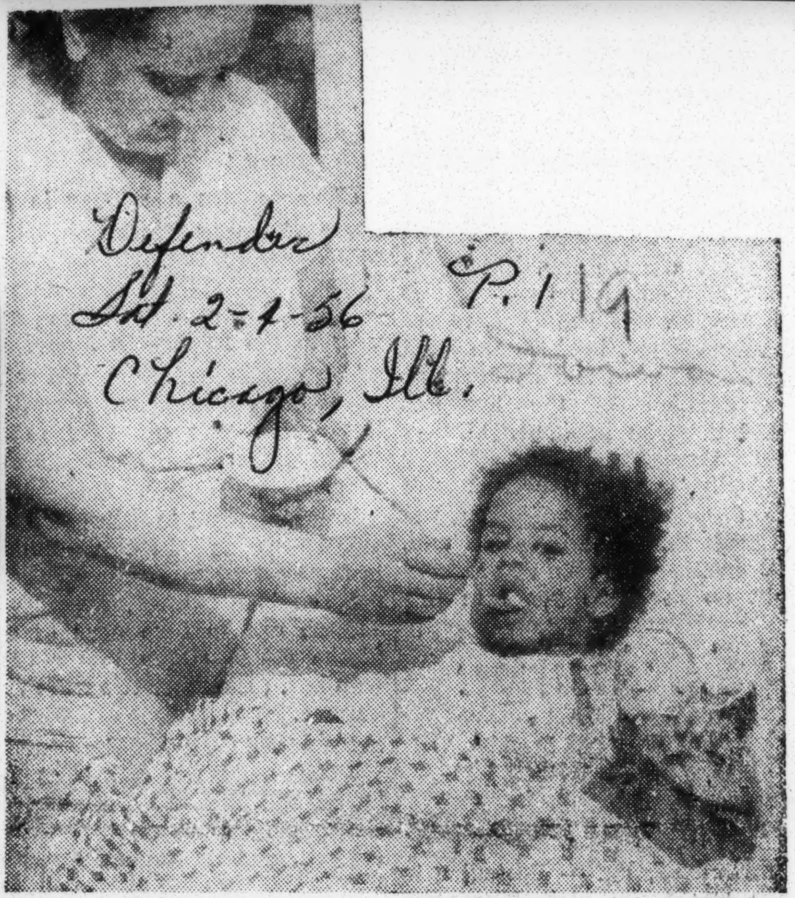
Chicago Ill.

DOROTHY STEVENS

19

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-4-56
P. 2

VICKIE DAVIS
Making miraculous recovery



Defender
Sat. 2-4-56 P. 1 19
Chicago, Ill.

DEEP FREEZE TOT: A few hours after being restored to normal after her body temperature plunged to 60 degrees, little two-year-old Vickie Davis was eating ice cream and had a hearty appetite. Shown here in Marshalltown, Iowa hospital, little Vickie, in 24 below zero weather, was found lying unconscious on the floor in her grandparents' home with both arms and legs frozen. Her face and the left side of her head also were frozen. Doctors say there is still some question of whether her toes will have to be amputated.

Marshalltown's Frozen Child Leaves Hospital; No Amputation Necessary

Bystander P. 1
Thurs. 2-16-56
Des Moines, Iowa

19

Marshalltown, Ia.—Vicki Davis, 2, has recovered sufficiently from her Jan. 21 "ordeal by freezing" that she has been released from the hospital.

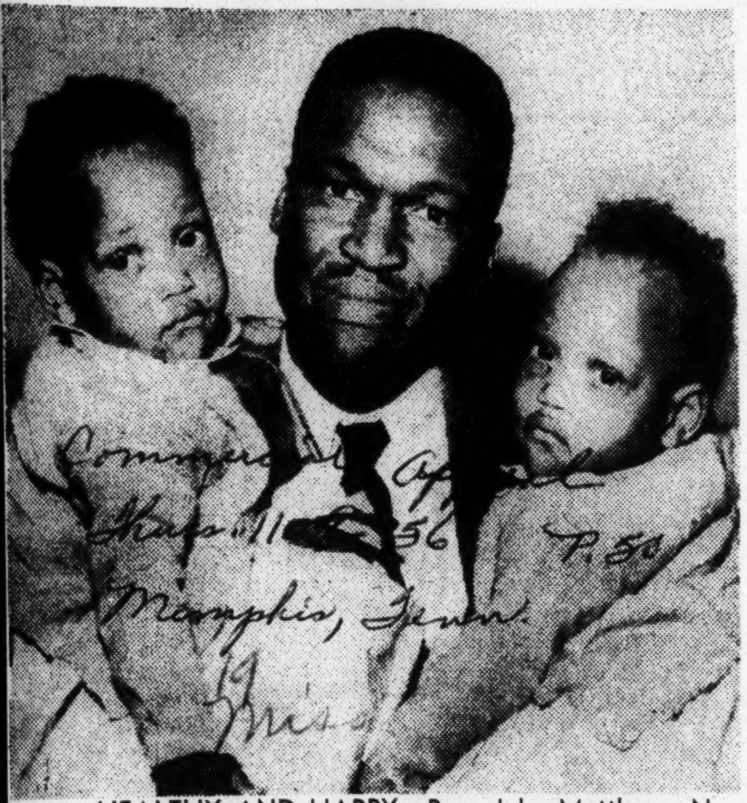
Blisters from the freezing will keep her off her feet for an additional time.

The child was taken from Evangelical Hospital over the weekend. She will be cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Warren, friends of her parents, until she is able to go home to Milwaukee.

Despite being frozen "like a cake of ice," the girl did not have to undergo any amputation. Her feet are extremely tender from the large blisters, but she is no longer bandaged.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Davis, are expected this coming weekend for a visit.

Vicki and her grandmother, Mrs. Fred Davis, 48, were found unconscious and frozen in the cold Davis cottage on the sub-zero morning of Jan, 21. A police investigation indicated that Mrs. Davis apparently fell with the child.



Commercial Appeal
Thurs. 11-8-56 P. 30
Memphis, Tenn.
19
Miss.

HEALTHY AND HAPPY—Rev. John Matthews, Negro of Indianola, Miss., proudly holds his daughters, Siamese twins who were separated by surgery. Linda and Lillian Matthews' fine progress is testimony to success of the operation performed at John Gaston Hospital. Linda is on the left.

—Staff Photo

Siamese Twins Doing Well Year After Operation

Commercial Appeal P. 30
Thurs. 11-8-56
Memphis, Tenn.
19

Linda and Lillian Matthews, Negro Siamese twins successfully separated a year ago, were back in Memphis yesterday for their final checkup.

The Indianola, Miss., children made headlines when physicians at John Gaston Hospital separated them by surgery.

Separated Year Ago

The daughters of Rev. John and Missouri Matthews of Indianola were born joined at the abdominal cavity and lower portion of the breastbone. They were surgically separated in October, 1955, when they were 5 weeks old.

"They have had their last checkup and the doctors tell us they are healthy and normal in every way," their father said.

Linda and Lillian look exactly alike but their personalities are quite distinct, their mother said. "That's how I tell them apart. Lillian is shy and quiet. Linda makes friends easily and she always has something to say."

Now 14 months old, the twins are very fond of each other. Lillian won't go to sleep unless Linda is lying beside her. Linda won't eat unless Lillian eats at the same time. Once in awhile they "fall out" with each other but the tiff doesn't last long, their mother said.

Both Are Walking

The twins are walking and putting on weight. Each tips the scales at 22 pounds.

"We are very grateful to the doctors," both parents said. "We're as glad as we can be that the girls are doing so well."

Rev. John Matthews is pastor of three small Baptist churches, the Union Star near Indianola, Bethlehem Baptist in Glendora, Miss., and Salem Baptist near Rolling Fork, Miss. The Matthews have six other children ranging in age from 3 to 13 years.

19

Daily World p.1
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 11-30-56

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY victims: Eddie Marshall Stephens and Robert Lee Stephens, two brothers in Washington, Ga. who are victims of Muscular Dystrophy and at this stage cannot walk. They had two other brothers who died as victims of muscular dystrophy, and during the past month their 18-year-old nephew died as a victim of this same disease. (Special Photo)

Over 200,000 Americans Have Muscular Dystrophy

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-30-56 p.1

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

A disease which Americans know so little about has emerged, as one of the nation's most drastic killers. It is Muscular Dystrophy of which more than 200,000 Americans are its victims.

The local Muscular Dystrophy Association, 951 Peachtree Street, N. E. is announcing a march which takes place tonight and Saturday of this week to end a two-week drive for funds.

M. L. Goldwire, executive secretary of the association has announced that Walter Leonard, local salesman is heading the Negro division of the drive. Mr. Leonard has pulled together groups from the colleges, schools and business institutions to help him during these two days.

VET ORGANIZATIONS

Among the groups helping are Inter-Fraternal Council at Morehouse and Morris Brown Colleges and the veteran organizations of these same institutions.

Mr. Goldwire said the knowledge of muscular dystrophy among Americans is limited, and that many people affected with the disease don"t know of its orgin or how to prefect a cure.

"Actually, there may be many cases here in Atlanta," Mr. Goldwire said.

TWO BROTHERS

Recently, when he made a trip to Washington, Georgia, he found two brothers, crippled by the disease.

"That had two other brothers," he said, "who died as victims of muscular dystrophy." He said there was an 18-year-old nephew who also died of the same disease.

Muscular Dystrophy is no respector of race, nationality, age or sex. More than two-thirds of its victims are children.

The battle against the disease began effectively only six years ago when Muscular Dystrophy Association of America was formed Out of this organization has developed a program of research aimed at wiping out the disease. But being a new organization, funds are limited. This accounts for the present appeal for funds by the local chapter.

The national organization has more than 75 research projects in the United States and abroad and is building a $2,000,000 institute for muscle disease which will be adjacent to the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center. Called the Muscular Dystrophy Center of America.

The Muscular Dystrophy compaign dollars fo for medical, research, patient care and clinics and public education.

Toward a Great National Health Drive

Inquirer

President Eisenhower's message to Congress proposing new Federal health programs is of vital interest to every human being in America.

Sat. 1-28-56

Outstanding is the President's plan for Federal aid toward enlarging construction of medical research facilities during the next five years. His suggestion for allotment of $250,000,000 in Federal funds for this purpose gains proper perspective through provisions that the projected Government outlay should be matched by "schools of medicine, osteopathy, public health and dentistry and other research institutions."

P. 8

In effect, then, the President envisages a $500,000,000 program over a five-year period to build up further means—greatly needed—to attack unsolved mysteries of disease: those of cancer, heart conditions, nervous ailments and the vast and growing problems of mental illness, to cite certain specific matters mentioned by Mr. Eisenhower himself.

Philadelphia, Pa.

In addition, the message again outlined proposals of his recent Budget Message for $128,525,000 — a 28 percent increase — for Federally supported research under the National Institute of Health in those fields; also in arthritis, metabolic diseases, neurology and blindness, infections and parasitic diseases, dental disorders and some other forms of general research. The message likewise repeats the President's recommendation for $30,000,000 to extend to June 30, 1957, the Salk vaccine program now due to expire Feb. 15, and outlines measures to strengthen and enlarge privately conducted health insurance.

Somewhat too quickly Mr. Eisenhower's new program has produced comments that he has drawn back from earlier proposals for the Government to underwrite—and thereby expand—health insurance. Since these proposals, affected by powerful opposition from medical bodies, have remained stymied in Congress it seems to us the President has wisely turned to other alternatives.

In essence he has now advanced a series of programs in which the Federal Government is to act as a partner rather than an overriding director, in numerous health fields.

The task of overcoming mysterious diseases and of improving the health of ALL of the 165,000,000 people of the United States is one of such vast proportions that Mr. Eisenhower's latest plans must be regarded as a beginning, but on sound principles whose aim is primarily to aid and spur faster progress. We need, for instance, only to consider the grim demands in the field of mental health to realize that the Nation has gigantic needs in that area that must be met.

Research requirements, highlighted by the President's own remark that so "much remains unknown," and many other health questions demand wider and better solutions. Far too long have vital proposals to improve national health been confused by fears of "socialized medicine."

Avoiding any experiments in socialized medicine, the essential steps to improve the health of the American people must not be blocked or obscured by excessive or unreasonable concern over plainly needed programs.

Mr. Eisenhower's message calls for a start toward a great, enlightened and effective attack on disease. Beyond Federal aid it is designed to stimulate measures of States, local communities, medical and scientific organizations. And it must be apparent to medical associations and to other agencies that lack of constructive progress to meet the Nation's health needs would be a likely cause to swing popular sentiment toward a big role of "Government in medicine."

National health problems are huge. They are growing. And insistent. The President's program of Government help and partnership stands clearly away from socialistic concepts. It offers a realizable program for a mighty health drive throughout the Nation. With the cooperation of all agencies, all groups, in the spirit of Mr. Eisenhower's message, that drive can and must go forward to great victories.

19 1956

NEW YORK

World-- Telegram + Sun
Tues. 1-31-56
P.5
New york,
N.Y.

N-Y
19

United Press Photo.

"FROZEN" BABY LIVES: Nurse Juanita Carpenter of District of Columbia General Hospital holds 5-week-old boy who is alive today after being found in what medical science calls a frozen state with a body temperature of 70 degrees. The infant was found on a doorstep two days ago. Doctors, who at first pronounced him dead, now say the boy has a good chance of survival but may have suffered some brain damage.

Fultz Quads Primping For 10th Birthday Party

Defender P. 20 Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-28-56

19-N-c

THE FAMOUS FULTZ Quads celebrate their 10th birthday May 23. Ready to sing a song are Mary Anne, at the keyboard and from left: Mary Louise, Mary Alice and Mary Catherine.

REIDSVILLE, N. C. — The world - famous Fultz quadruplets are all agog today in anticipation of their 10th birthday anniversary to be observed here on May 23.

Looking ahead to the occasion, one of them said:

"Every birthday we've had has been nicer than all the others."

The four sisters are Anne, Alice Catherine and Louise.

At the time they were born, they weighed only four pounds.

Today, however, they are normal, healthy youngsters, with the same interest and desires as other 10-year-olds.

They love to sing and dance and are showing an interest in learning to cook. A short time ago, they received a complete set of mixing bowls, saucepans, spoons, beaters, etc. They announced they would make their own birthday cake.

At school, where they are completing their fourth year, they are reported doing well. Louise, the recognized leader of the four, also is a leader in most school activities.

The quads reportedly drink only Pet milk.

19-N-c

Call P. 20
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-27-56

UADS PLAY BADMINTON.—The 10-year-old Fultz quads take time out from a game of badminton. The active quads love sports, and thrive on a healthful diet including Pet Evaporated Milk, which was the first—and only milk given them as babies and which they still drink at every meal. Anne, Louis, Alice, and Catherine are the world's only identical Negro quadruplets.

Health Progress Related At Public Health Meeting

Constitution P.32

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-30-56

SAVANNAH, May 29 (AP)—"If people were dying at the 1900 rate, there would be 1,500,000 additional deaths in the nation each year," according to one of the nation's leading authorities on public health and preventive medicine.

19

Dr. John A. Kolmer, director of the Institute of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in Philadelphia, told the Georgia Public Health Assn. meeting in Savannah Tuesday that the crude mortality (death rate) of 17.2 per 1,000 of 50 years ago has now been reduced to about 9.2 per 1,000.

He said that during this period there also has been an 80 per cent decrease in the over-all death rate of children under one year of age.

"Future decrease in these rates will depend largely on progress due to reduction of heart disease and cancer," he said.

Dr. Kolmer said that he is fully convinced that excessive smoking can lead to cancer. He also said it was the duty of private physicians to set the examples for their patients by avoiding excesses of any form.

J. Fred Ogburn, personnel director for McCormick and Co. of Baltimore, told the association that public health in Georgia needs to tell its story to the people. He said that the report card of a public agency is the quality of its public relations.

Public health work has been changing, especially in the past few years, the association was told by Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, dean of the School of Public Health, University of Michigan. In addition to the recent advances made in control of communicable diseases and the contrasting increase in the rates of heart disease, cancer and mental illness, Dr. Vaughan said that population movement and the growth of new industries are providing new problems for public health. He said that problems of water and stream pollution, air pollution and noise have increased.

An encouraging picture of the present status of communicable diseases was given to the association by Dr. Robert Korns, assistant commissioner for program development and evaluation, New York State Health Department. He pointed out that now most communicable diseases can be controlled and that the next step is toward making these diseases rare.

19

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 13-17-56

GETS HEALTH POST — Mrs. Dolores M. Carter, Chicago, was recently appointed to a top flight dietetic position by the U.S. Public Health Service. Mrs. Carter will work among the Navajo Indans at the new Indian health hospital in Tuba City, Arizona.

P.5

Public Health Service Approves 73 Grants

Daily World P.1

Sat. 12-15-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, today announced approval of 73 grants, totaling $24,460,467, to help institutions in 24 States and the District of Columbia build additional health research facilities.

The awards were approved by the Surgeon General upon recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities.

19

Atlanta, Ga.

Reviewing applications totaling $66,888,239 in requests from institutions throughout the country, the Council recommended the 73 grants for immediate support and deferred action on some 50 others.

"The approved grants," the Surgeon General said, "were recommended by the Council for the construction of research facilities and do not include funds for movable equipment. The Council felt, that, in order to get more facilities underway more rapidly with currently available funds, and in face of the large need as shown by the $66,888.239 in completed applications, and $49,160,774 in letters of intent from institutions desiring to apply for aid it should provide awards this year of the program for buildings. The Council also felt that in the program's ensuing years assistance toward essential equipment for the research buildings can be provided."

"The current awards reflect wide national distribution,' the Surgeon General added. "The Council is considering further requests ' at hand which it deems meritorious, and it will be receiving still others. The applications show that the institutions can secure the equal matching funds required by law. State and local resources will thus be provided, tht Council points out if complementary Federal funds are available.'

The new grants are the second group of awards under a new program, authorizing $30,000,000 a year for 3 years, enacted by the Congress late in its last session. The legislation also established the Health Research Facilities Council. At its first meeting in September, the Council recommended seven grants totaling $765,159.

Next meeting of the Council is scheduled for March at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., when the group will regain review applications for health research facilities grants.

19 1956

TENNESSEE

Davidson County Made Progress In Health, Data Show

Globe + Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 7-27-56

Excellent Account Of Their Stewardship Given By Fine Department, Featuring Leadership Of Dr. John J. Lentz; Major Advance Made In Care Of Children; Splendid Brochure Recently Published Reveals

Fri. 7-27-56

What is undoubtedly an "excellent account of their stewardship is the Davidson County's report from its Health Department, featuring the leadership of Dr. John J. Lentz, the Director of Health.

19

The well prepared brocure begins with an article on CHILD HEALTH and tells of "Winning the Fight Against Poliomyelitis." In this chapter this fact is pointed out:

"April 18, 1955 was a memorable day in Davidson County. On that Monday morning long lines of first and second graders gathered at Shwab, Jere Bexter and 35 other schools to receive initial vaccinations of Salk anti-polio vaccine.

"Teams of doctors and nurses organized by Dr. John J. Lentz, County Health Director, administered 'shots' to 4,167 children in the six and seven year-old age groups.

The result of these vaccinations are summed up in the following statement:

"Approximately 15,000 children were protected against paralytic polio season, Dr. Lentz was able to The round of secondary vaccinations was begun October 10. By September 22 at the usual peak of polio season, Dr. Lintz wa sable to report 'there were 48 polio cases in Davidson County by September 20 last year (1954). That total this year (1955) has fallen to 13. The rate is zero among the vaccinated."

"First polio vaccinations were begun for children in the 1-4 year age group on November 28 and continued through December 2 with second shots for this age group arranged for January 16-20, 1956. At this time vaccine was made available for the entire 1-9 year age group.

Globe + Independent

The Report further states, "The fight to prevent poliomyelitis is being won. During 1954 there were 69 cases of polio in Davidson County. During 1955, the year that Salk vaccine became available and was given to as many children as possible, that rate was cut to FIFTY There were only 19 cases of polio and one death from the disease in 1955."

Fri. 7-27-56

The fight on polio is by no means the only major service the Davidson County Health Department is rendering, as the report for 1955 shows. The Pre-School Program deals with Maternal Health, Infant and Pre-School children: School Health, Special Service Training in health education, carried on in county-wide meetings in workshops both at Peabody College and A&I State University, where approximately 1,300 elementary teachers participated: Dental Health Program: General Health Program; Public Health Nursing Service. Speech and Hearing Services: Accident Prevention: Veneral Disease Control.

1.4

Also, Tuberculosis Control, Rabies Control Program, Control of Milk is featured in the Division of Environmental Health. Davidson County in 1955 had a rating of 96.14, one of the highest in the country with regard to the purity of milk from its dairies: Food Control gets attention in the Environmental Health Division.

An important part of the report is that dealing with statistics about various disease in the county. Of twelve communicable diseases it is shown that death occured in only two of them. They were 80 deaths from Pneumonia and one from polio. It is shown that Heart Disease the greatest killer among all diseases. It claimed 1,108 victims, 377 of which were residents of the county.

It is revealed in the report thata the doctors cannot do much to prevent homicides, which had 55 victims in 1955; 49 of which were Davidson countians.

Is is good that among the most important causes of death homicides are fewer than any other, but at that, the county had 49 too many in 1949.

The Davidson County Health Department and Dr. John J. Lentz made a notable record in looking after the public health in 1955 and their spelndid report will be widely read, it can be predicted.

First in Memphis history—

News P. 65

Sex characteristics righted by operations

Thurs, 10-11-56
B'ham, Ala.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 11—(AP)—A 16-year-old boy—who grew up knowing he was also a girl—has been transformed into a healthy male through a series of sex operations, his doctors said today.

The surgery, believed to be the first of its kind in Memphis medical history, was performed at Le Bonheur Children's Hospital, Doctors called the surgery a complete success.

19

The unidentified Negro youth, in medical terminology, was born a "true hermaphrodite," that is, with both male and female reproductice organs.

Attending doctors related this story:

Born

While the youth lived and dressed as a boy, his emotional problems grew more and more acute as his physical appearance began taking on characteristics of both sexes.

A team of pediatricians and endocrinologists performed an exploratory operation. Through a relatively new technique which compared the male chromosome pattern with the female, they decided the male characteristics were dominant.

The young patient, the examination disclosed, had almost complete sets of male and female organs.

FIVE OTHER OPERATIONS followed, including a simple mastectomy (removal of breast tissue), hysterectomy (removal of uterus and tube), and plastic turgery. Additional plastic surgery will follow.

Doctors say that while the boy now is completely male, he will be steril.

A hospital social worker said the youth is beginning to adjust to his new life.

"At first he cried about it a good deal," she said. "But now he's getting over the shock and outwardly he's happy, although he still has periods of depression.

19 1956

YELLOW FEVER WAVE HELD DUE IN MEXICO

[illegible] 33-C

New York

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 5—Yellow fever is expected to erupt again in Mexico, probably within the next few months and almost certainly within a year, a United Nations publication said today.

Dr. J. Austin Kerr of the Rockefeller Foundation reports this prediction by Dr. Fred L. Soper of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the new issue of Curier, monthly publication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

[illegible] 6-6-56

As long ago as 1954, Dr. Kerr recalls, Dr. Soper voiced his initial warning of the recurrence of yellow fever after a lapse of decades. It was based upon medical reports from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the illness there of a forest laborer had been identified as caused by the yellow fever virus. The disease is transmitted to man by the bite of jungle mosquitos, which have previously bitten sick monkeys.

Official notification has been received from the Government of Guatemala, Dr. Kerr states, that dead and dying monkeys are being found around Lake Izabal, and there is evidence of the presence of the yellow fever virus in that region.

It is now only eighty miles from the Mexican-Guatemalan border, and 800 miles from the United States border, where the whole southern third of the nation is classified as a yellow fever "receptive arear."

19 1956

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Bugs Winning Over World, Medic Warns

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 6-6-56

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. -(INS) The World Health Organization warned Tuesday that the world is losing its fight against disease carrying insects.

91

Dr. M. G. Canadau, director-general of the WHO reported that yellow fever "threatens to invade Mexico probably in the next few months and almost certainly within a year."

He pointed out in a statement that the United States also is in danger of again becoming infected with the yellow fever virus.

Canadau said that the virus is "firmly entrenched" among monkeys and other jungle animal in Latin America and that a wave of jungle yellow fever has been moving "slowly but steadily" through Panama and Central America since 1948.

He reported that dead and dying monkeys with the disease have been reported in Guatemala and that the disease is now only 75 to 80 miles from the Mexican-Guatemalan border and 800 miles from the U. S. border.

Canadau warned that the whole southern third of the U. S. is classified as a yellow fever "receptive area."

Canadau stated that the wonder insecticides such as DDT have not "provided the final answer" but instead have produced a "super race of insects."

Wed. 6-6-56

He said these new insects, already prevalent in 32 countries, are resistent to all types of insecticides.

Daily World

He found that in almost all countries flies are now immune to DDT and other chemicals. In Mississippi, Greece, Lebanon, Indonesia, Panama and Saudi Arabia DDT is losing its effectiveness to wipe out malaria-bearing mosquitoes.

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19a 1956

Eyes On Virginia, Carolina

Journal + Guide p. 9

Norfolk, Va., Sat. 7-28-56

Scientists Now Study "Geography" Of Cancer

By EDWIN DIAMOND
International News Service Science Writer

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Medical researchers are plotting the "geography" of cancer throughout the nation — and they describe first results as "striking" and "intriguing."

19a

The work is preliminary and has produced nothing conclusive, but leaping up from the maps are incriminating patterns of high cancer death rates in specifically pinpointed regions of the United States.

• • •

INTERNATIONAL News Service has learned one such distinct pattern follows the Appalachian mountain chair from Alabama through Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York state and into New England.

Other patterns of high cancer death rates are found in Florida, Kentucky and central Texas.

* * *

--**IN ONE** pin-pointed study, detailed data going back to 1924 has been studied for Washington county, Maryland, in the area around Hagerstown. This data, INS learned, shows particular houses with a record of multiple cancer deaths throughout the years.

In all cases the cancer death rates are adjusted for population percentages and are based on county-by-county death rates published by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

• • •

OFFICIALS OF the United States Public Health Service's National Cancer Institute where the cancer geography study is being made, use such words as "striking," "notable," and "intriguing" to describe the patterns.

Institute Director Dr. John R. Heller, commenting on the study, emphasized "the work is a preliminary stage and has produced no conclusive data."

* * *

BUT HE DID confirm that both high and low cancer death areas have "at least several closely comparable environmental conditions."

Among these environmental factors being studied as possible cancer-causers are :

Soil types at ground surface, elevation (height from sea level) population density, oil strata, and reported radioactive areas.

* * *

THE $64,000 question, of course, is: Do any of these factors—either singly or in combination — account for cancer?

Dr. Boris Shikin, chief of the institute's Biometry and Epidemiology branch, put it this way:

"Certainly we want to learn the possible geographic causes of cancer—if there are any. This first step is like police work in a murder case—before the state can make a case against an individual it must establish he was in the general vicinity of the crime.

"We have to locate the factors in the general area of high cancer occurrence."

* * *

OFFICIALS pointed out that previous studies—some by Dutch scientists—have related soil types to cancer rates.

Other studies tended to incriminate the amount of radioactivity in the land as a possible cancer-cause — a link which has prompted some investigators to ask in all seriousness: "Can you detect uranium by studying a region's cancer rates?"

• • •

THE ALTITUDE of a region has been taken into consideration in a study involving Denver, Colo., and Atlantic City, N. J.

Denver residents, living some 5,000 feet above sea level, would in theory be exposed to more cosmic radiation from outer space than Atlantic citizans living at sea level. But Dr. Heller reports "no significant difference" in the cancer rates for the two areas.

* • •

CANCER Institute officials stressed there need be no conflict between the invironmental approach to cancer and other theories, including the approaches that at least some cancers are due to heredity or are virus-caused.

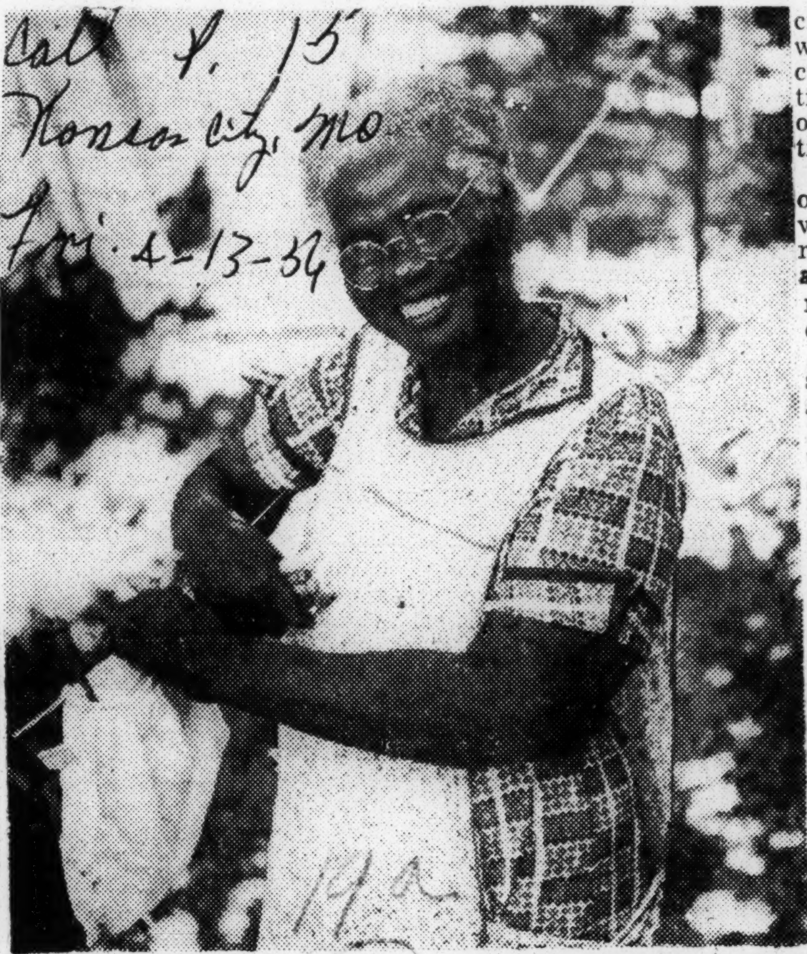
Dr. Raymond F. Kaiser of the Cancer Institute pointed out:

"Some cancers may be environmental—skin cancer for example is greatest in Texas and Florida where people are exposed to the sun in greater quantities. Other cancers may not be so closely linked to the surrounding conditions."

• • •

INSTITUTE officials stressed the preliminary nature of the work and noted:

"Once these factors are determined to be significant, if at all, we can then turn our attention to the proper public health control measures."



Call p. 15

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 4-13-56

19a

LIVING EXAMPLE OF CANCER CURE.—Mrs. Dorcus Rolle of West Palm Beach, Fla., is a living example that cancer can be cured. Mrs. Rolle is a cured cancer patient who, now at the age of 65, leads an active life, doing her housework and facing the future cheerfully. In 1948, unexplained bleeding caused her to have medical attention and led to the discovery that she had cancer of the cervix. Radium implantation and surgery followed at the West Palm Beach Tumor clinic. Those measures were effective and in 1954, Mrs. Rolle was pronounced cured. In medical circles, one must be free of malignant growth for five full years before a cancer cure is conceded. Mrs. Rolle has five sons, all of whom served in World War II. She is enthusiastic over the work of the American Cancer Society, which now (in April) is conducting its 1956 Crusade with a new slogan: "Fight cancer with a checkup and a check," as it seeks $26,000,000 nationally to carry on its unceasing effort to extend control of and find new cures for that disease. Mrs. Rolles urges all to aid the Crusade by sending a contribution to CANCER, in care of your local post office.

Anti-Cancer Drug

Post + Times Herald p. 12

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 9-19-56

19a

In the books section of your paper on Sunday, Sept. 2, Dr. Leonard E. Berman reviewed a book, "Observations on Krebiozen in the Management of Cancer." Dr. Berman's criticisms of the book were several and unfavorable. But to this reader he left unanswered a few questions of seeming importance.

For one thing he wrote that "the main body of the book is devoted to reports on human cancers treated with Krebiozen . . ." But he did not tell us what those reports showed. Having read the book (it is before me as I write this), such an omission seems somewhat like reviewing *Gone With the Wind* without mentioning the Civil War. Here, briefly, are what the omitted reports show:

1. In more than 500 cancer cases treated by 225 doctors and university clinics throughout the country, Krebiozen has been shown under microscopic examination and otherwise to destroy tumor cells in 50 per cent of the cases.

2. Krebiozen has had beneficial effect on 68 per cent of the patients, with *several different* types of cancer. Such benefits include decrease in the size of the tumor, gain in weight, relief or elimination of pain, cessation of bleeding. (If there is any other drug which produces such results, on *several different* kinds of cancer I do not believe a report on it is to be found in medical literature.

3. Some cancerous tumors decreased in size or disappeared when Krebiozen was given, recurred when it was discontinued, and decreased in size or disappeared on its resumption.

4. Approximately 97 per cent of the more than 500 patients were "hopeless" when they first received the drug. (Many died, a large number of them after receiving only two or three doses.)

5. The drug is not toxic, as shown in its tests on animals and humans.

6. The number of patients in whom the disease has been checked, decreased or eliminated, after four and five years of receiving no treatment but Krebiozen, is too large to be attributed to natural causes.

Dr. Berman says the book is not "suitable" for scientific audiences or for the layman. Well, it appeared "suitable" to a scientist I know. He had been opposed to Krebiozen on the basis of what he had read about it in the journal of the Medical Association. This scientist heads a sizable research group investigating the relation of tobacco to cancer. The same day he finished reading the book he got in touch with its authors and offered his services, free, to aid them in their work with Krebiozen.

19a

Dr. Berman ended his review by stating ". . . Krebiozen remains of no proven value, nor does it seem likely that further newspaper articles will change its status."

Now Dr. Berman is moving over into my field, writing, and at last I feel qualified to tell him that he simply does not know what he is talking about. Through more and more newspaper articles—perhaps through newspaper articles alone—can the full story behind the opposition to Krebiozen ever be told. As a writer who has dug into this field myself, I know the facts are there. American newspapers have dug for them before to their glory. Let them dig again.

WADE JONES.
Falls Church Va.

To Honor Atlantans

Ga. Cancer Meet To Be Held Here

The Fulton County Unit of the Georgia Division of the American Cancer Society will be host to the State Meeting to be held October 12, 13, 1956. In making the announcement, Dr. George L. Hightower, president of the Fulton County Unit said a feature of the meeting will be presentation of awards to top workers in last April's Funds Crusade

Dr. Hightower, recently reelected to serve as Funds Chairman for 1957 said: "I am happy to take this opportunity to again thank the thousands of volunteers who served faithfully and effectively in our last Crusade. May I extend the invitation now to these persons and others who wish to become crusaders, to plan now to serve in the April, 1957, campaign."

P. 1

The following persons, representing Neighborhood Divisions, will receive awards at the State Meeting: TROPHIES, Mrs. Adeline Michael ($560.32) Mrs. A. Bertha Rainwater, ($400); Mr. W. W. Middleton, ($858.07.) CITATIONS: Mrs. A. M. Walker, Mrs. N. L. Brady, Mrs. M. H. Lockett, Mr. Fred Redden, Jr., Mrs. H. I. Bearden, Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, Mrs. Emma Swain, Mr. W. R. Benton, Mrs Claudia George, Mrs. Virginia Stroud, Mrs. Lillian Battle, Mrs Flora Chennault, Mrs. J. T. Lee HONORABLE MENTION — Mrs Sophia Dallas, Miss Arlee McAllister, Mrs. E. O. Rutland, Mrs. Mandy Partridge, Mrs. Mary Ray, Mrs Goldia Gantt, Mrs. Melba Rossell Mrs. Christine Moss, Mrs. T. C Hester, Mrs. Annie Thomas, Mrs Julia Root, Mrs. Nell Ward Belcher, Mrs. Margaret Grant, Miss Aldora Miner, Mrs. Rufus Beasley Mrs. Ruby Harper, Mrs. Verna McLarin, Mr. John Gaither, Miss Ella Clark, Mr. W. A. Harris, Mrs. Ruby Harper, Mrs. Verna McLarin Mr. John Gaither, Miss Ella Clark Mr. W. A. Harris, Mrs. Ruby Harper, Mrs. Ruby Hutchins, Mrs Nellie Knox, Miss Lucy Reeves, Miss Ann Clark, Mrs. J. L. Wolfe, Mrs. A. L. Kelsey, Mrs Virginia Alexander, Mrs. C. L. Crump and Mrs. Eunice Cooper.

Journal 10-4-56

Atlanta Ga

For the Business Division, Mrs. Myrtle Lyons will receive the Special Award for her collection of $701.50. Citations will be presented to Mrs. Corris B. Histon and Mr. Andrew J. Lewis, II. Honorable Mention awards for this division will be made to Mrs. Isabell Johnson, Mrs. Irene Jones, Dr. Miles Amos, Mrs. Vera Brown, Miss Marguerite Adams, Mrs. Maggie Atkinson, Mrs Roberta Parks and Mrs. Freddie Johnson.

M. Ponzio Dies, Radiology Hero

Post + Times Herald P.22

Mon. 9-10-56

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 9 (UP) Radiologist Mario Ponzio, 46, died last night, a martyr to his cause.

Washington D.C.

The scientist had spent weeks of agonizing pain from the effects of radiation his body had absorbed in a lifetime of fighting cancer.

Prof. Ponzio

Nineteen times Prof. Ponzio had undergone surgery to prolong his life. He lost his fingers, his hands, finally an arm last year. But he never stopped working.

"These are trifles," he said. "Just little work incidents."

Prof. Ponzio was credited with being one of the first to use radium in Italian hospitals. He established radiology as a medical specialty at the University of Turin, where he was a professor.

Less than a year ago, knowing he was doomed, he said:

"If I were young, I would start over again at the beginning, notwithstanding my mutilation and my suffering—that's how fascinating the future of radiological science is."

He suffered particularly excruciating pain during the last week, but he had been unconscious for 12 hours when the end came.

The President of Italy awarded Prof. Ponzio a gold medal last year, and he had been honored by the University of Louvain in Belgium and received an award in Paris.

But perhaps his greatest tribute was paid by a group of 100 workers who wrote him:

"If a miracle were granted, we should like to offer these hands, which serve to get us bread for our babies, in exchange for your agony which has alleviated so much suffering."

Mario Ponzio, Radiologist, Dies

Post + Times Herald P.1

Mon. 9-10-56

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 9—Mario Ponzio, a radiologist who devoted his life to fighting cancer through radium, died last night from the effects of radiation that his body had absorbed. He was 46.

Washington D.C.

Prof. Ponzio was credited with being one of the first to use radium in Italy. He established radiology as a specialty at the University of Turin, where he was a professor.

"Science And You"

~~Journal + Guide~~

Researchers Even Fooled By Cancer, Says Expert

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-20-56

By EDWIN DIAMOND

"New cancer drug cure reported" is a frequent story read by a public eager for effective weapons to combat this dread disease.

P.18

When the drug "cure" turns out to be a dud, the reader wonders why the scientist made the initial hope-soaring report. Confusion is compounded when the researcher happens to be an eminent scientist, perhaps a Nobel prize winner.

A GOOD explanation of how this situation dvelops comes from Dr. C. Chester Stock, of the Sloan-Ketting Cancer Institute, New York City.

Cancer is such a puzzling disease, Dr. Stock points out, that it can fool the researcher—especially the person relatively inexperienced with cancer itself—into believing he has found a potent weapon. Such researchers report a certain substance has "biological activity" against cancer, for example, if tumor shrinkage or a clearing-up occurs after the substance is given.

* * *

WHAT MAY BE "spontaneous regression" or some other unknown cancer reaction, is interpreted as due to the substance.

"Veteran' researchers, on the other hand, having tested literally thousands of cancer-fighting possibilities, are not easily misled or fooled by apparent initial success.

* * *

CANCER, we know now, is not one but many diseases, all with one element in common: wildly-growing abnormal cells which choke off and crowd out normal cells 'til death ends the unequal struggle.

Lately, more and more scientists have come to pin their cancer cure hopes on Chemotherapy—the treatment of cancer by some chemical bullet or bullets that will attack and destroy cancerous cells without harming normal body functions.

* * *

ONE SUCH chemical bullet, called E-39, has been uncovered by Nobel prize winner Dr. Gerhard Domagk, a German physiologist. Dr. Domagk was honored for his discovery of the sulfonamides, infectious disease-fighting compounds used in the late 1930's before the "Antiobiotics Age."

E-39, related to the sulfa drugs, has been injected directly into the cancer mass of so-called terminal patients, those beyond the help of X-4-6 or surgery. According to Dr. Domagk, E-39 works on the cell level against cancer, shrinking tumors or preventing their spread to other body areas.

* * *

THE TROUBLE is, says Dr. Stock, compounds will show some kind of "biological activity" against cancer cells. Researchers have to have a certain degree of "sophistication" about what they see without ever closing their minds to anti-cancer help from any source.

At Sloan-Kettering, for example, some 500 agents are screened each month for cancer-fighting possibilities. Dr. Stock's laboratory tests just about anything sent in—chemicals from factories, molds, fungi, bacteria, pharmaceutical compounds—even mushrooms in the search.

* * *

IN A SIMILAR hunt, the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Chemotherapy Service Center, Bethesda, Md., has six laboratories throughout the nation screening some 10,000 substances a year.

With biologists checking chemists, pharmacists checking the biologists and statisticians checking them all, literally no stone is left unturned in this scientific dragnet. And there is little chance of anyone being fooled.

The public can't lose that way.

19a 1956

CANCER

PROGRESS NOTED IN CANCER FIGHT

Certain Pills Slow Up Disease, Says Doctor

19a

By PODINE SCHOENBERGER

Although there is still no known cure for cancer, certain pills are proving effective in temporarily arresting the progress of certain types of cancer.

Times Picayune

This is what Dr. Eugene V. Higgins, New York city, said Wednesday between sessions of the 65th annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.

Dr. Higgins, who addressed the group Wednesday afternoon at the Roosevelt hotel, repeated his caution that the pills in question do not arrest cancer in the sense of curing it.

P. 39

"They merely make it possible for a patient to live a little longer, say from six months to five years," he added.

Stan. 11-25-56

Dr. Higgins said, "The ones known most about are the derivatives of the nitrogen mustard group." He said, "There are also the newer ones which include the hormones and the antibiotics, particularly the newer mycin group."

New Orleans

Louisiana

Origin Still Mystery

"The origin of cancer is still pretty much of a mystery," added the physician, who is medical director of the North American Reassurance Co. "One of the best explanations advanced today is virus as a cause. This, of course, is not to be confused with the virus, which causes cold, influenza or pneumonia."

New Orleans

Louisiana

Dr. Higgins said the cells of the body may contain viral organisms, which, under the stress of certain irritating agents, may activate and give origin to cancer.

Dr. Higgins said "everybody probably has this latent potentiality for cancer." When asked why some people develop the disease while others do not, the physician said "Individual reaction probably varies when it comes to certain stimuli, which stir up the virus into malignant change." He said some people catch a cold at the drop of a hat while others never do.

Smoking Question

Asked if he believed smoking caused lung cancer, the physician entered the current controversy cautiously.

"If cigarette smoking is not the only cause of cancer of the lungs, it certainly cannot be eliminated as a contributing cause," he replied. "It ties in with the lung cancer in cities caused by such things as air pollution, industrial and automobile exhausts and even an increase in heavy particles of city air."

The wonderful progress now being made in voluntary health care was described at convention sessions by P. C. Irwin, Des Monies, Iowa, vice-president and actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa.

Irwin said a report by the Health Insurance Council, at the end of July, showed a total of over 115,000,000 contracts of hospital expense insurance in force with over 107,000,000 individuals covered. Of these 115,000,000 contracts, he added, approximately 60,000,000 were issued by insurance companies, 50,000,000 by Blue Cross-Blue Shield and about 5,000,000 by independent plans. The speaker said, on surgical expense benefits, more than 100,000,000 contracts are in force, with approximately 92,000,000 people covered; that, in the field of medical expense coverage, there are 59,000,000 contracts with nearly 56,000,000 persons covered. Duplication of coverage, he added, accounts for the fact that more contracts were issued than people covered.

Healthy Competition

The insurance executive said, "This growth has nearly all been accomplished in the past 15 years, particularly the past 10 years." Healthy competition between insurance companies and Blue Cross-Blue Shield has done much to accelerate this expansion, he added.

Irwin said in his opinion "benefits must be reasonable for employe and the cost reasonable for the employer."

"There has been a tendency on the part of the unions to push for substantially increased welfare benefits and, so far, the unions have been reluctant to recognize the deductible principle," he added. "If this stepping up of benefits with the corresponding increase in cost continues, it simply means that this cost will eventually be reflected in less take-home pay for the employes. Or it will result in the cost being passed on to the consumer or in the profit of the producers being substantially reduced."

Irwin said "if security is obtained at the expense of opportunity, then eventually security will be more costly than is warranted."

As sessions come to a close Thursday morning, Dr. Edson E. Getman, New York city, will take over the gavel as president of the association.

19a

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

DR. EDSON E. GETMAN, New York city, is newly elected president of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America. The group's annual meeting ended Thursday at the Roosevelt hotel.

Stricken In 1937, Woman Says She's Cured Of Cancer

Daily World P.1 Thurs. 4-12-56
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK -- Mrs. Mabel Perry of Los Angeles reports that she has been cured of cancer, has a cheerful outlook on life. She aided the American Cancer Society's April Crusade against that disease by addressing 1,000 envelopes for the ACS branch in the California city.

19a

Mrs. Perry was stricken by cancer in 1937 in Cleveland, Ohio where she then lived. Her doctor examining her for another ailment found a malignant breast growth and ordered immediate surgery The treatment was effective.

MRS. MABEL PERRY

Citing cancer's "silent" character and absence of pain until well developed. Mrs. Perry said "The patient may have no idea that he is ill and yet have cancer. I had no inkling of my condition. The only way to guard against cancer is to learn its danger signals and have regular physical checkups. Literature issued by the American Cancer Society shows what to watch for."

The ACS may be addressed at 521 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. It is now seeking $26,000,000 nationally to extend control of cancer and to support research to find new cures for it. Mrs. Perry urges that you help that cause by sending a contribution to Cancer, in care of your local post office.

A woman who fills her life with worthwhile pursuits, she spent many years transcribing Bahai literature into Braille for the blind. (The Bahai religion emphasizes the spiritual unity of mankind, and advocates universal peace.)

Ex-pastor, 78, proves that cancer can be cured

Afro-American P.5 Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Elias Hurd of Houston, Texas is a retired minister and evangelist, with a proud record of 42 years service in the pulpit. Having been cured of cancer, he is a notable example of the fact that that disease can be successfully treated when detected in time.

Elias Hurd

Stomach pain and loss of 30 pounds in weight in three months impelled him to have medical attention in 1947, and the presence of cancer was then discovered.

Removal of a portion of the lower intestine followed, at the Jefferson Davis Hospital in Houston.

19a

There was no recurrence of the malignant growth, and Mr. Hurd was pronounced a five-year cure late in 1952.

Now 78 years old, he continues alert and active as a substitute preacher.

MR. HURD commends the work of the American Cancer Society, now conducting its 1956 educational and fund-raising Crusade, in which it seeks $26,000,000 nationally to extend control of cancer materially, to support research in quest of new cures for this malady, and provide service for patients.

"That cause should be the concern of every American," Mr. Hurd urges. "You can and should aid it by sending a contribution to CANCER, in care of your local post office."

CONVICTS TO RISK CANCER INJECTION

Times
~~New York~~

96 at the Ohio State Prison Volunteer for Project

Wed. 5-23-56
New York
19a

Ninety-six convicts in the Ohio State Penitentiary have volunteered for live cancer injections to help medical scientists try to solve the causes of the disease. This was believed to be the first time convicts had been asked to serve as test tube "combatants" in the war on cancer.

It was disclosed yesterday that a call for volunteers had been issued last Saturday in the Columbus prison. The human guinea pigs were sought for a special project to determine, if possible, how cancer cells could be killed off. Research officials asked for twenty-five volunteers and ninety-six responded.

The project in the prison will be conducted by the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research—the research unit of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York—and the department of medical research of Ohio State University.

Sloan-Kettering spokesmen said convicts had volunteered previously in other disease research surveys. However, they added, this probably was the first time a group of persons outside the medical laboratories had been called on for such a cancer survey.

It was emphasized that the volunteers were facing no grave danger, since any cancer injection that "took" would spread slowly and could be removed surgically.

Previous investigations in the field have been confined to studies of accidental cancer contaminations occurring as a result of surgery or, in rare cases, to deliberate self-injections of human cancer tissue.

The convicts have all signed releases agreeing to receive direct needle injections under their skin. They also agreed to undergo an indefinite period of observation, to submit to surgery when necessary and to donate no blood to the American Red Cross for transfusion until an official release is obtained from the research team.

Ralph W. Alvis, Waarden of Ohio State Penitentiary, said that about 40 per cent of the volunteers had given reasons for offering to help in the cancer project. The majority, he said, explained that members of their families had died or were suffering from the disease.

"About four or five simply said they had been stinkers all their lives and wanted to do something worthwhile," the warden said.

One convict told the warden that he had received an education within the prison walls and wanted to pay for it the best way he could.

The Ohio State Penitentiary has a tradition of responding to medical appeals. A spokesman for the Sloan-Kettering Institute said that the Columbus prison had been selected for the project because the "inmates are used to it."

Helped Burned Girl

For some time the prison inmates have been participating in a laboratory project involving experiments in tularemia—rabbit fever. A few years ago a little girl who had been badly burned was saved when ten of the convicts at the penitentiary gave 640 square inches of skin for grafting.

Research spokesmen said that the prison inmates also had been chosen because experiments could be more easily controlled when the volunteers remain in one place.

The appeal for volunteers appeared in The Ohio Pen News, the prison newspaper, and those who wanted to respond were instructed to send a "kite"—prison term for note—to Warden Alvis. The appeal declared that the research project was concerned with one of many puzzling phenomena in the growth of cancer cells: how does the normal individual who does not have cancer kill off transplanted "foreign" cancer cells in his body.

The message to the prisoners was in complete detail, a spokesman for the institute said, because it was felt it would be wrong to keep anything from them.

Live cancer cells can be transferred from one person to another, and in the person who already has cancer the injected cancer cells will live and grow. In the person who does not have cancer, however, the transplanted cells will die, eventually, after a short period of growth.

Live Cells to Be Injected

The problem that will be put under study in the prison project is just how the normal individual fights off the cancer injection. The study will consist of the injection of live cancer cells, taken from some person who has cancer, into both forearms of the volunteers. At the end of a two-week period, one of the injection sites will be removed by surgery.

The injected site in the other forearm will be observed for an undetermined period of time and then removed by surgical excision. From these operations the researchers hope to get some clues to the natural "killing off" process by the human body.

The study will be supervised by Dr. Charles A. Doan, director of medical research of the College of Medicine, Ohio State University. Also participating, on behalf of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, will be Drs. Chester M. Southam and Alice E. Moore.

A spokesman for the institute said last night that it was not known yet when the experiments would start, but they were expected to start soon. No time has been determined for the duration of the project.

19a

Courier Magazine
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-5-56
P. 3

MRS. JULIA DIXON . . . she's facing the future cheerfully.

Cancer Can Be Cured!

Living Proof Is a Former School Teacher in Nashville

Courier Magazine
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-5-56 P. 3

MRS. JULIA DIXON of Nashville, Tenn., is a cured cancer patient who faces the future cheerfully. A widow and former school teacher, whose husband was a Methodist minister, she sought medical attention in 1940 because of a breast swelling, and a biopsy disclosed the presence of cancer.

Radical surgery followed, and it was effective. There has been no recurrence of the disease.

Mrs. Dixon does her own housework, and leads an active life as president of the District Ministers' Wives Union, member of the John Wesley Methodist Church, member of the Loyal Ladies of the Eastern Star, and also of the Court of Calanthe.

She is a strong believer in periodic physical examinations as a safeguard against cancer, as advocated by the American Cancer Society, which is now conducting its annual educational and fund-raising crusade.

The slogan of that campaign is "Fight cancer with a check-up and a check." The society is seeking $26,000,000 nationally this year to extend control of cancer and to support research in quest of new cures for it.

Mrs. Dixon urges that you aid the ACS crusade by sending a contribution to Cancer, in care of your local post office.

Fourteen Deliberately Subject Selves To Cancer

Daily World P. 1
Sat. 6-16-56
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, O—(INS)—Fourteen silent men filed slowly through the dispensary behind the steaming walls of Ohio penitentiary Friday and were deliberately infected with cancer by their own wish.

The small group made up the vanguard of 134 prisoners who volunteered to be cancer guinea pigs in the first large scale test of its kind in this country

Before, such injections were tried out only on cancer sufferers. Hopefully, the result will provide an important clue to why live cancer cells flourish when implanted in someone already suffering the disease but disappear in the system of a non-afflicted individual.

Originally, a group of 25 inmates was asked to volunteer for cancer tests to be conducted by the Sloan Kettering Institute of New York in cooperation with the Ohio State University Medical College

There was an immediate response but far beyond what was expected. Now, what was to be a relatively small tryout has grown into a fulscale test covering the young and old, the well or ailing, deformed or normal.

"Seventy percent," said Warden Ralph J. Alvis, "volunteered because they had seen cancer in their own families."

The first fourteen received injections of live cancer cells in both forearms at noon. They ranged in age from 25 to 55 and seven had a history of cancer in their families

Their crimes also ranged from murder on down.

After the brief visit to the dispensary, they returned to their regular duties in the century-old prison, packed with 4,550 men.

In two weeks the site of the one injection will be surgically removed for examination. But the other forearm will go untouched for an indefinite period.

Daily World
P. 4

All volunteers understand that taking part in the test will bring them no special considerations whatsoever.

Cancer specialists conducting the test said actually there is no great danger for those taking part since every man will be watched carefully and both injection sites surgically removed at some time.

CANCER CURES PUT AT 400,000 IN U. S.

Times

Thurs. 5-10-56

Report Says Early Care Can Save 800,000 Now Fated to Die of Disease

New York, N.Y.

The American Cancer Society reported yesterday that 400,000 Americans now alive had been cured of cancer. At least 800,000 more now fated to die of cancer can be saved in the next ten years if the disease is detected early and treated promptly, the society added.

44

These statements marked the annual reports of the society, made public yesterday by Mefford R. Runyon its executive vice president. He estimated also that 80,000 of the 250,000 persons who would die this year of cancer could have been saved if they had received medical attention early enough.

Mr. Runyon emphasized that the number of curable cancer cases could be doubled in the next decade without benefit of future improvements in diagnosis and treatment. He termed early treatment "absolutely imperative."

The society reported that 40,000,000 Americans, or one in four persons, were destined to have cancer some time in their lives. About 95 per cent of all cancer occurs in persons more than 35 years old. Despite the increase in population and the percentage of older persons, the society estimated, about 25 per cent of the persons who get cancer today are cured.

"But most authorities are agreed that the number of those cured could be raised to 50 per cent, or doubled, if enough people went to their doctors very early in the development of the disease," the report noted.

Women's Deaths Down 10%

A 10 per cent decline in cancer death rates among women was recorded in the last decade. This was attributed principally to the relative ease with which early uterine cancer could be detected and the fact that women in sizable numbers sought regular examinations for cancer.

The fact that women are still more ready than men to take this step in their own protection was re-emphasized. Also "encouraging" was a slow but steady decrease in male deaths from cancer of the skin, stomach and liver.

On the debit side, there was "perceptible" increases in leukemia and cancer of the ovaries, pancreas and intestines. Also, a rise in lung cancer, particularly in men, was described as rapid and out of direct relation to population changes.

Strong hope for effective prevention lies in the "removal or decontamination of the guilty agent," wherever it may be, the report said.

It gave further confirmation to findings a year ago of an association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, and added: "An important result was an indication that older men who have been smokers of cigarettes who stop smoking are less apt to develop lung cancer than those who continue to smoke."

Contributions to the society since 1945 have made possible grants totaling $42,420,000 to cancer scientists and research centers, the report said.

Cancer victims were cautioned not to be misled by "the empty promises and unconscionable tactics of the cancer 'quack.'" Knowledge of the disease and the public's awareness of cancer's "danger signals" were found to rise steadily with education.

19b 1956

ALABAMA

Elected To Ala. Dental Assoc.

Wored

Anniston, Ala. — (SNS) — Dr. J. H. Williams of Selma, Ala,. was elevated to president of Alabama Dental Association at the latter's 37th annual three-day convention here.

8, 3 195

The association voted to hold its 1957 convention in Birmingham.

The new president succeeds Dr D. V. Jemison of Dothan, Ala.

Ala

Other officers elected were Dr. M. P. Gilmore,, president-elect; Dr G. A. Rodgers, Jr., vice-president: Dr. E. D. Green executive secretary; Dr. M. H. Williams, assistant executive secretary; Dr. M. P Goode, recording secretary; Dr. J C. White, financial secretary; Dr B. R. Odum, treasurer; Dr. T. W Tobin, parliamentarian; Dr. L. C Thomas, Chaplain; Dr. E. W. Taggart, historian.

Ala

The Ladies Auxiliary re-elected its officers for a second term and they are president Mrs W. L Russell. vice presidents; Mrs. J. H. Williams secretary; Mrs. R. M. Howard assistant secretary; Mrs. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. F. Belcher, financial secretary; Mrs. M. P. Coker, treasurer; Mrs. B. R. Odum, chaplain; Mrs. E. C. Howard, reporter; Mrs. S. S. Thomas, pianist; Mrs.. J. W. Wood.

Wed 10

Mrs. Pearson suceeded Mrs. Amie T. Durr as president of the Dental Assistants Society.

19b 1956

D.C.

Dental Group Pays Honor To Howard Univ. Official

Journal and Guide P2
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the college of dentistry at Howard university, was cited by the Robert T. Freeman Dental Society and the faculty of his college for "25 years of devotion to dental education."

The ceremonies took place at the Willard hotel during a banquet for members of the Freeman Society and the dental school faculty who are holding their bi-annual mid-winter clinic. Some 200 dentists from cities along the eastern seaboard are attending the clinic.

Sat 1-21-56

THE SPONSORING organizations presented a sterling silver coffee set to Dean Dixon. Making the presentation was Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, retired dentist who formerly served on the staff at United States Public Health Service.

Dean Dixon, a native of Kansas City, Mo., holds the Doctor of Dental Surgery and the Master of Science in Dentistry degrees from Northwestern University. He joined the College of Dentistry faculty at Howard as instructor in operative dentistry in 1929, and was appointed dean of the College in 1931.

* * *

FOR FOUR YEARS, Dean Dixon served as consultant to the chief medical director for dental service and a member of the dental advisory council of the Veterans Administration. He is a past president of the National Dental Association and the Pan-American Odontological Association; a member of the subcommittee on dental research, National Research Council; and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dean Dixon is also a founding member and past president of Pi Pi Chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the national honor society in dentistry; Beta Kappa Chi, honorary science fraternity; Alpha Phi Alpha and Alpha Phi Omega Fraternities; and Epsilon Chapter of Sigma Pi Phi Boule.

Dean Dixon, who lives at 601 Howard Place, northwest, is married to the former Carolyn Kealing, of Kansas City, Mo. They have two sons - Russell Jr., a senior in the College of Dentistry at Howard, and Don K.

DR. RUSSELL A. DIXON
Paid Tribute

19b 1956 FLORIDA

Courier
P.1
Pittsburgh
8-18-56

19b
Fla

DR. AND MRS. J. D. AVENT . . . happy retirement

The Avents Welcome the Golden Years

THE GOLDEN YEARS . . . the years when you find your way into the magic circle of those lucky enough to be able to retire . . . can be glittering and beautiful or they can be drab and filled with worry.

19b
Fla

If everyone could be like Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Avent Sr. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Tallahasseee, Fla., the passing years would be light indeed.

For the Avents based their future on a long term plan for retiring from the busy work-a-day world of dentistry in the Steel City, with the vision constantly in sight, of a cosy home in the beautiful city where Florida A. and M. University makes its home.

■

.HE AVENTS knew Tallahassee well. They spent the early days of their marriage in and out of the town, and loved the people there. They thought, "Someday we'll return and make this our home."

And now, they are there, cosily ensconced in "Azurest," their two story cottage where the newest addition is a "Florida Room" all windows, all sunshine, all beauty and peace.

Outside the picture window is the garden, Mrs. Avent's pride and joy, where blossoms rub leaves gently with budding tomato vines . . . and where tall gracious trees spread heavenly green wings between the lawn and the sun.

■

THIS .HEN is the real retirement plan. Prepare now for the golden years, they said, while their family was growing up. And each step of the way was carefully mapped out.

"And," Dr. Avent says proudly, "we were fortunate enough to live to enjoy it."

They go fishing; they travel all over Florida to attend meetings, conferences or social affairs. They are a part of FAMU's beautiful campus, because their cottage is close by. Their friends, which are legion, are among FAMU personnel and throughout the entire state.

Retirement, which can be a despair, with planning as the Avents have done, turns into a time of happiness and serenity with the passing years.

—**Toki Schalk Johnson.**

19b 1956

Georgia Dentists Hold Annual Meet In Savannah

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Dental Society and the Women's Auxiliary will convene here today at Savannah State College for its annual session. Members of the hCatham County Dental Society are hosts.

Dr. Charles F. Goosby, Atlanta, president will preside over the sessions of the meet which will attract dental experts from throughout the Southeast.

Jun. 6-10-56

Dr. Goosby will address the opening session which gets underway Monday at 9:00. Other speakers will be Dr. S O Banks and Dr. M. L Walton, Meharry Medical College, Nashvile, Tenn.

Dr. Henry Wilson, Savannah and Dr. Wm. L. McCrocken, University of Alabama, wil speak at the closing session Tuesday

Visiting dentists will be entertained with a boat ride today. Monday evening the visitors will be guest of the South Atlantic Medical Society. The cimax featue will be a lawn party Tuesday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson.

At the closing session Dr. Luther Thompson, Savannah, will succeed Dr. Goosby as president.

Scientific sessions will be featured by Drs. Banks and Walton speaking on "Oral Surgery of Interest To the General Practitioner" and "Oral Lessions of Clinical Clinical Significance"

Dr. Will will discuss "The Amalgam Restoration In Extensive Cavities."

Dr. McCrocken will discuss "Mouth Preparatio nfor Partial Dentures" and "Immediate Dentures."

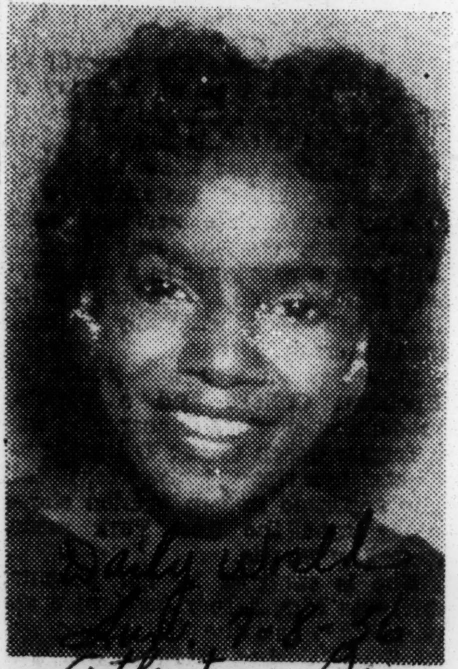
Dr. Goosby hailed the gathering of Georgia dentists by noting that the meeting will enable us "to gain knowledge of the latest scientific advances and techniques in denistry and subsequently incorporate these into our practices."

Atlanta dentists on hand for the meeting include: R. C. Cornell, Walker D. Brown. Jr.: W. B. Shropshire; A. B. Cooper. C. Myles Smith Harvey Smith, A. V. Cohen and J. B. Warren.

The Women's Dental Auxiliary will meet simultaneously with the parent body.

DR. CHARLES GOOSBY

Dental Hygienist Passes Ga. Board



Daily World
Aug. 7-8-56
Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. Helen Jackson, dental assistant in the office of Dr. Robert H. Jordan, has been notified that she has passed the Georgia Board of Dental Hygienists.

P. 2

GEORGIA

Mrs. Jackson is a former student at Morris Brown College and has worked in dental service for several years. At present she is associated with Dr. Jordan, dentist, at 330 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Mrs. Jackson specializes in cleaning teeth for adults and children. She also gives flouride treatment for children.

She may be reached for appointments at JA. 4-6740.

19b 1956 NORTH CAROLINA DENTAL SOCIETY

Have Fought Race Barrier Eight Years

Courier Magazine

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dentists Take Legal Steps To Crack Lily-White Ass'n

Sat. 6-23-56

19 B

P. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins, retiring president of the Old North State Dental Society, indicated to the Courier that legal steps will be taken to force the North Carolina Dental Association to admit Negro dentists.

The Charlotte dentist declared that eight years of negotiations have failed to dent the solid wall of segregation which stands between the white and Negro dentists in North Carolina. "We have exhausted all remedies available to us except the courts," Dr. Hawkins said.

■

Dr. Horace Thompson, president of the white association, said that there were no Negroes in the white association because no Negro had applied. Hawkins said that, to qualify for the state association, dentists must be admitted to a district society or a component society. He said that the five district societies require that applicants must be approved by two white members before their applications can be acted upon.

White society members have been instructed it was reported, not to sign the applications of would-be Negro members. Hawkins said that some white doctors have told him that if they vouched for a Negro applicant that they would be rebuked and probably ostracized.

Hawkins told the Courier that Negro dentists are denied membership in the American Dental Association because affiliation with the state association is a requirement for membership in the national association. Though there are no racial restrictions in the constitution of the NCDA, word has been passed down not to recommend Negroes for membership.

Dentists Still Excluded, May Go To Court In N. C.

Journal + Guide Sat. 6-23-56

Norfolk, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Old North State Dental Society began laying plans last week to bring court action if necessary against the North Carolina Dental Society, white, to gain full membership rights in the white group. P. 1

Dr. R. A. Hawkins, president of the Old North State group, held that despite promises from individual white dentists to sign applications for the colored, they (the whites), would withdraw "after being contacted by other dentists, and said they were afraid of repercussions and ostracism."

* * *

REQUIREMENTS for admittance to the white organization, necessary for membership in the top national dental groups, are: signatures of two members in good standing; the applicant must have met professional requirements and the applicant must be of good moral character.

19 B

Dr. Hawkins, who said that Negroes had "exhausted all remedies available to us," threatened court action against the white society because, he said, "to take it to court, we must have law, and district societies don't have the law behind them. It is the state society and the board of dental examiners who are sanctioned by law."

* * *

BUT DR. HORACE Thompson, of Wilmington, president of the white dental society, contended that the colored dentists hadn't been admitted to his group because none had applied.

"They have never filled in the blanks and sent them back," he declared.

Meantime, no further word had been received from the colored dental organization but it is felt that court action will follow.

* * *

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS of the 37th annual meeting of the Old North State Dental Society at Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, included the following. Election of officers, a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was bought, and the group approved the establishment of a legal fund, to support a possible legal test of segregation in the white dental society.

Elected to office were: Doctors C. L. Shoffner, Weldon, president, 1956-57; M. L. Watts, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer; J. H. Morton, Edenton, assistant secretary; L. H. Cable, Lexington, chairman of program committee; A. J. Williams, Charlotte, and N. W. Butler, Asheville, executive committee. Dr. J. F. Cameron, Kinston, is president-elect, 1957-58.

Journal & Guide

Sat. 6-23-56

19b 1956

TENNESSEE

Illegal Dentist Is Fined $350

Courier p. 1-(sec-2)
Dec 15-56
Pittsburgh Pa.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Birda Leflore, of 343 South Fourth, a dental laboratory technician, was fined $350 last week by Criminal Court Judge Sam Campbell for "practicing dentistry without license." Dr. E. Frank White, president of the Shelby County Dental Society, and a member of the investigating committee, said the society had warned Leflore against continuing his illegal work.

19b 1956

TEXAS

Texas Dentists, Aux Open Meet

Informer P.1 Sat. 6-16-56

Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON —— Gulf State Dental Association Inc of Texas Ladies Auxiliary opened joint sessions here Monday with the parent body at the South Central Branch YMCA. Speakers for the initial 1956 sessions were Mrs Carter W. Wesley of Informer Group of Newspapers and Mrs S. M. Pernetter.

Mrs Wesley gave the keynote speech and Mrs Pernetter of Beaumont, a vice president of the auxiliary ,read the presidential address in absentia for Mrs C J Mitchell of Austin, who was now able to attend the meeting. Mrs Wesley is also a member of the National YWCA Board.

19b

..A highlight of the Monday morning program was the presentation of five new members. They were the wives of Doctors W A Hembry, Dallas; G E Hamilton, Houston, R H Stanton Jr, Galveston; Foster Kidd, Dallas and H C Robinson, Ft. Worth.

Theme for the sessions is "Enlarging Our Understanding For Democratic Living." Mrs Hugh Ford, president of the host auxiliary, presided Monday. Other participants were Mrs C T Ewell. Mrs C E Jeter of Orange, Mrs J R Willie, Houston and Miss Margaret Lacy, a piano virtuoso and student of Phillis Wheatey Senior High School.

Informer

Monday's sessions were preceded with the Executive Board Meeting 8 p m Sunday, June 10, at the home of Dr and Mrs Fred D Parrott.

P.10

Tuesday's keynote address will be delivered by another YWCA figure, Mrs Lillian Jackson, executive secretary of the Blue Triangle Branch YWCA. Also participating on Tuesday's program are Mrs W J Howard and Mrs C T Ewell. Mrs Howard will lead a Round Table discussion of the history of the Dental Auxiliary.

19b

Tuesday afternoon's sessions will be markede by the election and the installation of officers.

Also on Tuesday's agenda is a luncheon set at the YMCA and the Charles A George Fiesta at 7 p m. The President's Ball, Wednesday night at the Eldorado is a highlight of the 1956 social calendar. Thursday morning a brunch has been set for the home of Dr and Mrs J W Davis

First arrivals for the Auxiliary sessions were the wives of of Doctors I T Hunter, J W Simms, and and L L Melton, Beaumont; L Hurd, San Antonio, S M Pernetter and L L Melton, Beaumont, L Brown, Longview; W A Hembry, Dallas; R L Harper, Longview; L L Sterling, Galveston; S L Dixon, Port Arthur; R H Stanton Jr. Galveston; Foster Kidd, Dallas, W I Burks, Dallas; W W Reid, Port Arthur; H E Haywood, San Antonio; H S Robinson, Fort Worth; J J Mayes, Waco; C E Jeter, Orange; B J Jones and L L Smith of Dallas.

Leadership Is To Build, Rabbi Tells Dentists

Informer P.1

Sat. 6-16-56

Houston

HOUSTON — Responsibility of leadership is to build a world not to perish, but a world of peace and brotherly love.

19b

Texas

A public assembly of the 1956 sessions of the Gulf State Dental Association and the Ladies Auxiliary at St John Baptist Church Monday night was addressed by Dr Hyman Judah Schachtel, chief rabbi, Congregation Beth Isarel on "Responsibility of Leadership."

Dr Schachtel declared a leader must be progressive, and here he underscored "progressiveness" and blamed a blindness to progress as a reason for "die-hards" of today.

Houston, Tex.

The rabbi said too, "a leader must be a humanitarian, must be religious, courageous and progressive. In conclusion he stated, "I am glad to have had the chance to at least challenge you to think on these ideals, for it is on such a foundation, we can build a world not to perish, but a world of peace and brotherly love."

DR PEACOCK GIVEN PLAQUE

Dr J Leon Peacock, master of ceremonies, Monday night, was awarded a bronze plaque. The salute cited his outstanding service as the Gulf State treasurer between the years of 1940 and 1954. The presentation was by Fort Worth's Dr William R Carline.

19b

Music was furnished by the St John Choir, invocation was by the pastor of the church, Rev M M Malone. The benediction was by Rev E R Boone, pastor, Antioch Baptist Church.

Sessions of the association are being conducted through Thursday at the Central Branch YMCA on Wheeler with the state president, Dr C T Ewell, presiding.

Gulf Dentists Open Houston Meet June 11

Defender P.1

Sat 6-9-56

Chicago, Ill.

HOUSTON — The Gulf State Dental Association is scheduled to open its four-day annual meet here June 11-14.

Dr. A. A. Allen, chairman of the program committee, said all sessions of the convention will be held at the South Central branch of the YMCA. Dr. C. T. Ewell of Houston is president of the Gulf State Dental group.

19b

The scientific program of the association, said Dr. Ewell, has been extended from the usual three days to four days, and will include clinics covering the entire dental field.

First Negro Gets Dental Degree At UT

Informer P.20

Houston, Tex.

Sat 7-21-56

HOUSTON — Zeb Ferdinand Poindexter recently became the first Negro to receive a Doctor of Dental Science degree from the University of Texas Dental college, located in Houston.

19b

Mr Poindexter, a June graduate from the College, plans to open offices at 7811 Chocolate Bayou with Dr H M Mason He is a graduate of Wiley college and received his Master's degree from Texas Southern university.

A native of Ft. Worth Mr Poindexter is the son of the late Zeb F Poindexter and Mrs Lenora Poindexter Henderson, a teacher in the Fort Worth public school system.

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and of the Charles A George Dental society. Mr Poindexter's wife, Mrs Ruby R Poindexter, is a teacher in the Pleasantville Elementary school. The couple has two daughters, Merelene and Patricia. The family lives at 3316 Blodgett Street.

ZEB POINDEXTER

19b 1956

VIRGINIA

When the dentist is charming it's easier to be courageous

Afro-American Sat. 9-8-56 P.9

Baltimore

HAMPTON, Va. — You make an appointment by telephone and you are pleasantly surprised to see that the dentist is an attractive young lady who resembles a college student.

One of two colored women dentists in the State of Virginia, Dr. Clifaon J. Jackson has been practicing here for two years but her masculine name still draws spontaneous comments from the patients.

It is difficult for her patients to reconcile her feminine mannerisms and sweet - talking voice with the masculine name she bears.

19b

Va

* * *

BORN IN LYNCHBURG, Va., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jackson, she was named after an uncle, the late Clifton Higginbotham of Philadelphia.

Educated in Lynchburg public schools, she was graduated from Dunbar High School there before taking her college work at Howard University. Dr. Jackson was graduated from the Howard University Dental School in 1951 and worked for a short time with the State Health Department.

She became interested in dentistry after working with Dr. Clarissa Wimbush of Lynchburg—another woman dentist. After practicing in Lynchburg for a year, Dr. Jackson opened her office in Hampton in 1954.

The pretty doctor has more female patients than male ones.

"That's because women pay more attention to their health than men," she confided, "they are more conscious of their looks."

In most instances, men will not visit their dentist until pain requires them to do so.

* * *

DR. JACKSON'S patients are often surprised to learn that she is a woman, but once her sure, deft hands begin their work, they are reassured.

Sometimes the patients ask if she has a man around to help with the hard work, but she quietly explains that she has not found this necessary.

Her male patients show a great deal of courage in the chair, possibly because they wouldn't want their feminine dentist to know they are afraid.

Dr. Jackson spends most of her time studying and working at her profession. She admits that she has had little time for social activities. She is a member of the National Dental Association; the Old Dominion Dental Society, the Peninsula Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society and the Norman Lassiter Dental Society.

Held in high esteem by her colleagues in the field, Dr. Jackson is an active participant in the conventions and clinics sponsored by the various professional organizations.

Our bachelor readers may be interested to know that the popular young dentist is single. Her hobbies include music. As she puts it:

"I am especially interested in the piano. I like to play and to listen."

The sign on the door of her N. King Street office reads, "Dr. C. J. Jackson," Dentist. It offers no clue to the fact that the dentistry is practiced by living proof that beauty and a postman's daughter who is brains go together—Rufus Wells

Afro-American
Sat. 9-8-56
Baltimore, Md.
P.9

19b
Va.

DR. CLINTON J. JACKSON, left, Hampton dentist, and Miss Norma D. Pennington, Orange, N.J., examine exhibits at the National Dental Convention recently held in the Virginia city.

19c 1956

D. C.

32d Traffic Fatality

Post + Times Herald

Washington, D.C. P. 1-B

Sun. 6-24-56

Man Dies After Hospital Refuses to Admit Him

19c

D. C. TRAFFIC DEATH TOLL:
1956 deaths to date...... 32
1955 deaths to date...... 22
Total 1955 death toll..... 72

A 31-year-old man, struck down by an automobile, was turned away from Freedmen's Hospital after being taken there in an ambulance Friday night. He died an hour and a half later in Emergency Hospital.

Dead is Nathaniel Howard, 31, son of James Howard, listed at 1740 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Washington Area Traffic Toll

	Deaths Through June 23 1955	Deaths Through June 23 1956	Total Deaths 1955
Alexandria	1	1	1
Arlington	1	5	5
District	22	32	72
Falls Church	0	0	0
Fairfax	13	8	35
Montgomery	8	5	23
Pr. Georges	26	20	56
Area Total	71	71	192

Pvt. J. L. Deaner Jr. and Joseph Osborne, manning Fire Department Ambulance No. 1, took Howard to Freemen's minutes after he was hit by a car on 9th st. near N st. nw.

In taking him there, they followed a policy of taking emergency patients to the nearest available hospital

On arrival, they said, a nurse and an interne told them they could not take care of the patient because no surgical beds were available They said they were told nobody was available to suture, or sew up, Howard's profusely bleeding wounds.

They said they then took Howard to Emergency Hospital, where he was admitted and treated. He died at 11:09 p. m.

The interne at Freedmen's was identified later by Dr. Paul B. Cornely, medical director, as Dr. A. J. Adebonojo, 28, whom he described as "one of our really good men."

Dr. Cornely said the incident was "a mistake in judgment," but added that he did not consider it "a case of negligence."

Dr. Cornely quoted the interne as saying he realized the patient needed immediate hospitalization and, because of the space shortage, he had better be taken to another hospital. Dr. Adebonojo said he offered to call the Emergency Hospital resident physician's office to alert him for the case.

Deputy Coroner Christoper J. Murphy, who conducted an autopsy, said Howard had suffered a fractured skull, crushed chest, crushed abdomen, hemorrhaging in the brain, contusions of the heart, ruptured liver and that his lung had been torn loose.

"You can never say for sure," Dr. Murphy said, "but from all the signs, he was doomed to die."

A witness told police Howard ran from between parked cars into the street in front of a car. The driver, Leon Coleman, 33, listed at 323 G st. nw., has been ordered to appear for an inquest Monday. He was released from jail by order of the coroner on a technical charge of homicide.

19c 1956

GEORGIA

Mixed-Race Camp Issue Up Monday at Americus

Journal + Constitution.

Sun. 7-1-56

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

P. 2-C

AMERICUS, Ga., June 30—Judge Cleveland Rees will hold a hearing here Monday to determine whether a temporary injunction is to be made permanent against a proposed interracial summer camp for boys and girls from ages 8 through 12.

The camp, sponsored by Koinonia Farm, originally was scheduled to start during June. It was postponed after a temporary injunction was obtained by the Sumter County Health Department. The injunction alleged the camp would violate health and sanitation regulations.

Koinonia Farm, which has about 60 residents, is operated by a group of independent Christians.

Ambulance Doesn't Come; Police Rush Injured Family To Hospital

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 8-19-56

P. 1

By SAMUEL ADAMS

A family of four, injured Saturday when their car overturned, was forced to remain on the highway for a full hour for ambulance service that never came. They were finally rushed to Grady Hospital in a police car.

The family, a young couple and their twin daughters, suffered multiple injuries at approximately 1:50 a.m., when their 1949 Ford left the highway and turned over three times. The victims were identified as Lee Roy Ballard, 30, of Rt. 9, Gainesville, Ga., his wife, Fannie Ballard, 24, and the pair's two-year-old twins, Janice and Janet.

1956

Ptl. J. W. Moore and E. F. Guest said the Gainesville, Ga., family was traveling South on the four-laned Marietta Highway at a high rate of speed when their vehicle left the roadway and turned over three times. The accident occurred one-half mile North of West Paces Ferry Rd.

The officers said a call was made for ambulances at 2:15 a.m. but none had arrived at 3:15 a.m. The patrolmen said they were then advised to bring the victims to the hospital in the patrol car. A medical doctor on the scene of the accident sanctioned moving the injured family, police reported.

The Ballards sustained multiple lacerations and abrasions and possible injuries to internal parts of their bodies, reports indicated. Janice suffered injury to the cranium, police reported.

Investigation officers said Ballard's car came to rest 120 feet from the point where it left the highway. There was evidence of 25 feet of skid mark on the pavement, so officers estimated the speed of the automobile before the accident at 60 miles per hour.

Ballard was booked on charges of 1) improper lane-accident, 2) speeding 60 miles per hour in a 50 mph zone, and 3) voilation of the state motor vehicle tag law. The license plate was missing from the vehicle. Ballard told police the tag was stolen a week ago.

Atlanta Daily World

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p. 7

A four-year-old Perry Homes boy was hospitalized late Saturday from injuries he suffered in a traffic mishap. He was identified as W. C. Woods, the son of Mrs. Charlie Woods, 1385 Drew St., Apt. 32. The accident occurred on Kerry Blvd. as the boy was crossing the street, witnesses said.

Sun. 8-19-56

Another traffic mishap, this one near Athens, Ga. was responsible for the death of Glover Williams, 58, of Athens. The victim was along US highway 129, the Athen State Patroi reported. The traffic fatality occurred approximately ine mile North of Athens in Clarke County

19c 1956

ILLINOIS

WINDY CITY PATIENTS MUST BE ADMITTED REGARDLESS OF COLOR

P. 1

Daily World. Thurs. 3-15-56

CHICAGO — (INS). — The Chicago City Council enacted an ordinance forbidding hospitals to reject patients because of color or religion.

19c Atlanta, Ga.

Alderman Sidney A. Jones, Jr., of the Sixth Ward said that hospitals had blamed staff physicians for discrimination in admitting patients, Jones added:

"Integrated staffs would remove the danger of patients being rejected for admission because of color."

Hospital Bias Charges Denied

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-3-56

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The executive director of the Chicago hospital council has labelled as "not fair" the charges of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations that private hospitals here discriminate in their admission of Negro patients.

P. 3

The director, James R. Gersonde, said that patients admitted to private hospitals must be able to pay and be attended by physicians on the hospital staff.

19c

"We are convinced that Negro patients going to the public hospitals do so beacuse they are unable to pay the cost of care in private institutions and they do not have their own doctors," Gersonde said.

To Public Hospitals.

The charges of hospital discrimination againt Negroes was made by Augustine J. Bowe, CCHR chairman, who based the accusation on a report by the commission disclosing that 62 percent of Chicago Negro babies in 1955 were born in public hospitals where maternisy wards are least equipped.

"Private hospitals either do not admit Negro mothers, do not allow Negro physicians on the staff, or have a low ratio of the numbers of Negroes admitted," Bowe said.

According to the report, Negro births are confined to a few hospitals, primarily Cook County, Illinois Research, and the Municipal T. B. Sanitarium, all of which have only 12 percent of the bassinets in the city. Forty Chicago hospitals, having 64 percent of the bassinets, delivered only 2 percent of Negro babies born in hospitals during the year, the report said.

Other statistics in the report include:

1. In two of the seven hospitals in areas where the majority of births are Negro mothers, 1 perent of the births were Negroes.
2. Hospitals sponsored by religious groups, with 42 percent of the total bassinets, delivered only 6 percent of the total Negro babies.
3. In 1955, 98 percent of the Negro births in hospitals were in 12 hospitals, while the other 40 hospitals with maternity services delivered two percent of the total Negro hospital births.
4. Nearly nine of every ten births in public hospitals were to Negro mothers, while one out of every 11 babies born outside medical institutions.
5. One out of every eight Negro babies was born outside a hospital, compared with one out of every 50 white babies born outside medical institutions.

Bowe said that the City Council recently passed an ordinance forbidding discrimination in hospitals, which might help to solve the problem.

A department of the city, the Commission on Human Relations was organized to improve inter-racial and inter-group relations in the city.

19c 1956

LOUISIANA

DYING VETERAN REJECTED BY VA

Times-Picayune

New Orleans La.

Called Insane, Man Dies Strapped in Car

Tues. 8-14-56

P. 11

NATCHITOCHES, La., Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. W. H. Pierson, Natchitoches Parish coroner, said today a veteran who was called insane and turned away from the Veterans Administration Hospital at Alexandria died of an abdominal infection.

Dr. M. A. Parvey, ward physician at the hospital, who was named by Dr. Pierson as the doctor who handled the case, said "I have no statement to make whatsoever."

Dr. Pierson said an autopsy revealed Woodrow Davis, 43, of Creston, La., died late last Friday of "fulminating generalized peritonitis, caused by a ruptured peptic ulcer."

Refused Treatment

The coroner said Davis died inside the Natchitoches Parish line while being returned home some 30 minutes after he was refused treatment at the Veterans Administration hospital.

Findings of the autopsy, he said, were not made public until today.

Dr. Pierson said Davis, discharged from the VA Hospital about two years ago after some five years treatment for tuberculosis, went to the hospital with his service discharge papers.

But, he said, the medical officer on duty at no time made any attempt to examine the patient.

He identified the medical officer as Dr. Parvey.

VFW Notified

Dr. Pierson said he had notified Veterans Administration officials in Washington and the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization of the circumstance surrounding Davis' death.

Here's how the coroner said the case developed:

Davis, early Aug. 10, after suffering intense abdominal pain, was taken to the Campti, La., office of Dr. J. N. Brown. The local physician gave him a sedative to relieve pain and instructed him to go to the VA Hospital.

But Davis returned home and remained there throughout the day. His pain became so intense by midafternoon that his wife requested transportation to Dr. Brown's office from the local sheriff's department.

The man was taken on to the VA hospital.

Said Man Insane

At the hospital, Dr. Parvey, according to Dr. Pierson, told Mrs. Davis and two other men—L. C. Weaver and Raymond Bedgood—that Davis was insane and should be in the Central Louisiana State Hospital.

Weaver told the physician that at no time had he ever known Davis to be insane, that he was just sick.

When Mrs. Davis told the physician she would not take her husband to the state hospital for the mentally ill, he called orderly Marshall Young and had the man's hands and arms strapped behind his back with adhesive tape and his legs bound together, Dr. Pierson added.

The coroner added that Davis was placed in the car and fought the restraints until he died.

19c 1956

MISSISSIPPI

NIGHT SESSIONS SET IN PHYSICIAN'S SUIT

Commercial Appeal.

'Operating Record' For Doctors At Ivy Hospital Called

DR. LEE RAPS POLICY

Fri. 1-6-56

By JAMES KINGSLEY

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WEST POINT, Miss., Jan. 5.—Night court sessions were ordered Thursday by Chancellor R. P. Sugg in a civil suit brought by a West Point physician who charges the Ivy Memorial Hospital Foundation has tried to deny him use of hospital facilities.

P. 23

Judge Sugg said that even with night sessions the hearing of a suit filed by Dr. Henry M. Lee may not be completed by Saturday night. Stressing the importance of the suit, he added: "I will not rush attorneys on either side."

May Continue Case

Circuit Court is scheduled to open Monday in Clay County, and the judge indicated it may be necessary to continue the case until after the Circuit Court session.

Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Sugg also ordered Ivy Memorial Hospital to deliver to the court the "operating record" for 1954 and 1955 of all doctors on the hospital staff.

Dr. Lee charges that some members of the medical staff sought to exclude him from practice at the hospital staff in violation of its contract with the Mississippi Commission of Hospital Care which calls for an "open staff" policy. Federal and state agencies contributed to funds for the institution.

Dr. Lee, under crossexamination by defense attorneys J. O. Sams of Columbus and L. F. Sams of West Point, said records on some of his patients occasionally got behind during his practice.

Some Negro Work

However, he said, "every doctor that practices has to work some at night to complete his patients' records for the hospital files."

Dr. Lee denied under cross-examination he ever failed to show up for an operation, but admitted he was sometimes late by 12 to 20 minutes.

Dr. Lee charged the medical staff of the Ivy Memorial Hospital wanted to take over its administrative problems.

"I believe medical problems should be solved by the medical doctors and administrative problems left to the administrative staff," he said.

Dr. Lee said he was licensed to practice medicine in Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana.

Testifying For Dr. Lee

Testifying in Dr. Lee's behalf, Dr. John D. Dyer, chief surgeon of the Houston, Miss., Hospital, said Dr. Lee took his surgery training under his supervision for three years before he was permitted to operate by himself.

Dr. Dyer further testified it was his opinion that Dr. Lee was competent surgeon and of high moral and religious standards.

Also testifying for Dr. Lee were Dr. J. P. Fatheree of Laurel, who practiced at West Point from 1941 through 1946; Charlie McCrain, Houston, Miss., attorney; Dr. H. H. McCleanahan Jr. of Columbus, and Dr. John R. Mullins of West Point, an associate of Dr. Lee's.

19c 1956

MISSISSIPPI

INTEGRATED HOSPITAL CRITICIZED IN JACKSON

Commercial Appeal P. 15

Citizens Council President Urges Boycott

Memphis Tenn

VA FACILITY ASSAILED

Tues. 7-24-56

By The United Press

JACKSON, Miss., July 23.—A Citizens' Council spokesman Monday urged whites and Negroes to refuse treatment at the racially-integrated Veterans Administration Hospital here.

Ellis Wright, president of the local council, branded the hospital's policy a "sorry state of affairs" and called on Jackson police to enforce the state and city segregation laws.

Wants Action Now

Every Citizens' Council in Mississippi, Mr. Wright said, should "make it their first order of business to demand that action be taken by our national, state and city officials" to end the integration policy immediately.

A police department spokesman said the hospital is Federal property and "we go out there only when invited."

Mr. Wright lauded Mrs. R. B. Beckwith of Vicksburg who charged last week she refused treatment at the hospital when she was placed in a ward with Negro men.

Hospital Manager A. W. Woolford denied her charge but said the hospital facilities had been integrated since 1953.

Calls It 'Insult'

Mr. Wright called it a "gross insult" to Mrs. Beckwith and urged Vicksburg residents to form a council immediately.

"No Mississippian, white or Negro, if he believes in racial honesty, ought to allow himself or herself to be placed in the position of accepting treatment at an integrated hospital," Mr. Wright said.

Mr. Woolford said the local council had not officially lodged its protest with him.

"Any veteran who comes out here and applies for treatment will receive the best we can provide but we don't go around seeking business," he said.

Mr. Woolford said he was "surprised" that many people did not know the hospital had been integrated for several years.

INTEGRATION HALTED AT JACKSON HOSPITAL

Commercial Appeal P. 1

Mississippians Report 'One Instance Discovered In State Institution'

Memphis Tenn.

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Sun. 8-26-56

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 25.—A general legislative committee disclosed Saturday it had completed an investigation of racial integration in the state's hospitals and found only one instance, which has been corrected.

State Senator Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg, the chairman, said the investigation developed from charges of a student practical nurse at the University Medical Hospital here that she had been discharged because of her strong position on segregation.

She told the committee she was discharged "because she objected to bathing Negro patients and because she had a strong opinion as to segregation in a hospital."

Condition Corrected

In checking into that case, Senator Hall said the committee found there was integration at the University Hospital in orientation classes "but as soon as the committee found this to be true, it immediately ceased."

"Since the visit of the committee, there has been no integration of the races at this institution and the committee has been advised there will be none," the report addressed to Gov. J. P. Coleman and other members of the Legislature, said.

Senator Hall said the committee found the charges of the nurse to be untrue and that she was discharged because of "very [illegible]

Commercial

The committee found the general rule at the University Hospital was that "male patients, both Negro and white, were bathed by white nurses, but their bath consisted of only the upper portion of the body from the waist up and the lower part from the knees down."

Sun. 8-26-56

Orderlies Finish Bath

"Neither registered nurses nor practical nurses bathe either Negro or white male patients in the entirety," the committee reported. "Each ward has male orderlies and male aides that completed the bath for the male patients."

The committee said it found the same practice at the state's charity hospitals at Vicksburg, Nachez, Laurel and Meridian.

Chairman Hall said the committee also found patients were segregated at the University Hospital, except the children's ward. There it found the young Negro and white children occupy one ward, "but they are segregated in that the white patients are on one end of the ward and the Negro patients are on another end of the ward."

"The committee further found that the University Hospital is hiring Negro registered nurses and white registered nurses and at the present time no white nurses are under the control or supervision of Negro registered nurses and that all Negro registered nurses are assigned to Negro wards," the report stated.

Other Inquiries Planned

Chairman Hall said the committee will make periodic inquiries and inspections of the hospital "and we shall insist that the laws of Mississippi with relation to segregation of the races be strictly adhered to."

The following recommendations were made to the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning which has administrative control of the hospital:

1. That there be no integration in any of the wards and waiting rooms and that they remain segregated as to Negro and white wards.

2. That there be no integration in any of the orientation or class work of any student nurse.

3. That all Negro registered nurses, Negro student practical nurses and Negro aides be assigned to Negro wards only.

4. That the general practice of bathing male patients at the University Hospital be continued in the same manner and that sufficient orderlies or aides be available at all times for the completion of the bath of male patients.

Other members of the general investigating committee are Senator H. B. Mayes McGehee of Meadville, and State Representatives Russell Fox of Claiborne County, C. B. Newman of Issaquena County, and Luther Sims of Lowndes County.

19c 1956

TEXAS

Says Only Whites May Attend Classes

Informer Sat. 8-11-56

Houston Texas

HOUSTON — Myrtle Walls of 1505 Cleveland complained Monday that she went to Jefferson Davis Hospital to apply for a nursing course the hospital was offering for $35, but was told that the nursing project was "for whites only."

R/

19c Texas

Miss Walls said she read an ad in a daily paper saying the course could be obtained at the hospital.

When The Informer called the office of Miss Ellenor Hammer, supervisor or nurses at the hospital, to confirm Miss Walls' report, the newswriter who made the call asked the woman who answered the telephone if the county was promoting the school on County funds. The woman said she could not answer the question unless the caller gave racial identification.

A hospital administrator was called, and he referred the question on the county's policy of promoting the nursing school at the hospital on county funds to whites only, to Ben Taub, chairman of the board of management.

Mr Taub was out of the city and could not be reached.

County Judge Bob Casey was also contacted and he declared he had been informed several years ago that a nursing school for both races was being promoted with county-city funds at Jefferson Davis. Judge Casey suggested that The Informer contact Mr Taub also. Judge Casey went further to state he was at the hospital sometime ago and was shown nursing quarters for Negro nurses. He pointed out he thought the quarters were in pretty bad shape. He also thought it was [illegible]ty good time the county should take some money and fix things up at the Negro nursing quarters, The Informer was told.

19d 1956

ALABAMA

ALABAMA HOSPITALS BELIEVED ELIGIBLE

Commercial Appeal

Right To Take Grants Had Been Questioned

J.N. 12-16-55

1:13

Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—(UP)—Autorities indicated Thursday three Alabama hospitals whose eligibility to receive $233,800 in Ford Foundation grants was unofficially questioned, are entitled to the money.

Ala

Foundation officials here said the fact that the three tuberculosis sanatoriums received virtually all their money from state funds does not affect their eligibility.

19d

The hospitals are eligible, officials said, as long as they operate under non-profit charters and are tax exempt. All three of the Alabama institutions, owned by private corporations, meet those specifications.

The three hospitals are Jefferson Sanatorium at Birmingham, Montgomery Sanatorium and Mobile County Sanatorium at Mobile.

However, foundation officials explained the issue has caused them to send out letters to all hospitals on the huge grant list asking them to give evidence they are operating under a nonprofit charter and are tax free.

They added that it appears the Alabama hospitals are eligible but said the question won't be finally settled until a satisfactory exchange of letters with each of the hospitals involved:

The Montgomery sanatorium received $85,000, the Jefferson hospital got $130,700 and the one at Mobile was given $18,100.

50-Bed Unit To Be Added At St. Jude's

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 2-22-54

A 50-bed hospital in memory of Father Harold Purcell, founder of the City of St. Jude, will be constructed on the grounds of the Catholic institution here in the near future

J-1

The first of its type in central Alabama, the hospital will serve chronic patients and crippled children.

19a

The hospital is estimated to cost $500,000. Hill-Burton Act funds will finance $300,000 and public contributions will furnish another $200,000 of construction costs.

Ala

PRIMARY PURPOSE

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Raleigh, director of hospitals for the Mobile Diocese and the City of St. Jude, said a primary purpose of the Father Purcell Hospital will be to aid crippled children in rehabilitation and physical therapy.

A modern pool for therapy purposes, a gymnasium for the exercise of weakened muscles and special dining room equipment to train crippled children in eating methods will be important features of the hospital, he said.

The exterior of the two-story hospital will be of a similar construction to the brick pattern of the other buildings in the City of St. Jude.

The other buildings include a 175-room hospital, a school for Negro students, church and a rectory.

19d 1956

CALIFORNIA

Tribune
Wed. 9-5-56
Los Angeles, Calif.
P.1

19d
Calif.

HEADS USC SOCIAL WORKERS — Miss Bernice C. Wright, supervisor of Clinic and Hospital Admissions at Children's hospital, has been elected president of the Alumni Ass'n. of the School of Social Work, University of Southern California. Previously a member of the board of directors and secretary of the association, Miss Wright holds a master's degree in medical social work from USC. She is also active in the local community as a member of Trinity Baptist church, the Skylark Social and Charity club, and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

19d 1956

D.C.

19d
D.C.

AT WORK IN A HOSPITAL—One of the first patients to try his hand with the electric saw at the District General Hospital's new evaluation center was Henry McCannon. Watching him is Stephen A. Gambaro, supervisor of the center. —Star Staff Photo.

New Center Here to Aid Disabled Persons in Jobs

Evening Star Washington D.C.

Thurs 6-7-56

P. 6-A

19d

A Medical-Vocational Evaluation Center—the first of its type in the Nation—was opened yesterday at the District General Hospital.

The center, located in the old psychiatric building at the hospital, is a co-operative, pilot demonstration project, designed to use the combined services and personnel of the Departments of Public Health, Public Welfare and Vocational Rehabilitation.

It is expected to provide the three departments with a medical-vocational evaluation of severely disabled District residents and to help in planning and providing for their needs more adequately and economically.

Last month, a limited number of patients were admitted to the center for evaluation, but it was not officially opened until yesterday.

Commissioner David B. Karrick, who heads health and welfare services in the District, and Dr. Philip A. E. Stebbing, superintendent of the hospital, welcomed visitors during an open house yesterday afternoon. Also present were the three department directors, Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, Gerard M. Shea and Tom G. Rathbone.

Patients and staff members were on hand to demonstrate the center's services and facilities.

In past years, the hospital's department of physical medicine and rehabilitation has been returning patients with handicapped conditions to self-care in their own homes or to jobs in industry without definitive knowledge of their physical tolerances. The center is expected to supply this knowledge.

For the Welfare Department, the center is expected to evaluate public assistance recipients to see if they can be trained or helped to work.

District General Ambulance Crews Are Trained to Anticipate Anything

Star Fri 8-24-56 Washington D.C.

P. 17-a

19d

By CHARLES G. BROOKS

The ambulance crews at the District General Hospital have learned to expect anything from the critically injured to the tired man who just wants a free bed where it's clean.

But they never know, and each call is treated with the same calm haste.

Each ambulance is manned by two first-aid men who also are classified as drivers. This started on July 25 when first aid men were hired to replace interns on the vehicles.

For longer than a year, controversy raged over the use of interns, with the hospital's medical staff urging the use of first-aid men instead of the doctors.

This has been done in many other cities with great success. The theory is that a first aid man can do as much for an emergency patient in the few moments of travel time that a doctor can do.

More Time in Wards

And it gives the interns, each of whom spend a month of their year's internship riding the ambulances, more time to work in hospital wards.

The drivers, most of whom have been there for years, feel the emergency patients may be getting ven a little better deal. As one said, "An interne would just get broken in on the ambulance when he'd be taken off and a fresh one would start."

Mrs. Barbara Hodges, chief of the hospital's medical assistance division, said the ambulance crews are carefully picked. Each man must have a Red Cross first aid certificate or the equivalent, plus several years of first-aid experience. These, she added, are minimum requirements.

Probably, Mrs. Hodges said, recently discharged men from the armed services who were medical corpsmen would be accepted. As it is, most of the new first aid men have been members of Washington area rescue squads for at least three years.

A typical ambulance crew might be the one on No. 7 last week—George Estep, 38, of 903 Twenty-first street N.E., the driver and senior man, and Marion Poor, jr., 23, of 1310 Congress street S.E., recently hired rst aid specialist.

On Day Shift

They're on the day shift, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. They sit in a tiny room adjoining the hospital's admitting office with other crews. Seldom are two crews in together for long. They alternate calls as much as possible

The telephone rings: It's the Fire Board dispatcher, who controls the city's emergency ambulance calls. He gives the address. "A man's out. 9:41." That's it.

A moment later, the Department of Public Health ambulance wheels out, red lights flashing, siren wailing at dangerous intersections.

The scene is a hovel. Eight persons inside, all drunk. A mongrel dog growled menacingly from beneath a three-legged table littered with dirt and empty bottles.

"Get the dog out, please," Mr. Estep orders. Dogs, he explains, are the banes not only of postmen. Ambulance men never know what to expect from a dog which thinks they're hurting his master.

The men started upstairs.

"Here, man," calls a woman, pointing to a dark room on the first floor. A flashlight shows a 73-year-old man on a sofa. "He hit him," says the woman, nodding toward the man's grandson across the room. That was the night before.

Broken Jaw

They check the victim. The blood is clotted. He is taken to the hospital and admitted with a broken jaw.

Later another call comes:

"An injured woman at ——"

It is changed to "an injured child."

Inside the home, Mr. Poor goes to work. Larry Whitefield, 3, had fallen from a chair and pierced his leg with a nail.

Mr. Poor, trained in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Rescue Squad, bandages it while Mr. Estep holds the boy. They take him to the emergency room. His godmother, Mrs. Evylyn Jorden, of nearby 1507 Bruce place S.E., rides with him.

Meanwhile, the other ambulance, manned by Pete Douglas, 20, of 5221 Duvall drive N.W., and Louis Brown, 32, of 2412 North Capitol street, rush to a Northeast address where an 83-year-old woman has slipped in a bathroom and died.

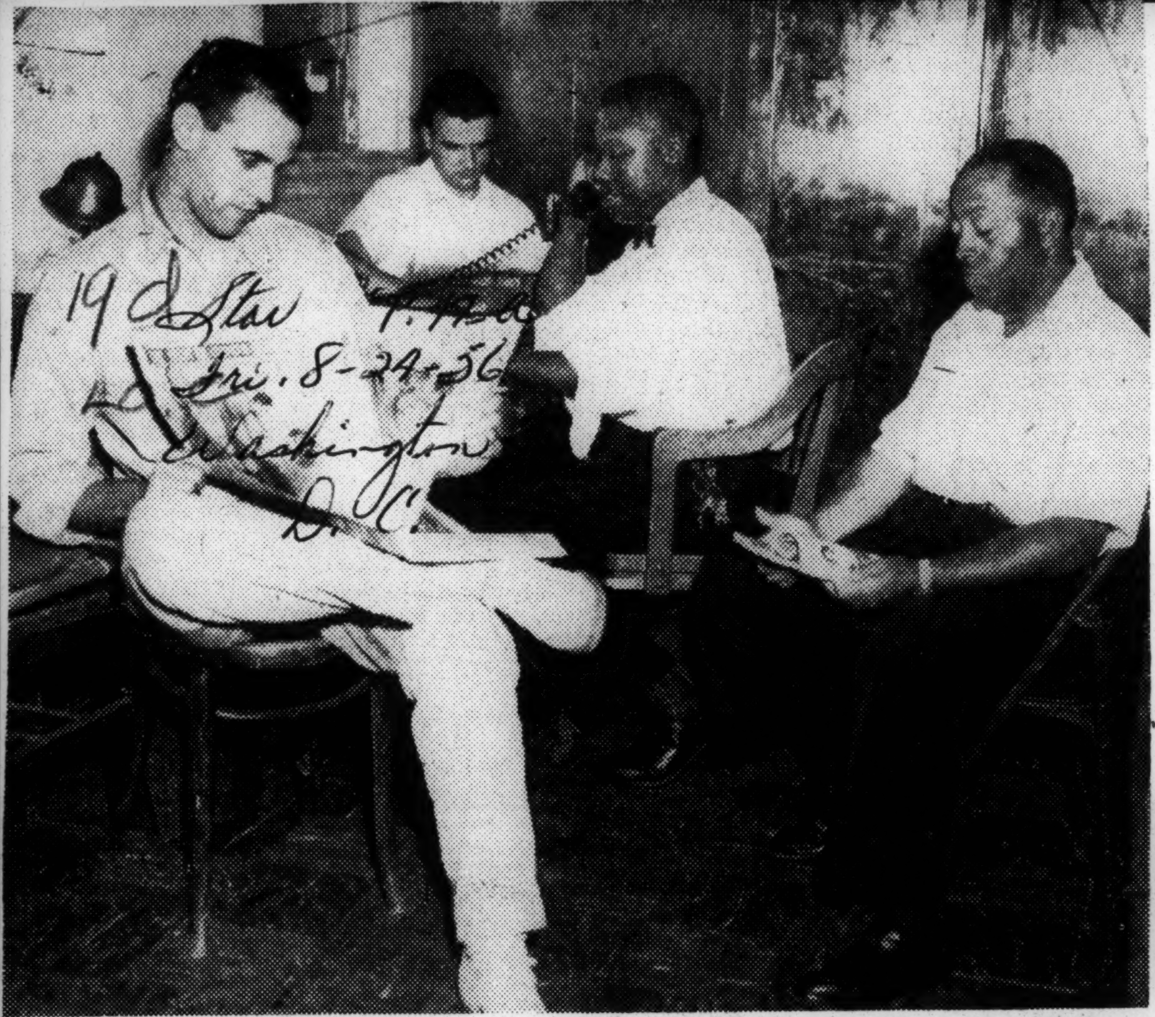
After police have released her body, she is taken the District Morgue and pronounced dead.

Busier at Nights

"So you see," Mr. Estep declares, "that's how it goes with us. Of course it's busier at nights. The 4 p.m. to midnight shift is the busiest. Fridays are worse than Saturdays as a rule—particularly pay Fridays."

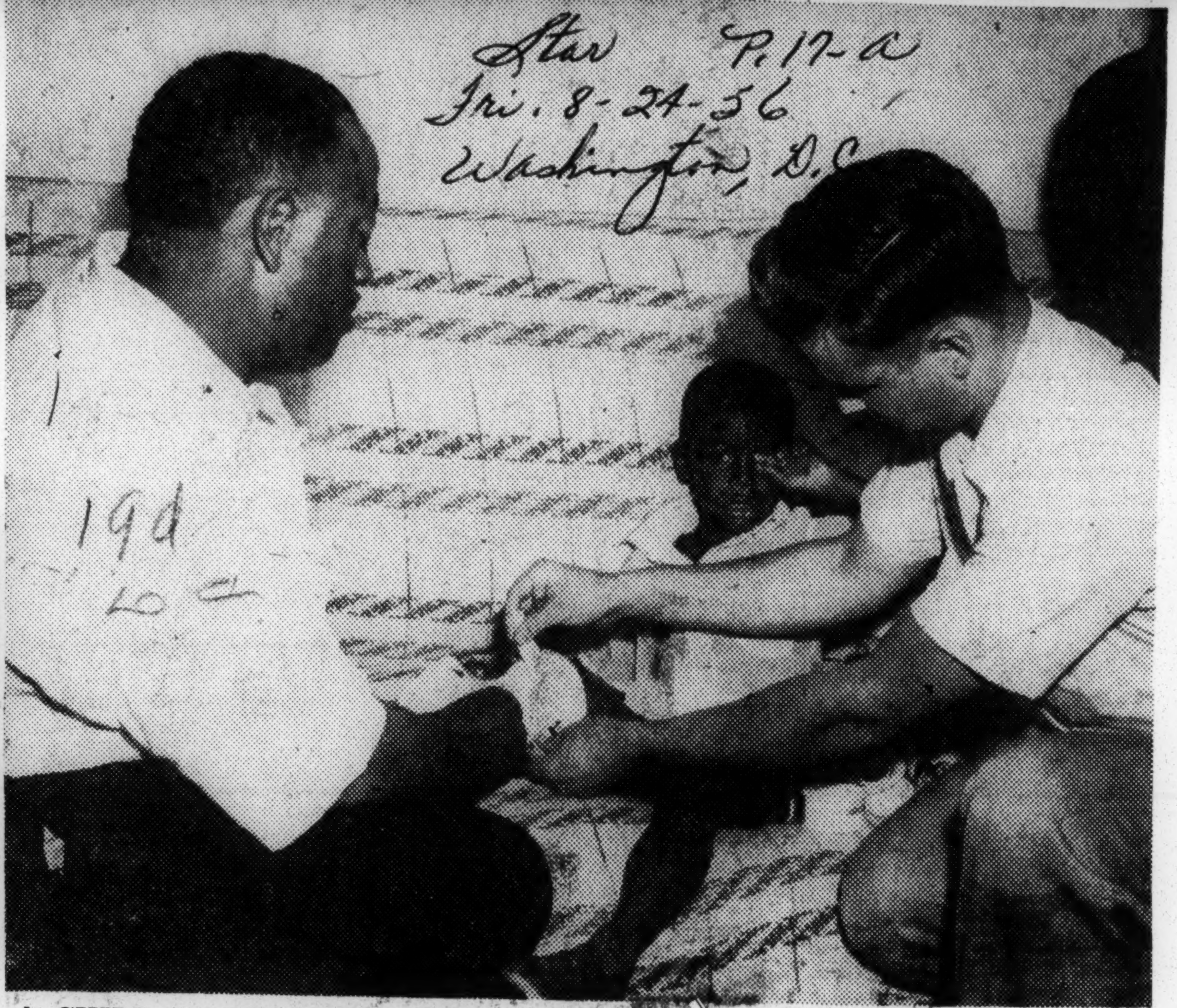
Many people who call for ambulances are practically hypochondriacs, he pointed out. Every time they get a little pain they think they need to be hospitalized.

"Lots of times when we get to an address we remember being there before," he said. "Sometimes they say anything to get an ambulance."



19 d Star P. 17-a
Fri. 8-24-56
Washington D.C.

WAITING AN EMERGENCY CALL—It takes less than 30 seconds for a pair of these first-aid men to leave the waiting room at District General Hospital and "hit the ambulance." Left to right they are Pete Douglas, Marion Poor, jr.; Louis Brown and George Estep.



Star P. 17-a
Fri. 8-24-56
Washington, D.C.

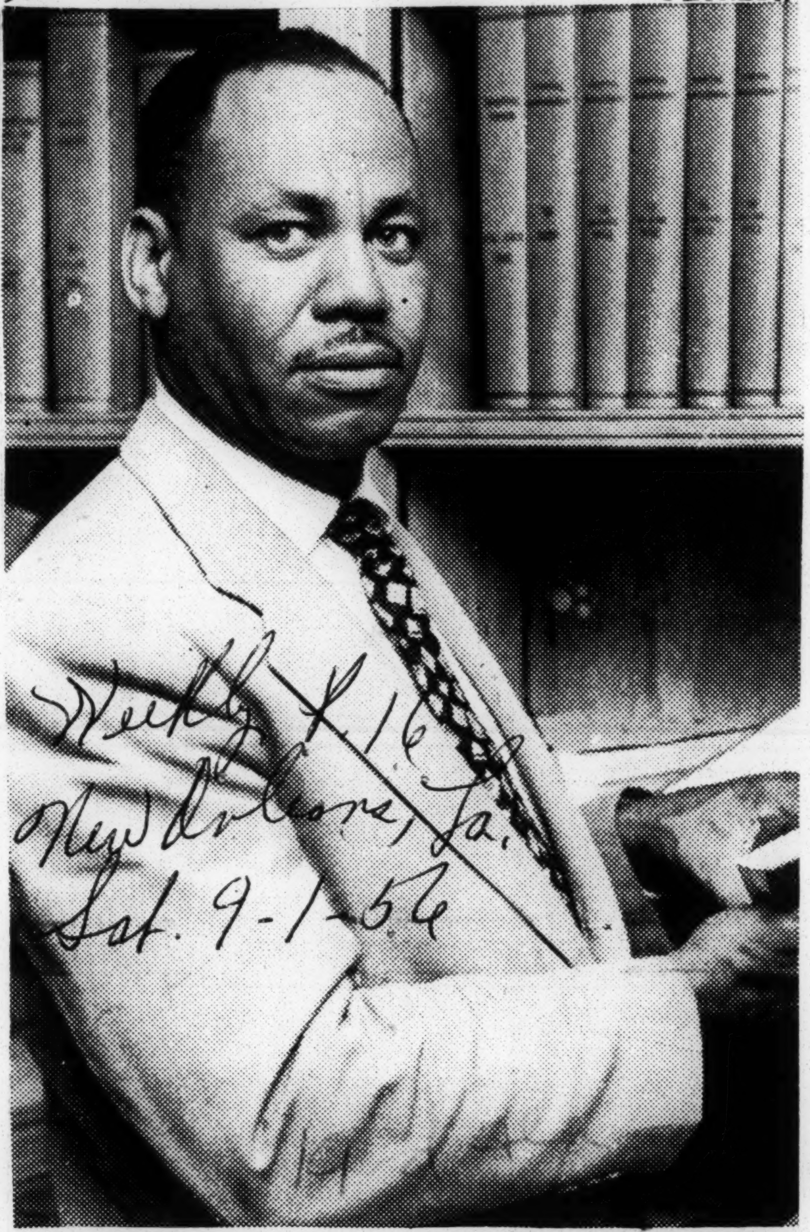
19 d

A CHILD IS TREATED—Marion Poor, jr., quickly bandages the leg of 3-year-old Larry Whitefield, who fell on a nail. Larry was then taken back to the hospital in the ambulance for treatment.—Star Staff Photo.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR

TALAHASSEE, Fla. — **Theodore W. Frazier**, native of Jacksonville, Fla., is the new administrator of the Florida A.-M. University Hospital. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University and holds a master's degree in hospital administration from the State University of Iowa.

[illegible]
Sat. 9-29-56



Weekly p. 16
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 9-1-56

ASSUMES DUTIES AS FAM-U HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR—Teodore W. Frazier is the new administrator of the Florida A and M University Hospital. Mr. Frazier is a native of Jacksonville, Florida. He received the bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union University and the master of hospital administration from the State University of Iowa. The new administrator of the Winslow Hospital.

Dr. Johnson terms transfer of Freedmen's to HU 'a blessing'

Afro-American Sat. 3-11-56 P. 18

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

19d

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Transfer of Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University by the Federal Government will be a blessing to the university, according to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president.

The question of the proposed transfer of Freedmen's to the university came up during hearings before the House Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations subcommittee on Howard appropriations for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The transfer was recommended by President Eisenhower in his message of Jan. 16, transmitting to Congress the Federal Budget for the fiscal year 1957. Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to provide for the construction of a new teaching hospital.

* * *

THE recommendation was in line with the report that a 10-member study commission made to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former secretary of health, education and welfare, last May.

The commission recommended transfer of Freedmen's to Howard on the ground that the medical and health education and research objectives of the university can best be promoted through the facilities of a teaching hospital.

It proposed a new university hospital plant and conversion of the tuberculosis annex to general hospital purposes at an estimated cost of $8,000,000.

* * *

WHILE DR. JOHNSON was testifying on the needs of the university for the next fiscal year, Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, subcommittee chairman, asked him what he thought about the recommendation of the commission to turn Freedmen's over to the university and build a new hospital.

"For the first time in years," Dr. Johnson replied, the commission "faced directly and unequivocally every important question connected with the relationship of Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University and to the patients in the District of Columbia."

Dr. Johnson said the commission had discussed those questions thoroughly "and, in my judgment and the judgment of my associates at Howard University, their recommendations are entirely constructive."

* * *

IF THE PROPOSED new hospital plant is built and the hospital turned over to the university to be "unified through and through, it will be a blessing to Howard University, it will be a blessing to the cause of medical education and it will be a blessing to the patients in this area."

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
President, Howard University

"What is going to happen to those employees of Freedmen's Hospital who have built up civil service credits?" Mr. Fogarty asked.

Dr. Johnson replied that Howard has "the attitude which I feel that you and your associates in the government would want us to have.

"We feel that every human being who has been working in Freedmen's Hospital and has achieved security of tenure and the best possible income from the government, ought to be able to transfer to Howard University with similar security of tenure.

"AND, IN the second place, with income and privileges as near as possible to the ones that he enjoys with the government. We would feel ourselves honor bound to facilitate both objectives."

"You mean to say that they don't have anything to worry about if it is left up to you?" Mr. Fogarty asked.

"I would say as far as our purposes are concerned," replied Dr. Johnson.

He explained however, that salaries of non-teaching personnel at Howard are "substantially below" those of government employees.

If Freedmen's employees were forced to come to Howard now and accept pay rates at the university, he added, "they would suffer substantially."

He said, however, Congress had given "an unequivocal index of its purpose to give Howard University the same cost of living increases it gave to government employees last year."

* * *

DR. JOHNSON said recommendations for appropriations for the next fiscal year include an item of $50,200 to bring minimum pay at the university up to government rates and to provide ingrade increases.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Budget Bureau, he said, are supporting the effort of the university to provide ingrade pay increases at Howard comparable to those of government employees.

Dr. Johnson said he appointed a committee to analyze the situation and that James B. Clark, university treasurer, has presented to a committee representing the Health Education and Welfare Department statistics regarding every personnel problem that will arise from the transfer.

* * *

"WE NOW know just how they will be affected as far as tenure is concerned," Dr. Johnson said, adding:

"We know how they will be affected as far as retirement is concerned. We propose to appoint a committee at Howard that will take up every one of those questions and precipitate a specific and written statement of the purpose which Howard University would pursue in relation to each of those categories.

"We hope to present that for the approval of the secretary of health, education and welfare before the turnover is made."

Dr. Charles E. Burbridge, superintendent of Freedmen's, told the subcommittee that he favored the commission's recommendations because "they developed for the hospital a brand new horizon which has as its focus growth rather than depression, a direction in which we had been going formerly.

"It also proposes new facilities for an outmoded, obsolete physical plant."

BUT HOSPITAL employees, he said, "are apprehensive" about the loss of rights which they enjoy as government employees. He said that was the one "single problem" from the viewpoint of employees.

"Otherwise," he said, "I think it is a forward-looking move in terms of organization to bring these two institutions together that have such a closely related job to do.

Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare, has approved a legislative draft of the bill to carry out the proposed transfer.

The comment of Dr. Paul B. Cornely, medical director of the hospital, was similar to that of Dr. Burbridge that it would be desirable for the Howard University Medical School to have a hospital under its supervision "so as to provide the opportunity to do the things that a university hospital must do."

He added, however, that there are a number of problems to be faced in such a situation.

Bill to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to Howard offered

Afro-American Sat. 6-30-56

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON. (NNPA) — Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep., N.Y.), Thursday, introduced a bill to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University as a teaching facility. P. 8

The bill is based on the recommendations of the Freedmen's Hospital Study Commission made to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The commission was appointed to make a study of the hospital and recommendations concerning its future role.

* * *

THE BILL provides for the transfer of the hospital to Howard on July 1, or as soon as possible thereafter, but not later than six months after enactment of the measure.

The university would be given title to the hospital — land and improvements — and the property in the hospital without having to pay the Federal Government anything.

The purpose of the transfer, as set out in the bill, would be to assist in the provision of teaching hospital resources for Howard, "thereby assisting the university in the training of medical and allied personnel and in providing hospital services for the community."

* * *

THE BILL also would authorize necessary appropriations for the construction of buildings and facilities, including equipment, and for remodeling of existing buildings, including repair and replacement of equipment, to provide a hospital with a capacity of 500 beds.

Survivorship protection in civil service retirement funds also is provided by the bill for officers and employees of Freedmen's Hospital who are transferred to the university payroll and were employed by the university.

* * *

IF SUCH a person died within 17 months after his employment with the university began, then the person or persons to whom annuities would be paid on account of the dead individual would be entitled to payments equal in amount to such annuities and under the same conditions.

(Employees of Freedmen's Hospital would cease to be Federal employees upon transfer of the hospital to Howard University.)

Congress would be authorized to appropriate from time to time, in addition to the regular appropriations for the university, sums sufficient to enable the university to make the annuities payments to which individuals would be entitled.

* * *

THE CIVIL Service Commission, at the request of Howard University, would determine whether an individual is entitled to such annuity payments.

If Howard University should transfer the hospital to any person or other institution within 20 years after completion of the new hospital, or cease to operate it as teaching hospital facilities, the United States would be entitled to recover from the institution to which the transfer is made or the university an amount equal to the then value of the hospital.

The value would be determined by agreement or a suit brought in the District Court here.

* * *

CONGRESS ALSO would be authorized to appropriate annually to the university such sums as it may determine are necessary for the partial support of the hospital as a teaching facility.

Presumably, the remainder of the funds necessary for the operation of the hospital would come from pay patients and from payments from the District of Columbia and nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia for their indigent patients.

The bill specifically provides that the cost of operating the hospital, the appropriations for it, and any other income derived from its operation shall be identified and accounted for separately in the accounts of the university.

* * *

THE BILL declares that it is the policy of the Congress that Federal financial participation in the cost of operation of the Howard University Hospital facilities "shall decline as rapidly as may be consistent with good medical teaching practice.

"In order to further this policy, the President shall submit to the Congress a report, based on a study of the financing of the operation of the hospital, containing his recommendations on the rate of reduction of Federal financial participation in such cost of operation."

This report would be required within two years after construction of the new hospital facilities.

Freedmen's workers say they won't go to Howard

Afro-American P. 6
Sat. 4-28-56

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Only 13 of Freedmen's Hospital's 700 workers are willing to transfer to Howard University, if they lose their civil service standing in the proposed move to turn the hospital over to the university.

This was brought out in a meeting, Tuesday night, in the hospital auditorium. Some 200 Freedmen's employees heard three government officials discuss the problem.

The unwillingness of the majority to transfer was disclosed in a survey presented at the meeting by Mrs. Cora S. Cranemeyer of Local 1 of Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (GCEOC), AFL-CIO.

"Only 13 were willing to transfer to Howard University if they would lose their civil service standing," Mrs. Cranemeyer said.

* * *

THE THREE officials participated in a panel on the civil service status of employees if Congress turns the hospital over to Howard.

"In actual placement, most of your placements will have to come from your own initiative and through your personnel office," said Earl Cummins of the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

U.S. employees cool to Freedmen's shift

Afro-American, P. 20

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Officials of the Government Employees Union have been informed indirectly that every effort will be made to place Freedmen's Hospital workers in other government agencies if and when the hospital is transferred to Howard University.

This movement was taken under consideration by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare after it had been requested by the union to devise some means of guaranteeing employment rights to these workers.

Sat. 2-18-56

At a recent, well attended union meeting, the group sent a letter to HEW insisting that any transfer agreement must include a stipulation that the benefits of employees be protected.

* * *

THESE BENEFITS include accumulated leave, rate of pay, pension rights, government insurance and tenure of service.

The best way to protect these rights, the workers decided, is to be permitted to maintain their status as classified federal employees.

If these rights cannot be protected as classified government workers, then the union declared that it must oppose making the transfer.

IF THESE employees are transferred to Howard under the university's present set-up, they would be considered as new employees. Therefore, they would lose their accumulated sick and annual leaves.

Their salary would probably be reduced since Howard has a lower salary scale than the regular civil service schedule.

Howard has no automatic periodic and longevity step increases according to a union spokesman.

* * *

THESE FACT were brought to the attention of the Welfare Department. While HEW has made no official reply to the union's demands, officials claim that they learned from a reliable source that they are being considered.

It was learned that many of the current employees of the hospital have already begun looking around for other places of employment. Many have already left Freedmen's to find employment elsewhere.

The Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, AFL—CIO, fears that if the turn-over continues, Freedmen's might find itself short handed of some of its key personnel.

Local No. 1 pledges to continue the fight until full employment rights are awarded all of its members.

Freedmen's Shy $77,000; Aide Indicted

Post & Times Herald

Tues. 2-7-56

Former Official Named on 34 Counts In Hospital Thefts

P. 1

By Morrey Dunie

Staff Reporter

Washington, D.C.

A former Freedman's Hospital official was indicted by a District Grand Jury yesterday on charges of embezzling $3219 from hospital funds between 1952 and 1955.

Named in a 34-count indictment was Felix H. Payne Jr., 43, of 4015 19th pl. ne., Assistant Budget and Fiscal Officer at the hospital until his discharge last Aug. 5.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Alfred Hantman, who presented the case to the grand jury, an audit of the Hospital's records shows a "minimum shortage since 1949 of $77,000."

Yesterday's indictment charged Payne allegedly took money which was received by the hospital as Outpatient Collections. The true bill stated these funds came into Payne's possession through his job at the hospital.

Hantman said Payne had charge of depositing the daily outpatient collections in the Federal Treasury. However, the indictment alleged, Payne kept the cash funds instead of depositing them.

There were two counts in the indictment for each of 17 transactions. One charged embezzlement and one charged theft for each of the transactions.

The indictment accused Payne of taking various amounts ranging from $18.50 to $313. The thefts ranged in time from Feb. 25, 1952, to March 15, 1955, according to the indictment.

When the hospital was called on the case, officials referred reporters to a spokesman at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The HEW spokesman said Payne was suspended from his job last June 1 and fired Aug. 5. He said Payne was hired by the hospital in 1947 as a cost accounting clerk and several years later was promoted to the $5566 a year post of Assistant Budget and Fiscal Officer.

$11,000 hidden in gold box?

Afro American P. 1

Sat. 4-28-56

WASHINGTON

Baltimore, Md.

"I kept $11,000 at my home in a locked box."

Felix Payne, former Freedmen's Hospital official, gave this explanation to a prosecuting attorney in District Court when asked how he maintained a high standard of living from 1952-55.

Composed, despite rapid-fire cross-examination by Alfred Hanutman, assistant district attorney, Payne, 41, denied taking funds from the Hospital. He was subsequently found guilty on 17 counts of embezzlement by a District Court jury, late Wednesday.

In a lengthy narrative before Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl, the defendant declared he gained his wealth through currency exchange near the Burma Road while in India 12 years ago.

Freedmen's staff wary of proposed H. U. transfer

Afro-American P. 8

Sat. 4-21-56

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Nearly 98 percent of the employees at Freedmen's Hospital who responded to questionnaires distributed by the local union, would **not be willing to transfer to Howard** University without retention of their civil service status, it was revealed this week.

Only 10 out of 390 employees indicated that they would be willing to make the transfer without civil service status.

Baltimore, Md.

THEIR POSITIONS were made known through a survey conducted by Local No. 1, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

The survey showed that on the whole, Freedmen's employees seemed to be a remarkable steadfast and faithful group of employees, according to a spoke man of the union.

Approximately two-thirds of those who responded have over 10 years of federal government service, and a majority of them had all their government service at Freedmen's.

Payne Denies Taking Any Part Of Missing $77,000

Afro-American P.12 Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

Says others had access to the safe

WASHINGTON

Five persons once had access to the out-patient collection department safe at Freedmen's Hospital, it was revealed in District Court this week.

The disclosure was made during the trial of Felix Payne, 43, a former assistant budgeting and fiscal officer at Freedmen's. He is charged with 34 counts of embezzlement.

The tall, handsome defendant —who now supports himself as a real estate agent—was released from the hospital last May for "improper performance of duties."

He denied charges of embezzlement.

During the second day of testimony — Wednesday — Henry Baird, business manager at Freedmen's, who was Mr. Payne's supervisor, stated others knew the combination to the safe.

"We knew the collection system was fairly loose," Mr. Baird admitted under cross-examination by Belford V. Lawson, one of Mr. Payne's attorneys.

He stated that since the $77,000 shortage was discovered last spring, only two persons are allowed admittance to the safe.

* * *

MR. PAYNE, free under $4,500 bond, is charged with embezzling a total of $3,219. According to Alfred Hantman, assistant U.S. Attorney, the alleged thefts date back to 1949. But Mr. Payne is only accused of shortages since 1952.

An FBI probe began last June. It followed an audit of Freedmen's financial records — the first made since 1949. Mr. Payne began work at the institution in 1947.

* * *

MR. BAIRD testified that he notified Charles E. Burbage, superintendent of the hospital, when he first became aware of the shortage on April 12, 1955.

"I called Payne at his home and two others," Mr. Baird stated. "I asked them for an explanation."

He disclosed that all questioned except Payne gave written statements about their knowledge — or lack of knowledge—of the missing funds.

"Mr. Payne told me he was not going to make a statement until he contacted a lawyer," Mr. Baird declared.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO Mr. Lawson, Mr. Payne of the 4000 block 19th St., NE is represented by Elisha Scott, an attorney, from Topeka, Kan.

According to Mr. Hantman, evidence showed no other persons were involved in the shortage.

Most of Mr. Baird's testimony, before Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl and a District jury, concerned Mr. Payne's official duties at the hospital.

* * *

OTHERS who testified they had access to the safe, in 1955 were Frederick Phillips, collection manager; Mrs. Yvonne Cosby, his assistant; and Mrs. Lois Tinner, cashier.

The trial is expected to continue for several days.

Freedmen's Hospital Employees Worried Over Status Of Funds

Informer P.3 Sat. 6-16-56 Houston Tex.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Employees of Freedmen's Hospital are worried chiefly about the loss of Federal status as career Government workers if the hospital is transferred to Howard University, according to Dr Charles E. Burbridge, superintendent of the hospital.

19d

The Freedmen's Hospital Study Commission, in a report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on May 12, 1955, recommednded that Freedmen's be transferred to the Board of Trustees of Howard University as a teaching facility.

Such a transfer, the report said, would best serve the interests of the university, the community and the Federal Government.

The question of the recommended transfer was brought up during hearings on Federal appropriations for the hospital for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, chairman of the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations subcommittee, asked Dr Burbridge if he could tell the committee how hospital employees felt about the proposed transfer.

They (employees) have no feeling one way or the other, I think I can frankly say, in regard to the organizational change that we go from the Federal Government to Howard University," Dr Burbridge replied, adding:

"They are not concerned with ownership and control particularly. They are concerned primarily, as I said, with how the transfer will affect them personally, their status in Government.

"There are a number of benefits which are obtained by virture of Federal employment, such as, which you know, the life insurance that Federal employees enjoy, the leave program, the retirement program, and several other benefits.

"It is believed that private employment will not afford these benefits and therefore they are concerned about that."

Loss Of Federal Status Feared By Employees

Daily World
Thurs. 6-7-56
Atlanta, Ga.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
Washington Correspondent,
Atlanta Daily World and
NNPA News Service

P.1

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Daily World

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P.8

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19d 1956

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Ike Asks Freedmen's Hospital To Transfer To Howard Univ.

Daily World P. 3
Sun. 1-22-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—In the Federal Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, sent to Congress Monday, President Eisenhower recommended that Freedmen's Hospital be transferred to Howard University and that contstruction of new facilities be authorized.

Atlanta Ga.

The recommendation is in line with findings ~~and recommendations~~ by the Freedmen's Hospital Study Commission submitted to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in May.

19d

The Commission recommended transfer of Freedmen's to Howard because it felt that the medical and health education and research objectives of the university can best be promoted through the facilities of a university teaching hospital.

It also felt that more effective community services can be rendered, particularly to the fee-paying patients of the Greater Washington area through a privately-operated, voluntary hospital.

Howard University ownership and control meets fully the criteria of non-segregation, financial support and administrative unity, the Commission found.

Ever since the university was founded in 1867 it has operated on a non-segregated basis, the Commission said and while the great majority of its students have been colored, it was because the needs of colored people of necessity have come first.

The Commission also recommended a new university hospital plant and conversion of the Tuberculosis Annex to general hospital purposes at an estimated cost of about $8,000,000.

Since the 400-bed hospital to be built is considered minimum for continued full accreditation in the various clinical specialties, the Commission said no plan of partial construction is feasible.

Funds for construction of the new university hospital plant would come from the Federal Government. The Commission said it feel that the very nature of the population served by Freedmen"s, the hospital's past history and its indispensability as a teaching facility precludes at this time the matching of Federal funds with private funds the method now generally followed in the construction of new hospitals.

The Commission also urged that after Howard has had two years of experience in operating its new plant, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare study the cumulative experience of the university in the operation of the hospital and develop a plan for decreasing Federal support.

It criticized the present plan of "deficit financing" under which the Federal Government provided whatever amount of funds is needed for the maintenance an operation of the hospital after income from all other sources is estimated.

It suggested that this method of financing be replaced by a phased plan which will limit Federal support to the additional cost of operating a teaching facility and which will demonstrate that direct Federal support can be ultimate eliminated.

The Commission also recommended that the District of Columbia Government supply the hospital with patients to meet its minimum teaching requirements. At current reimbursement rates, the report said, this will require an increase from the presently authorized $300,000 to about $460,000 for the care of indigent patients.

Construction of Freedmen"s Hospital Aslyum was begun in 1866. With the name later changed to Freedmen"s Hospital, it operated under supervision of the War Department from 1866 to June 23, 1874—when it was transferred to the control of the Interior Department In 1940 it was transferred to the Federal Security Agency, now the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Freedmen's has now grown to the point where it has an extensive medical service program and, in addition to a number of educational educational activities, serves as the major teaching facility for the Howard University Medical School.

Everyday Living Takes Toll

Post + Times Herald

Mental Ills Attack All, Top U.S. Psychiatrist Says

Sun. 12-2-56 P. 1

Washington, D.C.

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporters

Some form of mental ill health attacks everyone at some time, a nationally known psychiatrist said in a speech prepared for delivery last night.

19d

Dr. William C. Menninger, of the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kan., said "common, everyday emotional disturbances can be as upsetting and incapacitating as any of the physical illnesses."

Dr. Menninger spoke at the closing dinner of the annual meeting of the National Association for Mental Health at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Dr. Menninger disputed statistics that show the incidence of mental ill health as one in 16, one in 12 or one in 10.

"When we take these (everyday disturbances) into account," Dr. Menninger said, "the toll of mental ill health must be reckoned as one in one, for there isn't a person who does not experience frequently a mental or emotional disturbance severe enough to disrupt his functioning as a well-adjusted, hapyy and efficiently performing individual."

Mental ill health, he explained, does not always show up in an obvious clinical pattern.

It may take the form of vague, gnawing anxiety or depression; ill-concealed feelings of suspicion, fear, resentment and hate; a variety of physical complaints which have no organic basis; aggressive acts directed against specific individuals or against society in general; or of martal difficulties, occupational troubles and school problems.

Dr. Menninger said widespread mental ill health was reflected in the nearly 4 million problem drinkers, the 1,750,000 cases of serious crime each year, the half-million cases annually in juvenile courts, and the ratio of one divorce for every four marriages.

Mental health, he maintained, "is the neglected health problem of our nation." In many cases, persons with mental illness are met with "indifference, if not outright hostility," Dr. Menninger said.

He urged training of more psychiatrists and professional staff men, expansion of research, a substantial increase in the money spent for care and treatment of hospitalized mentally ill, and more community mental health clinics.

Earlier, the 1000 mental health leaders at the meeting were told of a possible approach to the prevention of schizophrenia, most widespread of all mental illnesses.

Dr. William T. Malamud, a Boston University psychiatrist, said a 22-year study has revealed that persons who develop schizophrenia have an inherited "constitutional vulnerability" to the affliction.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRESS NOTED

Times-Picayune

Hospital Population Rise Cut in Half

Thu. 11-30-56

By FRANK CAREY
A.P. Science Reporter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Signs of a real slowdown in the growth of the nation's mental hospital population were reported here by the head of the National Association for Mental Health.

New Orleans, La.

The NAMH is a voluntary organization devoted to helping solve the problem of mental illness. It is composed of laymen, although it has psychiatrists and other professional people on its advisory board.

19d

P. 32

Addressing the NAMH planning group on the eve of the association's sixth annual meeting, President F. Barry Ryan Jr. of New York reported that:

In 1955 the number of resident patients in the nation's mental hospitals rose only 6,000, compared to an average annual rise of 12,000 in the previous decade.

Improvement Cited

Ryan said in a prepared address that "while there have been two or three similar slowdowns over the last 25 years, the indications are that we may now be witnessing the beginning of an authentic break in the growth of the nation's mental hospital population."

This belief is based, he said, on reports from several state hospital systems that in 1955, for the first time, discharge of mental patients as improved or recovered was catching up with or even exceeding new admissions, leaving a "favorable balance at the end of the year.

He said this progress is attributable to two factors:

1. The effectiveness of modern treatment methods, such as psychotherapy, the tranquilizing drugs, and electroshock;
2. The fact that "more patients are now getting treatment instead of mere custodial care."

Ryan asserted his organization's action to obtain better treatment for more mental patients was "now beginning to pay off in the reduction of human misery as well as in savings of tens of millions of dollars a year."

$2 Billion Annually

Reporting the cost of maintaining and treating the mental hospital population is now nearly one billion dollars a year, Ryan said this could be cut sharply "if we would only make a relatively small additional investment now to provide more patients with treatment rather than custody."

"The more patients we treat, the more will get better and go home," he said. "Each patient who leaves the hospital represents a prospective saving of between $1,000 and $20,000."

He said that at the end of 1955 the number of patients in state, veterans and county mental hospitals was 615,000. These, together with an additional 25.000 in private mental hospitals and general hospitals, and another 100,000 under convalescent care but still on hospital records, made a total of 740,000 patients under mental hospital care, he said.

Spalding Pavilion Gets Grant From Mrs. Walter Rich

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-31-56

Dr. A. A. Weinstein, head of the staff at Hughes Spalding Pavilion, announced Monday that the widow of the late Walter Rich has donated some $2,000 for a teaching program in surgery at Hughes Spalding.

19d Ga

Mrs. Marjory M. Giddens, of 343 W. Wesley Rd. N. W., a major stock holder of Rich's Inc., made the first sizeable donation from a local scource, Dr. Weinstein said. The exact transaction involved 160 shares of common capital stock of Thomaston Cotton Mills sold for the account of the Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority. A draft for the net value of the stock, $1,999.40, was made to the hospital authority.

The money was given "for the sole use and benefit of a teaching program in surgery for Negroes at Hughes Spalding," the draft stipulated. The transaction was made March 16.

The donation is intended to aid a program to provide education to Negro interns and doctors who wish and need further training in medicine and associated medical arts and sciences. The Foundation for the Advancement of Medical Education was chartered to raise and serve as custodian of grants in connection with this venture.

In letters to Mrs. Giddens, Hughes Spalding, Sr. and Dr. Weinstein expressed thanks to the donor on behalf of the hospital authority.

19d Ga

Call P. 15
Fri. 10-19-56
Kansas City, Mo.

RECEIVES $500 CHECK FOR HOSPITAL. — Miss Lizzie Barnett, second from left, is shown presenting a $500 check to Norman D. Burkett, extreme left, and W. J. Willis, extreme right, administrator of the Hamilton Memorial hospital. The donation, a gift from the Negro community of Dalton, Ga., was raised throuh projects of the Woman's club. Mrs. Ellis Parks Sr., were leaders of the projects.

19d 1956

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL (ILLINOIS)

3 Chicago doctors quit hospital jobs

Afro-American

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Three prominent southside physicians have resigned from the staff of Provident Hospital in a dispute over the hospital's management.

Doctors N. O. Calloway, Julian Lewis and Quentin D. Young said their repeated efforts to reform hospital "abuses" have been unsuccessful.

P 17

In a letter to the hospital board chairman, Dr. Calloway said he was quitting because:

Sat. 1-7-56

* * *

INTERNS AND nurses frequently failed to carry out the orders of attending physicians on patients care; unqualified persons have been put in charge of departments.

Baltimore

Residents were sometimes not available to make the rounds of patients with visiting physicians; mismanagement and low morale of the staff resulted in young medical men under training acquiring habits of laziness.

And emergency medicines were not normally available in the ward and that it was necessary to use medicine left by former patients.

* * *

DR. YOUNG, who declined to discuss the reasons for his resignation, indicated that most of the difficulties of the hospital could be attributed to "the pattern of racial segregation within which it is forced to operate."

Dr. Lewis was not available for comment.

Dr. John C. Troxel, chairman of the hospital's board of trustees, said conditions at Provident are "neither as bad as Dr. Calloway says they are, nor are they as good as we would want them to be."

He said he thought Dr. Calloway's attitude reflects "the dissatisfaction with the pattern of racial segregation."

19d 1956

(MENTAL) LOUISIANA

MENTAL THERAPY TREND OUTLINED

Lafayette Hospital Example of New Concept

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ALEXANDRIA, La. — A new concept in treating mental patients calls for bringing the treatment to the patient instead of the patient to the hospital.

The trend was described at a combined meeting here of the advisory boards of the Central Louisiana and the East Louisiana State hospitals. The meeting was held in the new tuberculosis building at Central Louisiana hospital.

Times Picayune

Dr. A. L. Seale, director at Central, cited a day hospital at Lafayette as an example of the new concept. It is operated under supervision of Central Louisiana hospital and is one of three such institutions in the country.

Mon. 11-12-56

Dr. Seale said patients are allowed to report during the day for treatment and return home at night.

New Orleans, La.

"This not only aids the patient in recovering more speedily," he said, "but also trains his family to cope with problems that arise when he is discharged from the hospital."

He said the problem of teaching the family to help a patient recover is one of the most serious in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Failure of the family to cooperate properly, on account of ignorance, accounts for many readmissions of patients after their discharge, Dr. Seale added.

He said the idea of locked cells, prevalent in early treatment of mental disorders, has given way to "open doors in many wards," and the policy of allowing freedom for inmates, such as granting furloughs, tends to retard "mental depreciation."

He said the idea of letting mental patients go home at night was conceived 30 years ago and was put into practice on a limited basis in the 1930s by the late Dr. Clarence Pierson, then superintendent of Central Louisiana Hospital.

19d 1956

MENTAL

MENTAL-ILLS DRUG NOW SYNTHESIZED

Times

New York

Achievement With Reserpine by Harvard Man Is Viewed as Scientific Milestone

Sat. 5-5-56

JOB COMPLETED IN YEAR

P.21-C

Speedy Feat Frees Nation of Reliance on Plant Sources in Tightening Market

19d mental

Complete synthesis of the new drug reserpine, which has proved markedly effective against mental illnesses, has been achieved, according to a Harvard University chemist. He made the announcement in the current issue of The Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Synthesis of the complicated drug is a milestone in scientific accomplishment. It is of immediate practical importance for these reasons:

¶If the compound can be produced synthetically, the nation might no longer need to rely upon natural plant sources for its supply for the drug, which is now being used by the tons. Nations with a supply of the snakeroot from which reserpine is derived—Raufolfia serpentina—have considered embargoing shipments.

¶Total synthesis of reserpine establishes that the intricate chemical structure of the alkaloid that has been worked out by chemists is correct.

¶Since the structure of reserpine is known, and molecules of the alkaloid can be synthesized at will, it is now possible to make new compounds of slightly different chemical configuration than the original active molecule. Such new compounds might have greater beneficial effects upon the brain and the body, or possibly fewer undesirable side effects, than reserpine itself.

Feat of Harvard Professor

The synthesis of the compound was accomplished by Prof. Robert B. Woodward of Harvard. He worked with three Swiss chemists, Dr. F. E. Bader, Dr. H. Bickel and Dr. A. F. Frey, and a Canadian, Dr. R. W. Kierstead.

Reserpine synthesis is one of several chemical accomplishments in recent years by Professor Woodward, who is now 39 years old. He synthesized strychnine in 1954 and has accomplished the synthesis of cortisone lysergic acid and quinine in recent years. In each case, synthesis was a brilliant, scholarly accomplishment toward which many chemists were working. Also, practical accomplishments came from the syntheses.

Less than a year passed between the discovery of the structure of reserpine and its synthesis by Professor Woodward. This period compares with a nineteen-year gap between the identification of the structure of cholesterol in 1932 and synthesis of the compound in 1951.

According to an announcement from Harvard University, the speed with which recent syntheses have been achieved points up the rapid growth of synthetic chemistry, a science in which Professor Woodward has been a leader.

One of 'Tranquilizing Agents'

Reserpine has been widely used in the last two years in treating high blood pressure and nervous and mental disorders. The use of it and other so-called "tranquilizing agents" has been cited as a major advance in the treatment of mental illnesses.

The compounds have been used to reduce extreme activity and restlessness in patients suffering manic disorders and some schizoid conditions, in alcoholic and drug addiction and in chronic psychoses.

In completing the synthesis, Professor Woodward started with quinone, a simple coal-tar derivative made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Nine major chemical steps were used to build up from this simple compound to the intricate chemical structure that is the "heart" of the reserpine molecule. This heart is essentially a ring of carbon atoms with five hydrogen atoms that must be arranged in one particular way among thirty-two possible arrangements. Seven additional chemical steps completed the synthesis of reserpine.

In the current issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, chemists of the Squibb Research Laboratories report that they have found a way to synthesize reserpine from an immediate precursor, iso-reserpine, which Dr. Woodward has achieved in his total synthesis. A somewhat similar step has been published by chemists of Ciba, pharmaceutical manufacturers, in the Swiss journal "Experencia."

Mental Ills Blamed on Segregation

Herald P.10-A

Fri. 5-4-56

Miami, Fla.

CHICAGO — (AP) — A Virginia psychiatrist contended Thursday that segregation and uncertainty of moving toward a middle-class white culture is causing increased mental illness among Negroes in his state.

19d

Dr. David C. Wilson, professor of neurology and psychiatry at the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, said the admission rate of Negroes in Virginia mental hospitals is more than double the 1914 rate.

He added that the rate of white admissions is only about a third higher than it was in 1914.

In a paper presented to the annual convention of the American Psychiatric Assn., he said:

"The Negro in Virginia is far better off economically and legally than ever before but he is more closely segregated. He has lost the security of his own culture and is moving rapidly toward a middle-class white culture.

"This period of uncertainty and close segregation parallels the increase in the rate of Negroes admitted to the state hospitals of Virginia for cerebro-arteriosclerosis, senile dementia and especially for schizophrenia.

"It seems to us most reasonable to believe that the preponderance of mental disease in the Negro population over the white man and its increase in the Negro in ratio to the Negro population in Virginia is due to segregation and to the period of uncertainty accompanying culture change."

Dr. Wilson said that 40 years ago Negro and white families lived across the street from each other in Virginia, the children played with each other and adult Negroes worked in white homes or on the farm. He added:

"The relationship between white and colored was that of master and servant. The Negro had a place which was honorable and respected but definitely inferior."

He said the Negro today is better dressed, owns his own home and probably a car, and has moved from an agricultural to an urban culture. He added:

"In spite of all this he is more segregated now than 40 years ago and while his culture was fixed, he has no status as he moves from a culture of his own into a white culture."

He cited figures showing the Negro rate for admission to mental hospitals in Virginia jumped from 257 per 100,000 population in 1914 to 600 in 1954, while the white rate increased from 204 to 314.

HOSPITALS CALLED BIASED IN DETROIT

Times

New York

Study Reports Negroes Face Discrimination as Patients, Internes and Nurses

Sun. 6-24-56

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

Mich

DETROIT, June 23—A study committee reported this week that it had found widespread evidence of discrimination against Negroes in the use of hospital facilities in metropolitan Detroit.

The report, growing out of a four-and-one-half-year survey, also asserted that Negroes in Detroit did not have equal opportunities for either medical or nursing training and practice.

The thirty-five member committee, appointed by the city's Commission on Community Relations, was headed by the Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan. The survey included a study of the experiences of Negroes in forty-seven hospitals, nine nursing schools, two medical colleges and two nursing colleges.

The report said that most hospitals and training institutions professed a policy of non-discrimination but that only a few were found to put this policy into practice. No institution was named.

"The interest of this committee," the report stated, "is not in finding any single institution guilty of a practice of racial restriction or exclusion. Rather the committee seeks to suggest those policies and methods by which democratic practices may prevail and community needs may be met."

The report outlined nineteen recommendations aimed at eliminating racial restrictions. It suggested that the Commission on Community Relations seek the cooperation of hospitals, nursing and medical schools in implementing the recommendations.

The report also proposed that the commission name a citizens' committee to undertake further action. The commission itself, the report said, should be prepared to receive charges, allegations or reports of specific cases of discrimination, to investigate the facts and to seek equitable solutions.

Findings of the Committee

Among the findings of the study were the following:

¶Of the forty-seven hospitals, forty-three reported one or more Negro patients admitted. Thirteen said Negroes were rarely admitted. Four reported no Negro admissions. Twenty reported hospital segregation and twenty-seven integration in bed assignment.

¶Forty-three of the hospitals indicated that their staff appointments were open to qualified doctors regardless of race. But only twenty-three had Negro doctors on their staffs.

¶Thirty-seven hospitals reported the employment of Negro nursing personnel. But only 10 per cent of the professional nurses at the hospitals were Negroes.

¶While all Detroit area hospitals with medical teaching programs reported that they were open to all qualified applicants regardless of race, only four of the seventeen hospitals approved by the American Medical Association for training of internes had admitted Negro graduates of accredited medical schools.

¶Racial restrictions were not found in either the policy or record of medical schools surveyed. Relatively few Negroes have applied.

¶One nursing college said it admitted Negroes but the other reported that as a matter of policy and practice Negroes were excluded.

19d 1956

Open Hospital In Mississippi

Defender

LAUREL, Miss. — A dream of a group of physicians and citizens was realized here recently with the formal dedication of the Southeastern Benevolent hospital.

An interracial group attended ceremonies for the opening of the 20-bed hospital.

Sat. 7-7-56

Among those who worked for the establishment of the hospital are Dr. H. L. Knaive, Dr. T. J. Barnes, Dr. B. E. Murphy, E. D. Dukes, the Rev. T. W. Patterson, the Rev. T. J. Williams and T. H. Dunbar. All were named members of the board of trustees.

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Chicago Ill.

Dr. Barnes is chief medical director; Dr. Knaive, assistant medical director, and Dr. J. M. Howard, hospital surgeon.

MISSISSIPPI

Southeastern Benevolent Hospital - "Ten Years In The Making"

Miss

19d

Advocate
Sat. 4-21-56
p-6
Jackson, Miss.

MAYOR SCOTT, of Laurel, Mississippi readies himself to cut ribbon at the Dedication of the Southeastern Benevolent Hospital—Dr. H. L. Knaive looks on.

Laurel, Miss., Apr. 16.—(Special) —October, 1945, in Pleasant Valley Church on Meridian Avenue, Laurel, Miss., the minister and a group of the congregation talked hopefully on the prospect of building a Benevolent Hospital somewhere in Laurel, to serve the people of the city and the surrounding counties.

p. 6

19d

The hospital they had dreams of would be a first-rate one, fully equipped, and with competent physicians and surgeons. At that time, little did they realize the trials and tribulations they would be faced with before the hospital, then a dream, would become a reality.

In that same year, Dr. H. L. Knaive and Dr. T. J. Barnes, long time physicians and graduates of Alcorn A. & M. College and Meharry Medical College, helped to form an association to plan and finance the construction of the hospital. Dr. B. E. Murph, Vice President of the association was very instrumental in the planning, as were R. N. Fulford, Rev. W. T. Patterson, Rev. T. J. Williams, Professor A. H. Dunbar and E. D. Dukes.

Sat. 4-21-56

After ten years of work and soliciting, to raise money, the hospital dreamed of was realized. Setbacks were many but this committee with the help of many white and Negro citizens of Laurel and its environs worked faithfully on the project that was destined to be one of the most beneficial to the people of the town that had yet been undertaken.

The present modern, adequately equipped structure, according to a recent appraisal, is worth $200,000. It was open for service December 12, 1955 and since that time has had over thirty operations without one fatality.

Member of American Hospital Association

Equipment, staff and other facilities in the hospital led to its acceptance into the American Hospital Association. It is also a member of the famous Blue Cross Hospital Plan. Patients from ten counties come into the hospital and at present, the institution plans for expansion of service into more counties.

Dr. T. J. Barnes is now Medical Director for the hospital with Dr. H. L. Knaive as Assistant Medical Director. Visiting physicians include Dr. J. M. Howard and Dr. Charles Smith.

The existing structure in its construction, was built so that it could easily be expanded. As its very excellent service became known to more and more people, expansion will have to take place.

The building of this magnificent hospital is just another example of what can be done, that is, if people are willing to work so that it may be done. In this case, most of the people of Jones County pooled their efforts, and their resources so that the hospital would come to be. It is a credit to the people of that section of our state.

19d 1956 MISSOURI

where MERCY is COLORBLIND

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 8

Sat. 11-10-56

(Reprinted from The Ave Maria)
Catholic Home Weekly

By

BERNADETTE & ROBERT HOYT

When 16 Maryknoll Sisters opened the doors of a small general hospital in Kansas City, Mo., last year, they considered their new project as much a missionary work as any they might launch in foreign lands. For they proposed to introduce a basic Christian idea into local hospital practice, an idea they knew would appear as an alien novelty in the city that calls itself "the Heart of America."

Putting it briefly, Queen of the World hospital planned to ignore the color line — this in a city with a high degree of race consciousness. It was a bombshell of an idea. It has been exploding ever since, and by now it has blown to bits the notion that integration won't work in hospitals.

As Sister Madeline Maria, assistant administrator, explains it, the Maryknoll nuns draw only one line for their hospital: No doctor is admitted to the staff without a record of the highest standards of medical practice. But there is no color line.

"No other hospital in the U. S. is attempting integration as is the Queen of the World hospital in Kansas City," concluded graduate sociology students from the University of Chicago after a week of observation. Their report termed the hospital operational plan "unique," the most outstanding endeavor in the nation.

About 30 of the 140 physicians registered with the hospital are Negroes. The active staff of 35 includes 20 Negro doctors. White and Negro nurses work together, ministering to patients of both races who lie side by side without segregation.

Anyone who knows Kansas City will want to know, "How did it happen?" It takes only a slight acquaintance with Kansas City to realize that it is really a double community, a city within a city, and that the curtain separating the two is made of harsh, unyielding stuff.

The Negro in Kansas City, as elsewhere in the U. S. has his "place". His role as an inferior, an outcast, is institutionalized — there is a Negro newspaper, a Negro radio station, even a "Negro Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City."

Protestant churches for Negroes have the word "African" grafted into their names: No color mix for Christianity.

In our own neighborhood recently a mass meeting was called to fight a proposed "open occupancy" real estate development nearby. A city councilman who told the people that in this country "you can't make laws telling people where they can live" was shouted down. So was a Negro woman reporter who tried to reason with the crowd.

In the field of medical care, until last year, segregation meant something more—or rather, something less — than merely a separate set of facilities.

As the late Archbishop Edwin V. O'Hara told the worshippers at a Labor Day Mass in 1953, metropolitan Kansas City simply did not have "an accredited and properly equipped general hospital to which a Negro doctor can take a private patient for care."

The Archbishop's address — later included in the 1955 edition of Best Sermons — was his response to an appeal by two Negro doctors, neither a Catholic. They had told him the facts about hospital facilities for Negroes in Kansas City.

General Hospital No. 2, for Negroes, was a poor relation of General No. 1, for whites. It was old and crowded; facilities were poor. A private hospital for Negroes had lost accreditation by reasons of low standards, inadequate equipment.

So the Negro doctor, in the Archbishop's words, was "denied the tools with which to labor effectively." After a long struggle to obtain the knowledge and skills of modern medical practice, he could not hope to maintain them — he had to choose between a lifetime of frustration and moving to another community. The latter choice was almost forced on him — and yet he knew how profoundly his skill and leadership were needed in his own city.

Archbishop O'Hara's response to the two doctors who called on him must have surprised them. For he rejected the idea of a "Negro Catholic hospital" but agreed to help launch a community campaign for a new general hospital which would be non-segregated. Such a hospital might help to heal a spiritual disease worse than any bodily sickness.

As it happened, the doctors' appeal coincided with a declining need for the types of service being provided at an already existing institution which housed St. Vincent's Maternity hospital and St. Anthony's Infants' Home. It was decided to relocate the infants' home and convert St. Vincent's into a new general hospital to be named "Queen of the World" in honor of Mary.

But the Daughters of Charity, who directed the maternity hospital, did not have enough adequately trained Sisters to staff an expanded operation. Archbishop O'Hara put the problem to the Maryknoll Sisters. They responded eagerly, seeing in the invitation a pioneering opportunity very much in line with the missionary spirit of their Order. Moreover, the hospital would provide a training center for the foreign missions.

Meantime, the public campaign for funds to equip the hospital proceeded. It had the endorsement of the Jackson County Medical Society and the enthusiastic support of prominent white doctors. Help came from the Community Chest and various local trusts and foundations. On May 22, 1955, with the help of former President Harry S. Truman, the hospital was formally dedicated; the next day, Queen of the World opened its doors to its first patients.

What has happened since then is a matter for other American cities to study seriously. For Kansas City is not alone in its racial problems. And the phenomenon of racial hatred, besides being America's most serious social and moral problem, inevitably spills over into international politics.

"The racial hatred in this country is the source of its worst publicity abroad," says Sister Madeline Maria who spent 10 years in Bolivia and Ceylon before coming to Queen of the World. "The people over there do not understand when Americans talk one way and act another."

This is not meant to suggest that Kansas City's racial attitudes have been totally revised since Queen of the World began operations. A good many people still haven't even heard of it, or don't know that it is different."

For example, one young man came to the hospital for a lung operation neglected to tell his mother what to expect. When she encountered integration in action she immediately stiffened, and for a week she spread discomfort and strain whenever she entered the hospital.

But — and here is the point — at the end of that week the woman had learned something she might never have known otherwise. She demonstrated her new-found wisdom by apologizing to the Sisters for having failed to live up to the high standards of Christianity evident all around her.

"The healthiest sign," reflected Dr. James O'Malley, "is that the hospital is accepted among the doctors. Kansas City can be proud of it.

"We have now the most outstanding staff in Kansas City, comprising Jewish, Christian, white and Negro doctors," he reported. "The top surgeons and physicians are Board members. I am enthusiastic about the work because it represents a chance for Negro doctors. They don't want any special privileges. They want a place where they can do high caliber work."

The Maryknoll nuns make it more than clear that they are determined to provide just such a place. They talk about medical standards far more than they do about integration, for they have known from the beginning that the experiment must succeed as a hospital before it can have any effect on race relations.

Doctor O'Malley was proud of the hospital's records system and its high percentage of consultations — higher, he said, than in any other local hospital. He explained that this is a top-priority checkpoint with the American Medical Association, for the number of consultations is a good index of the amount of attention given to patients.

Dr. Carl Petersen, a highly regarded Negro surgeon, said the efforts of the nuns to maintain high standards have had a tremendous impact on the medical profession locally.

"The obvious success of the hospital in its first year of operation," he commented, "will indirectly help in the integration of the schools this year, I'm sure."

The fact that two of the Maryknoll nuns are doctors and that all are highly qualified for the work has been a significant advantage to them in upholding high standards. Because of this factor they can enter into decisions on strictly medical matters on a par with staff doctors.

"I keep myself informed of the professional standards and the operation of the hospital," Sister Mary Mercy, administrator, told a reporter. "The doctors know I 'snoop' a lot because I am so anxious for the hospital to be accredited."

Because of its policy and location, a majority of Queen of the World patients are Negroes. But some white patients insist on coming to Queen of the World simply in order to cast a vote for humanity, as well as to take advantage of its near-fanatical devotion to the best possible patient care.

One couple who felt this way came to the hospital for the birth of their third baby. On their arrival they by-passed registration formalities, because the mother, already in labor, had to be rushed to the delivery room. When the father returned to the admission office, the reception clerk tactfully asked him if he understood that there was complete integration in the wards. His spontaneous reply was that he was well aware of that fact, and, because of his wholehearted approval of the Christian idea of integration, his wife had come to Queen of the World hospital.

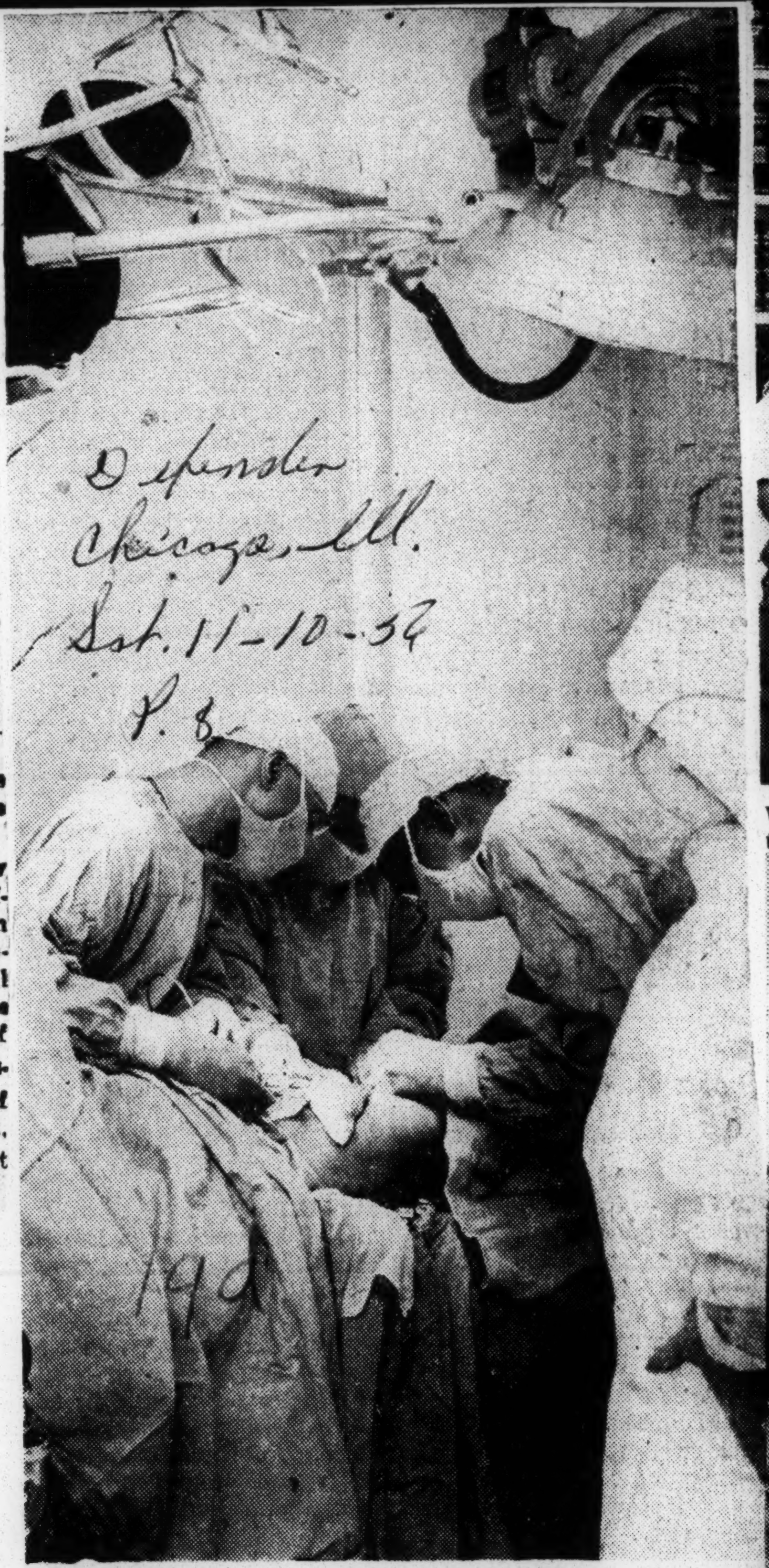
Before the hospital opened, and in its months of operation, there were gloomy predictions in plenty. Many expected and some hoped that the effort to create a truly integrated hospital would collapse quickly in a city as deeply color-conscious as Kansas City.

There was, in fact, a period of some months when it appeared possible that the hospital would not be able to continue. It was simply not well enough known to attract the number of patients required to meet the costs of operation. But the support of doctors and publicity from the Kansas City Star helped solve that problem, though the patients themselves did most to spread the word.

Now, in a city already served by four other large hospitals and several smaller ones, Queen of the World has arrived at a point it expected never to reach: it must at least consider the question of expansion. The need for more beds, more office equipment and more space is apparent. The nuns have launched a school of nursing, a well-baby clinic and a prenatal clinic, and with the passage of the Hill-Burton bill in Congress they hope to have funds to expand outpatient facilities.

In short, Queen of the World hospital is an unqualified success to this point. And oddly enough, the nuns feel able to report that none of the serious problems they have met arose from the hospital's policy of integration. But perhaps it's not so odd: when people ignore race, they have answered the race question.

In any case, Kansas City now has constantly before it a magnificent example of Christianity in action. The Kansas City Star's top-flight medical reporter, Conwell Carson, summed it up when he wrote: "Almost 2,000 years of Christian teaching have emphasized love and care for the sick of all races. Come to think about it, there is really nothing new about the idea behind this hospital."



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-10-54
P. 8

19d

IN SURGERY, Negro and white doctors work side by side at Queen of the World hospital in Kansas City, Mo.

Defender P. 8
Chicago, Ill.
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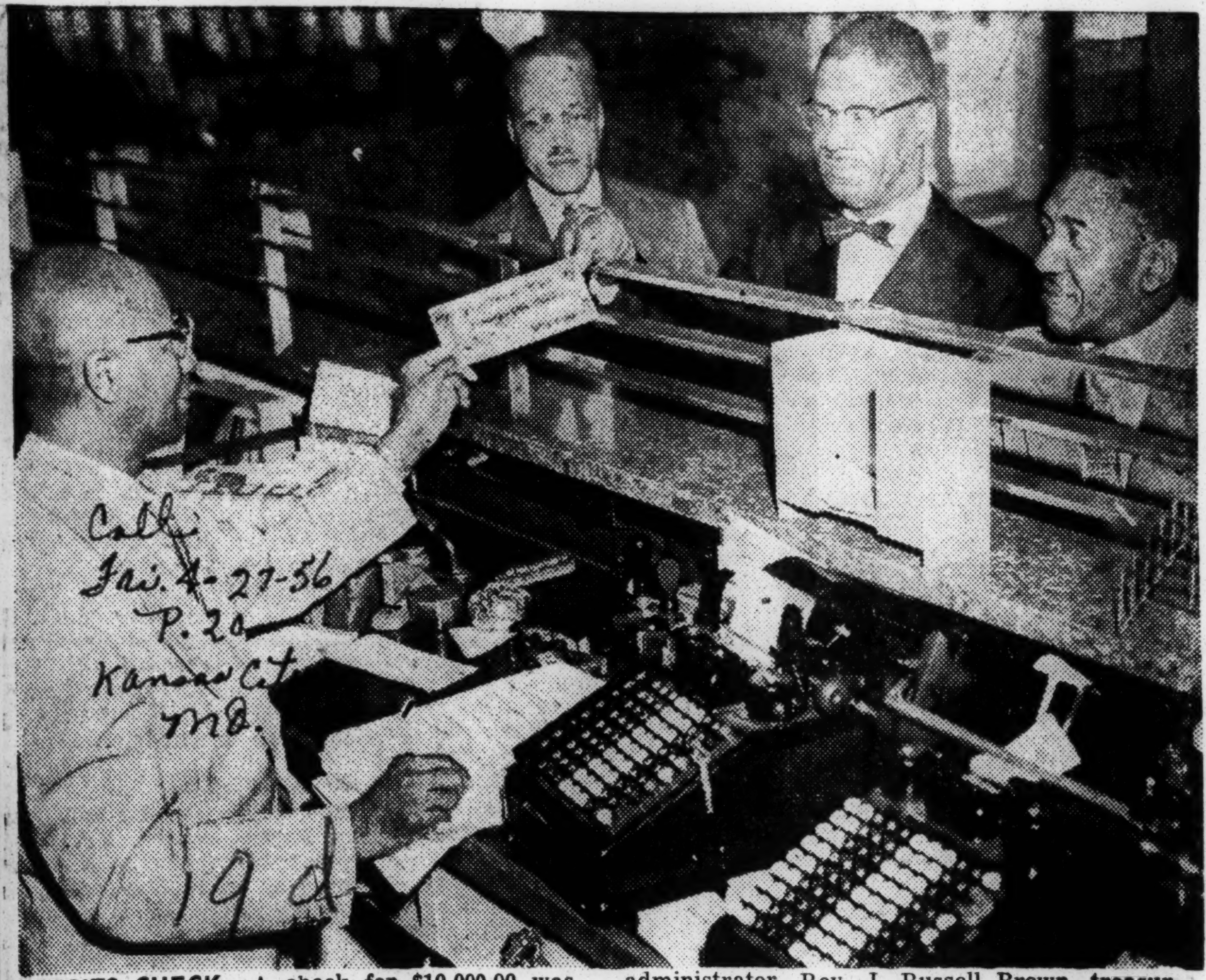
19d

WHITE AND NEGRO doctors take time out from a busy schedule to have lunch together.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-10-54
P. 8

19d

NO SEGREGATION HERE as this photo clearly shows. Negro and white patients convalesce side by side.



Call
Fri. 4-27-56
P. 20
Kansas City
Mo.

19d

DEPOSITS CHECK.—A check for $10,000.00 was received Tuesday by Rev. Eugene H. Kelly, administrator of Douglass Hospital, from Bishop H. Thomas Primm, president of the board; representing half of the $20,000.00 hospital grant, Dogulass hospital is to receive from the Ford Foundation. Shown depositing the check at Douglass State Bank is Rev. Eugene H. Kelly, administrator, Rev. J. Russell Brown, treasurer and T. Roosevelt Butler, secretary of the board, with H. W. Sewing, president of Douglass State Bank, receiving the check on deposit as a savings account for the hospital until final plans have been completed for the future development of the hospital.

Racial Barrier Goes Down

Times Sun. 4-1-56

A Report on Queen of World Hospital and How It Has Served Kansas City

New York, N.Y.

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.

In sharp contrast to the racial tensions that exist in some parts of the nation, this Easter morning in a spick and span, newly reconditioned, fifty-two-bed hospital in Kansas City, Mo., a Negro woman of Baptist faith lies quietly listening to the high Roman Catholic Day of Resurrection mass from the radio of the white woman in an adjoining bed.

P. 42-L

Last Monday at sundown she heard a Seder service marking the beginning of Passover over the same radio, but then it was on the bedside table of a Jewish woman occupying the bed to her left. Later this morning, the radio will be moved to her bed and the Baptist will hear the Easter services of her own church.

Her spiritual strength will not come solely from this service, for it has grown steadily since she was admitted two weeks ago to Kansas City's new interracial nonsectarian Queen of the World Hospital.

Just as school integration must move forward slowly in many parts of the nation, the Queen of the World Hospital did not come into being overnight in this border state that had traditionally practiced segregation. For more than ten years committees of Kansas City's Council of Social Agencies studied the lack of hospital facilities for the Negro population of that city.

Negroes constitute 16 per cent of the population of Kansas City. Although Kansas City has many well qualified Negro specialists, the only hospital, with the exception of the municipal hospital, in which Negro physicians had staff privileges was the fifty-bed Wheatley-Provident Hospital, a seventy-five-year-old converted school building.

Used Kansas Medical Center

As a result, Negro private patients usually went to the excellent University of Kansas Medical Center in near-by Kansas City, Kan. Here, however, they could not have the services of their personal physicians, for this is a teaching hospital with a closed staff.

Nor did their physicians have the opportunities for professional growth and experience that can come only through hospital privileges and experience. At that time a case was reported of a Negro physician who, with the best of intentions, purchased a bronchoscope, but in attempting to use it punctured the esophagus of his patient.

The patient's life was saved through surgery, but this unfortunate accident would not have happened if this physician had had the advantage of supervision and instruction from a more experienced colleague and the facilities of a modern hospital.

Finally, in 1952, a committee headed by a leader of the local Jewish community approached Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara of the Kansas City Diocese to suggest that St. Vincent's Hospital, then caring for maternity cases, be made a Negro hospital.

Bishop O'Hara's reply was: "I am not interested in a Negro hospital. I am interested in nonsegregation. I will suggest to the board of directors of St. Vincent's Hospital that the institution open its doors to all persons, regardless of color."

This policy was adopted for maternity cases and a campaign was started to raise $500,000 to modernize and convert the then thirty-bed maternity hospital into a fifty-two-bed modern general hospital. This was done and last May the new Queen of the World Hospital opened its doors to all patients, regardless of race or religion.

Operated by Maryknoll Sisters

The hospital is operated by and staffed by nineteen Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, two of whom are physicians. One, an orthopedic surgeon, who is the sister of the dean of the School of Medicine at Marquette University, Milwaukee, went to Kansas City from the Maryknoll Sisters Clinic in Pusan, Korea. There throughout the war and post-war period she and five colleagues saw as many as 3,000 patients a day on an out-patient basis.

As in the case of the medical, nursing and general staff, and the patients, the new hospital's board of directors is nonsectarian and interracial.

One of the greatest values in this new program is the contribution it is making to upgrading the professional skills of Negro physicians in Kansas City. The hospital has an outstanding staff of the community's leading medical specialists, teaching relations with the University of Kansas Medical Centers and other teaching hospitals, and a continuous post-graduate training program.

Just as the Negro Baptist woman and the other patients at the Queen of the World Hospital have gained spiritual strength from this splendid new example of interracial, interdenominational hospital, the community of Kansas City has also gained much.

The leaders in the hospital drive recognized a need and set out quietly and effectively to meet that need. Theirs is an example of tolerance, understanding and true spiritual motivation that could well be followed by many racially tense communities this Easter morning.

Catholic Hospital To Serve Needs Of All Children

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 4-26-56

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Last Sunday the new $6,00,,,0,00 Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital devoted to the merical care of children of all races and creed, was formally dedicated in St Louis.

The ceremonies were held in St. Louis Cathedral, with John Cardinal D'Alton primate of Ireland and a lifetime frien dof Cardinal Glennon, performing the dedication.

The hospital which will employ a eramenent staff of workers on a monthly payroll of $60,000 an dwill have an annual operating budget of $1,400,00 0,is a monument to the late Cardinal Glennon, who served the Sa. Louis Archdoces for 43 years.

Daily World

The dedication itself was a climax of years of pioneering work under the leadership a Catholic prelate, the Most Rev Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis, who organized more than 20,000 workers of all races and creed to solicit contributions for the hospital.

New hospital integrates tots

P. 3
Afro-American
Sat. 4-28-56
Baltimore, Md.

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—The $6 million Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital was dedicated recently to the care of children of all races and creeds.

More than 20,000 workers of all races, under the direction of the Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Archibisop of St. Louis, raised the funds to build the hospital.

The dedication was performed by John Cardinal D'Alton of Ireland, a lifetime friend of Cardinal Clennon, who served the St Louis archdiocese for 43 years.

Mayor Urges Probe Into Negro Hospital

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Spurred on by a letter from the president of the Citizens Committee of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, the Mayor of this city last week urged an inquiry into problems of acute personnel shortages at the all Negro institution.

Atlanta
Atlanta
Ga.

The action came after Mrs. Joseph Chused, head of the committee outlined the hospital's needs in a letter to Mayor Raymond R. Tucker.

Tri. 10-5-56

The committee said that there is a pressing need for additional personnel.

19d 1956

Negro Surgeon Explains Gift To Harlem Hospital

Daily World Thurs 5-31-56

Atlanta, Ga.

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

19d

NEW YORK—(ANP)—This week Dr. Godfrey Nurse, a native of British Guiana, explained modestly the reason behind his surprise gift of $100,000 to the Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Nurse, one of the pioneers in the fight to have Negroes on the staff of Harlem Hospital, stated that he had made the endowment in the hope that the far-sighted program of Dr. Aubre de L. Maynard, surgery director at the hospital, and his associates would be fulfilled.

"Dr. Maynard and his associates," asserted Dr. Nurse, "have the idea of making Harlem Hospital one of the important hospitals of the city. And the hospital is known for its wealth of clinical material.

"Any resident in surgery who does work at Harlem Hospital receives a training, I should say, perhaps comparable to no other institutions in the City of New York.

We have now reached the stage where we can say that the Negro contribution to medicine not only will be recognized but may also be of the highest order. Those are our dreams—mine at least."

For his part, Dr. Maynard announced that the new unit would be called the Godfrey Nurse Laboratory for Experimental Surgery and would afford surgical residents in the four-year training course at the hospital ample opportunity for research.

Dr. Nurse recalled for reporters the days when there were no opportunities for young Negro doctors to intern at white hospitals in New York City. His own medical career was aided by the late Dr. Walter G. Crump, who also lent support to the fight to have Negro doctors on the staff of Harlem Hospital.

Thurs. 5-31-56

Although Dr. Nurse did not mention it, it is a known fact that several white physicians resigned from the staff of Harlem Hospital when the first Negro physicians were admitted to the hospital.

Evidence of Dr. Nurse's interest in cultural matters is the fact that he was one of the founders of the Shakespeare Theatre and Academy at Stratford, Conn.

He is currently planning a four-month visit to the Mediterranean to study the history of the Basin peoples.

NEW YORK

MAYOR CONDEMNS HARLEM HOSPITAL

Times 8.21-e

New York

After Viewing Dilapidation, He Calls Repair 'a Waste,' Looks to a New Plant

Fri. 8-3-56

JACK WITH HIM ON TOUR

~~8.21-e~~

Lay-Clerical Group Also Sees Holes, Patches and Deficient Equipment

~~19d~~

Mayor Wagner said yesterday that ~~any further~~ rehabilitation of Harlem Hospital would be "a ~~waste of funds~~" and forecast a new hospital. He made the statement after a one-hour tour of the hospital's plant.

The tour, upon which Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack accompanied the Mayor, was led by hospital physicians and members of a committee of laity and clergy who have pledged themselves to see a new Harlem Hospital erected.

At the outset the group of seventy-five persons was taken to the fifth floor of the main building. The first stop was in the main operating room. Dr. Charles Posner, president of the hospital's medical board, pointed to a 3-by-5-foot plywood patch in the ceiling where a chunk of plaster had fallen.

Adjacent to the patch two light bulbs weer hanging from their wires. They provided overhead light during an operation, a nurse said.

Holes in the Walls Visible

Algon the corridors were gaping holes through which wire lathe and the outside brick could be seen.

In a chemical laboratory a hole four feet square was indicated. A technician said it was there when he came to work in the hospital four years ago.

On the fourth floor a water fountain was covered with a piece of cardboard. A sign said it was out of order. In one ward the paint on metal beds was chipped. In a women's ward the voice of a man among the visitors said:

"This ward was filled last weeyk. Now it's empty. Where did you hide the rest of them?"

Miss Harriet Nadel, chairman of the committee, explained that the ward ordinarily held thirty-five women patients. Yesterday only seven were there.

On the third floor a men's ward, normally occupied by about forty patients, had no bathing facilities. "Sponge baths are all that are available here," Dr. Posner said.

Mayor Convinced of Neew

The tour ended after an inspection of the interne quarters. A half-dozen small rooms atop the hospital laundry and garage were shown.

All the way there had been pushing, stumbling and shouting. Finally Mr. Jack took the situation in hand and led the Mayor out of the hospital.

In parting the Mayor said:

"It is obvious after this inspection that there has been a great deal of deterioration here. It is also obvious that over the years it [the hospital] has been allowed to deteriorate. I plan to consult with President Jack, the hospital committee and other interested parties on plans for a new hospital."

Harlem Hospital's capacity is 882 beds. It has an average occupancy of 100 per cent. According to Dr. Posner, to run the hospital efficiently an 85 per cent occupancy is desirable.

The hospital, at Lenox Avenue and 136th Street, is undergoing a $7,500,000 rebuilding and remodeling plan. It was to this fund, already allocated, that Mayor Wagner referred as "a waste."

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

The student nurses getting bed-tending technique yesterday in the amphitheater of the school, at 1st Ave. and 26th St.

Bellevue Opens New School of Nursing

19d

The nursing class of '59, consisting of 186 women and six men, was welcomed yesterday to the Bellevue Schools of Nursing in the assembly hall of the schools, 1st Ave., and 26th St. Dr. Randolph A. Wyman, medical superintendent of Bellevue hospital, and Mrs. Irene R. Youtz, director of the Bellevue Nursing Schools, greeted the new students and said their enrollment brings the total registration for the three year courses to 622. Most of the new students are from New York State, but some come from Florida, Michigan, Alabama and West Virginia.

19d 1956 NEW YORK

Harlem Hospital Gets $100,000 Endowment

Daily World P. 2
Tues, 3-29-56

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Doctor Aubre de L. Maynard, Director of Surgery at Harlem Hospital, has announced an endowment of $100,000 from Dr. Godfrey Nurse, New York surgeon, for a research laboratory at the institution. The gift will be employed for the equipment and operation of a laboratory for surgical investigation, which will be a unit of the Department of Surgery. It is the first such grant from an individual in the sixty-year history of the hospital.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Nurse's appreciation for the work which Dr. Maynard has accomplished at Harlem Hospital and its increasing recognition as a research center are said to have influenced his decision to contribute to its research facilities.

Dr. Godfrey Nurse has resided in New York City for over forty years and has always been much concerned with the extension of educational and vocational opportunities for Negroes.

With other leading medical figures of the era, in the late twenties he was instrumental in the establishment and support of two hospitals, the Edgecombe Sanitarium and the International Hospital, which provided facilities for Negro physicians and surgeons when all other New York hospitals were barred to them. Also associated in these ventures were Dr. James L. Wilson, Dr. Ralph H. Young, Dr. Louis T. Wright, and Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, the latter two now deceased.

As an executive officer of the Manhattan Medical Society, at that time a Negro professional group, Dr. Nurse spear-headed the successful efforts for the admission of Negro doctors to Harlem Hospital.

When a threat of mass resignation was made by members of the staff, he recruited prominent white doctors and surgeons, who were pledged to work with the new Negro appointees in staffing the Hospital, in order to prevent disruption of service to the community. In the face of this support for racial integration, the threats of an organized

19d 1956 NORTH CAROLINA

Celebration Begins On May 6th

Journal

Sat. 5-5-56

Wilmington N. C.

May 6th marks the beginning of National Hospital Week, and Community Hospital joins other hospitals throughout the nation and Canada in the annual observance. Acting as hostesses and sponsors for the varied week-long activities are members of the Women's Auxiliary, under the very capable leadership of Mrs. Beatrice McIntyre. That every week is Hospital Week for this active group of women is clearly exemplified by the fact that from 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. daily, they are on the job doing volunteer work at the hospital.

19d N.C. V.1

Special activities planned for the week are as follows: Monday, May 7, 1956, 2:00 P. M.—Career Day for Williston Senior High School Students; Wednesday, May 9, 2:30 P. M.—Career Day for Williston Senior High School Students; Wednesday, May 9, 2:30 P. M. — Baby Party, honoring babies born at Community Hospital since May, 1953; Thursday, May 10, 7:30 P. M. — Tour of Hospital by Adults; and Friday, May 11, 8:00 P. M.—Dinner honoring members of Community Hospital Women's Auxiliary.

Community Hospital this year has much to be proud of in the way of accomplishments, including its accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and the acceptance of the Women's Auxiliary as a member of the American Hospital Association.

Defendants differ in hospital patient injury suit for $25,000

Afro-American Sat. 3-31-56 P. 16

Baltimore, Md.

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — Defendants in a $25,000 suit brought by a Selma man whose mother was among patients of State Hospital here injured in a highway accident last November, while en route to pick cotton, gave conflicting evidence here last week as to who was responsible for hiring the patients.

Plaintiff in the suit, Charlie Reid of Selma, charges that the death of his mother Mrs. Lougenia Reid, two weeks after the accident was due to injuries received at the time.

* * *

MRS. REID was one of the patients injured when a truck carrying them to pick cotton gave way and spilled them on a curve.

Named defendants in the suit are Lemuel P. Hines, driver-owner of the truck; Jesse Beard, for whom the patients were to have picked cotton, and John H. Neal, owner of the farm on which Beard is a tenant. All are white.

19d

A Superior Court judge had authorized the hearing here at the request of Mr. Reid, who said he could not complete his suit without examining the defendants. J. Frank McInnis, Goldsboro attorney, was appointed by the court to hold the hearing.

* * *

THE CONFLICT in testimony came from two of the defendants, Neal and Hones.

Mr. Hines testified that on the night before the accident a note was left at his house signed by Mr. Neal telling him to pick up the cotton pickers at the hospital the next morning, if it didn't rain in the interim.

Mr. Neal denied signing or writing the note and offered a specimen of his signature at the hearing as evidence. He said he had sent word to Mr. Beard to contact Hines relative to going for the patients.

Mr. Neal said it was the tenant's responsibility to pay for the cotton picking but admitted that on occasions he had paid the money himself and later been reimbursed by the tenant.

* * *

MR. BEARD agreed in his testimony that he was supposed to have paid for the cotton picking, had the accident not interrupted it but said he would probably have had to borrow the money from Mr. Neal.

Mr. Hines testified that he hauled the patients as a favor to Mr. Neal and said no price for his services had been mentioned. He denied having anything to do with loading the 72 patients, saying it was supervised by hospital personnel.

Mr. Hines said that at the time of the accident he was traveling "about as slow as I could in low gear—10 to 15 miles per hour." He said a woman supervisor in the cab with him hollered: "They're falling out—stop the truck!"

* * *

WHEN HE got out, he said, he found six or eight stakes had broken from the right railing, causing it to give way and spill the patients on the roadway. One patient was lying some 15 feet behind the truck, he said.

He said the patients had apparently swerved against the right side of the truck as it rounded a curve, causing a chain supporting the racks on each side to pull loose a plank to which it was attached on the left side.

Mr. Hines testified he went to Mr. Neal and reported the accident, suggesting that he send a truck to the scene. He said Neal refused, saying there was nothing he could do.

* * *

MR. NEAL denied that Hines came to him, saying that some woman informed him of the accident. He said he was sick that day and dispatched his daughter and another person to the scene to offer assistance.

He said his daughter returned saying her assistance had not been needed that the patients had already been carried away in ambulances.

A transcript of the testimony given at the hearing will be forwarded to the clerk of Johnston County Court to be made available to Mr. Reid.

* * *

All Nurses Resign At Elizabeth City Hospital

Journal & Guide P. 1

Sat. 6-16-56

By J. H. "PETE" RAWLINS

Norfolk, Va.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The entire core of eight registered nurses, two licensed practical nurses, and five nurses aids, employed at the Albemarle Community Hospital, Elizabeth City, N. C. recently resigned over conditions they described as "intolerable." Dissatisfaction among the fifteen employees stemmed out what they termed "improper and unequal" eating facilities at the more than 70-year-old tax-supported institution.

19d

N.C.

It was learned, in an exclusive Journal and Guide interview, that use of the recently constructed dining hall was refused and the fifteen employees have taken lunches to work daily. The new building, situated some fifty feet from the main building is a pre-fabricated army surplus structure of approximately 60 by 40 feet and has been divided to provide space for a storage room, a class room for white practical nurses and eating space for Negro employees. In the dining room a shelf has been built around three sides and repainted chairs from the main dining room were provided. New chairs were purchased for the main dining room.

• • •

FOR THE sixteen years Negroes have been employed professionally at the hospital, they have taken their meals in a room used generally to prepare vegetables, they said. An ice box used to supply ice for the patients of the entire hospital, a large double-drain sink, a built-in refrigerator, and cartons of canned goods are also in the same room. The employees stated that the general smallness of the room plus the presence of these fixtures left little space for comfortable eating.

Journal & Guide P. 2

The resigning nurses said they recently had an audience with M. H. Sealy, the hospital's business administrator to discuss the failure of the hospital to provide the promised enclosure connecting the new dining hall with the main building, the possibility of installing a steam table, or providing hot plates and having meals served. None of these conditions were agreed upon, the nurses said.

• • •

INSTEAD THEY were offered covers for the food trays and a canopy which had to be left open four and a half feet from the ground, they said. The nurses said they were further advised by Mr. Sealy that they would have to transport their food trays from the kitchen to the new building regardless of weather conditions.

The nurses said a statement from Mr. Sealy, the business administrator, was the "straw" that brought the situation to a head. He was quoted as saying, "I don't care how long they bring lunch or where they eat. They are only saving the hospital money." Mr. Sealy, a native of South Carolina has been administrator for the past four years.

* * *

RESIGNATION notice was served jointly by all fifteen employees and the effective date set in accordance with the professional code of the state and national bodies.

Mrs. S. O. Griffin first and oldest Negro employee has been employed by the hospital for the past sixteen years and has been in charge of the Negro wing for the past fourteen years. Her resignation becomes effective June 15. This week she was replaced as head of the floor and asked to turn the keys over to another nurse (white). Mrs. Griffin complied. Each nurse interviewed termed this act a "reprisal" and stated that the Administrator was attempting to provoke them into quitting before the proper time of notice has elapsed "thereby placing their license in jeopordy." Mr. Sealy has refused to give recommendations they said.

A series of questions put to Mr. Sealy, the Business Administrator, by a Journal and Guide reporter, only elicited "No Comment." The fact that the resignations of the employees had been received also brought forth the "No Com-

19d 1956

OKLAHOMA

Moton Hospital Gets $7,550 Ford Grant

Eagle P. 1

5-24-56

Tulsa, Okla.

19d

Moton Memorial hospital received a check for $7,550 this week from the Ford Foundation, according to Attorney Primus C. Wade, chairman of the Moton hospital board. This amount, as pointed out by Wade, is one-half of the total grant to Moton from the Foundation.

J. T. A. West, hospital administrator, announced May 1, that Moton had paid off old debts amounting to $23,500. These debts, according to the administrator and board members, were incurred prior to December, 1954, when Mr. West was returned to the hospital as administrator.

According to Mr. West, the Ford Foundation limited use of the grant to the purchase of new equipment, building repairs or other improvement to facilities. The funds were not to be used for payment of back bills.

Muskogee Negro Hospital To Close On Wednesday

Black Dispatch P. 1

Oklahoma City

Okla.

19d

8-17-56

MUSKOGEE—Muskogee's Provident hospital is being closed, effective Wednesday, and all local hospital service will be integrated.

Al Donnell, administrator of Muskogee General Hospital, made the announcement Tuesday, pointing out that discontinuance of Provident's operation will result in a more economical city hospital operation and make available a higher standard of patient care to the city's Negro population.

All Provident Hospital personnel will be transferred to the staff at General where expanded patient facilities will be available in the care of Negro patients.

A construction project is currently under way at General Hospital which will provide an all-weather passageway for transportation of patients and equipment between the main hospital building and the former nurses' home.

This project will enable the entire first floor of the nurses' home to be converted to a nursing unit for care of patients and provide for easy access to service departments of the main hospital building at General.

19d 1956

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Wells Named Hospital Trustee

Daily World

Tues. 4-24-56

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP)—History was written here last week in America's most historic city when Philadelphia General, the oldest hospital in the U. S. secured a Negro woman on its board of directors.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mayor Richardson Dilworth appointed Mrs. I. J. W. Wells, advertising manager of Color Magazine to the board of trustees of the 227-year-old institution.

P. 2

The Philadelphia General is one of the most unique hospitals in the world. It serves 10,000 meals a day and has an operating budget of 12 million dollars a year. Mrs. Wells and Dr. Tanner Duckery, famous Negro educator and assistant superintendent of public schools of Philadelphia comprise one-third of the six-member board.

Woman Named Trustee Of Oldest Hospital In U. S.

Journal & Guide P. 13

Sat. 4-28-56

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia General, oldest hospital in the United States, had its first Negro woman director last week when Mayor Richardson Dilworth appointed Mrs. I. J. K. Wells, advertising manager, of Color Magazine, to the board of trustees of the 227 year old institution.

Norfolk, Va.

The Philadelphia General serves 10,000 meals a day and has an operating budget of $12 million a year. Dr. Tannery Duckery, educator and assistant superintendent of public schools of Philadelphia, is also a trustee. The other four members are white.

• • •

MRS. WELLS holds the bachelor's degree from West Virginia State College and a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

She is widely traveled, having made several trips to Mexico, the West Indies, Europe, and Africa.

19d 1956

TENNESSEE

NEGRO HOSPITAL GETS NEW ADMINISRATOR

Commercial Appeal

Joseph Mackey Up From 'Acting' Capacity

P.23

Sun. 1-15-56

Memphis, Tenn.

A young Missouri hospital administrator was named yesterday to head the E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital for Negroes.

The selection of Joseph B. Mackey for the post was announced by Robert Hardy, city hospital administrator.

Mr. Mackey, who lives at 439 Buntyn, was head of the out-patient department at John Gaston Hospital before the appointment yesterda yand also had been acting administrator of the Crump hospital.

Mr. Mackey, 28, has degrees in psychology and hospital administration from the University of Missouri and St. Louis University and was formerly with the U. S. Public Health Service in Jackson, Miss.

Nurse Shortage Hampers Hospital From Expanding

Call P.7

Fri 6-22-56

Kansas City, Mo.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to R. C. Hardy, administrator of the E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital for Negroes, a severe shortage of graduate registered nurses, white and Negro, is keeping the hospital from opening more beds.

Of 128 beds available only 50 have been used since the hospital was formally opened in March. Thirty of these are for general medical and surgical cases and are usually filled to capacity. Occupancy of the 20-bed obsteries department varies. Forty of the 50 beds are presently filled.

Only three graduate registered nurses who work 24 hours per day are now employed. The hospital's waiting list has not exceeded five, said Mr. Hardy, but the administrator feels demands would increase if more beds were available.

Beginning July 1, nursing personnel and other employees will start a 40-hour working week, which will increase the hospital's nursing difficulties. In order not to reduce the present service all workers will be payed over-time.

Twenty-two students in the hospital's School of Nursing have completed half of their first year's training and do a small amount of floor work. Upon graduation of these students, the hospital will have a potential nursing personnel.

Mr. Hardy explained that in an attempt to attract nurses the hospital has increased pay and reduced hours. Applications are still being accepted and any registered graduate nurse interested in positions as staff nurse, head nurse or supervisors are asked to contact Mr. Hardy.

19d 1956

HUBBARD HOSPITAL (NASHVILLE,TENN.)

Well Trained

[illegible] P. [illegible]

Cour, 2-11-56

PROMOTED—William H. Andrews, former assistant administrator of Meharry's Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., was promoted to administrator of the hospital. Mr. Andrews holds the master's degree in hospital administration from Washington University.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

19d 1956

GASTON BOARD PLACE FOR NEGRO STUDIED

Commercial Appeal

Mayor Requests Opinions—Race Forms Majority Of Patients

P. 1

Mon. 2-27-56

Mayor Edmund Orgill said yesterday he feels it would "be a good idea" to have a Negro as a member of the John Gaston Hospital's Board of Trustees.

19d

In discussing the question during the Know Your Government program over WMCT, The Commercial Appeal television station, the Mayor asked for expressions of opinion from Memphis citizens.

Memphis, Tenn.

Four Others On Panel

Mayor Orgill appeared with a panel made up of Stanley Dillard, city commissioner of finances and institutions; Dr. O. W. Hyman, dean of the University of Tennessee Medical Units; William Bowld, chairman of John Gaston Hospital's Board of Trustees, and Robert Hardy, administrator of the hospital.

Questioning the officials were Ida Clemens, reporter for The Commercial Appeal; Milton Britten, reporter for the Memphis Press-Scimitar; Roane Waring Jr., president of the Memphis and Shelby County Mental Health Society, and Ed White, news director for WMCT. Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal, is the program moderator.

85 Per Cent Negroes

Answering a question from Miss Clemens, Mr. Hardy disclosed that 85 per cent of John Gaston Hospital's patients are Negroes.

Mr. Orgill was then asked by Mr. Britten if the city has considered appointing a Negro member to the hospital board.

The Mayor said Thomas A. Cuneo, a member of the board, has asked to be replaced "because of the press of private business."

Commercial Appeal

"It seems to me it would be a good idea to appoint a Negro to the board to fill this future vacancy," Mayor Orgill said, "but no decision has been made on the matter."

P. 10

'Happy To Go Along'

"I feel there are capable and able Negroes who could serve," he said, "and we have considered the matter. It would give the Negroes a feeling of belonging and being a part of the hospital, particularly in view of the large number of Negroes treated there."

Mr. Bowld said, with the addition soon of the new E. H. Crump Hospital for exclusive Negro use, "It would be nice to have a Negro representative on the board."

"I have told the Mayor I would be happy to go along with the idea," Mr. Bowld said. "Having a Negro on the board would make them feel more kindly toward the hospital."

He said Mr. Cuneo asked to be relieved the first of this year, but has agreed to continue as a board member until a successor can be appointed by the City Commission.

Dr. Hyman said a proposed alcoholic clinic here will not be opened until a "qualified person is found to run it." He said such persons are hard to find.

He said, however, that treatment of mental patients arrested by police and forced to remain in cells at the City Jail, may be carried out "on a temporary basis within about a month."

Mr. Hardy said John Gaston receives about $3,263,000 a year for its operation. Patients from city and county, he said, are the only ones eligible for treatment, "but we are prepared to accept the occasional emergency case from outside the city and county. He said that 40 per cent of the patients in the hospital pay nothing for treatment, and 15 per cent pay their bills in full.

New Space Still Needed

The completion of the E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital for Negroes he said, will not relieve John Gaston of a necessity for further bed space, since the new hospital will be for private patients only.

"We have only about 25-35 private Negro patients in John Gaston," Mr. Hardy said. "We not have more patients than we have beds and have to use cots to take care of them all."

Mr. Dillard said the City Commission has "started planning for a future Medical Center fo the city."

"We aren't going to let the needs get ahead of us before we start doing something about it," he said."

TENNESSEE

Crump Hospital For Negroes Is Off To Impressive Start

Commercial Appeal

By IDA CLEMENS

Memphis Tenn. P. 20

Thurs. 9-6-56

Since E. H. Crump Hospital for Negroes opened last March, 949 patients have been admitted. Of that number, 113 were living outside Shelby County.

The 128-bed hospital at Jefferson and Dunlap is now operating at more than half its capacity, with 84 adult patient beds and 16 bassinets in service.

A total of 255 babies have been born and 555 operations have been performed within its walls

19d

Tenn.

One hundred and ninety-one white and Negro physicians have admitted patients to the private hospital. Only patients of doctors who are on the active or courtesy staffs may be admitted, Richard L. Durbin said in releasing the hospital's first progress report. Mr. Durbin is assistant administrator of City of Memphis Hospitals in charge of the hospital for Negroes.

Commended By Patient

"This hospital has handled most of the type of major operations which are performed in much larger hospitals," Mr. Durbin said. "It is operating at near capacity of the beds available."

Although less than six months old, the hospital has already been commended for its facilities and personnel. One Memphis patient, now a student nurse at Daytona Beach, Fla., wrote her reaction following a week's stay.

"Not once did I see a person out-of-sorts or fussy or hear an unkind word. Everyone was courteous, efficient and most attentive. The atmosphere of good cheer that prevailed helped all of us to feel better," she wrote in appreciation.

The hospital has 189 employes and is staffed and equipped to offer complete medical and surgical care in all major specialties, Mr. Durbin said.

Services Are Up To Date

By contract with the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, it is able to provide the latest pathological and laboratory services. Radiological services also are available. So far, 11 private white physicians who are X-ray specialists have given service.

Caring for patients around the clock are 17 full-time registered nurses, four part-time registered nurses and 16 licensed practical nurses. There also are a few male nurses' aides.

In addition, 17 students of the City of Memphis Hospitals School of Nursing are helping to care for the sick, gaining clinical experience along with classroom work.

"We feel that the quality of our nursing service compares favorably with any in this area and that we are adequately staffed for the number of beds open," Mr. Durbin said.

The modern kitchen and dietary department can serve all special and routine diets for patients. It is supervised by three graduate dietitians under direction of a registered dietitian.

Looks Toward Internships

The hospital maintains a complete set of medical, scientific and statistical records. The active and courtesy medical staffs meet monthly for clinical and pathological conferences and to discuss medical administrative affairs. Also, a monthly educational, record and chart conference is conducted by Dr. M. K. Callison, chief of staff of City of Memphis Hospitals. Members of the Bluff City Medical Society attend this conference.

In addition to providing a hospital for private Negro patients and a modern institution where Negro physicians may treat their patients, the hospital is looking toward approval for an internship and residency training program.

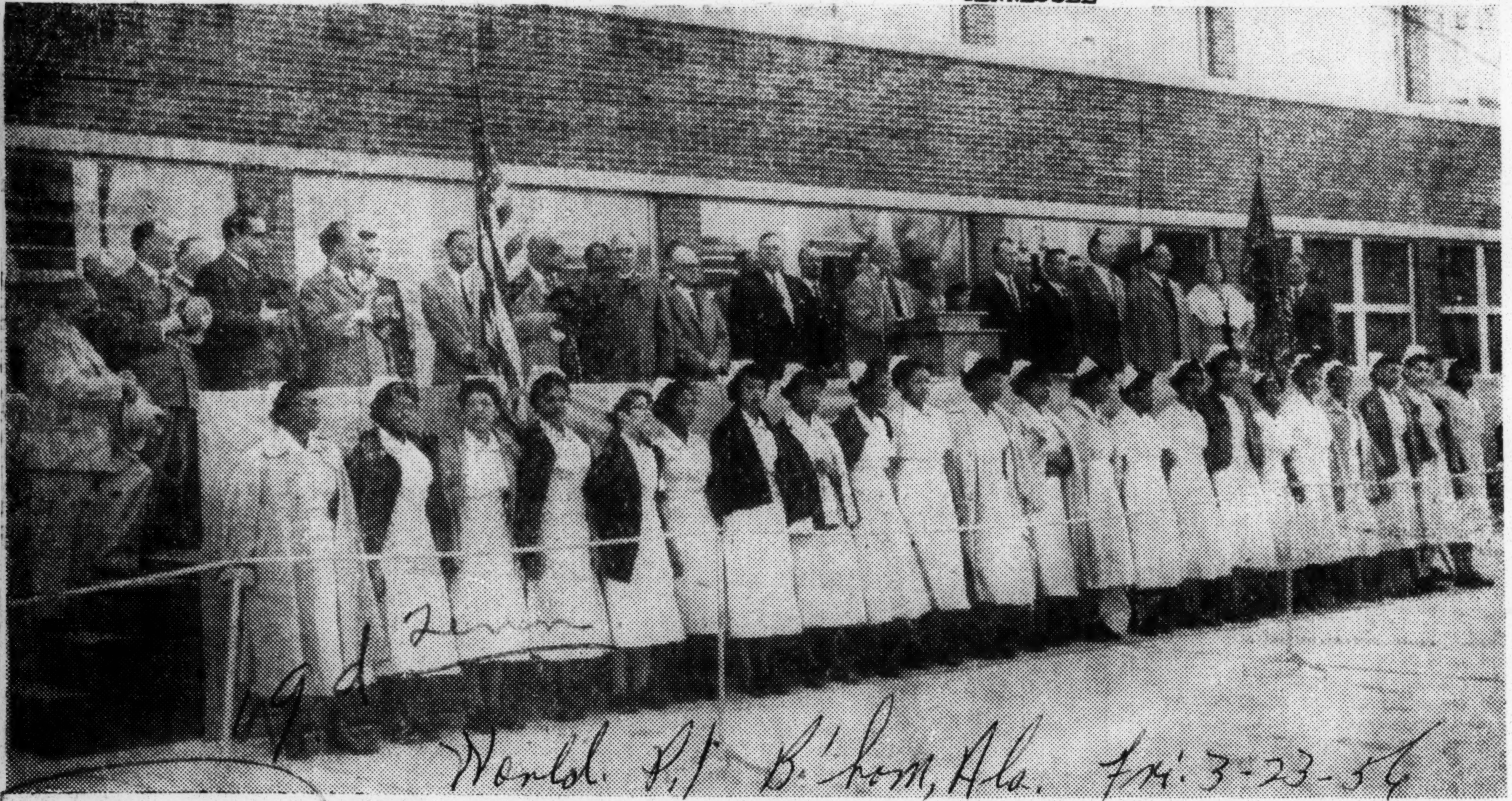
Since early June and until school starts again, the hospital has had the service of two externs from Meharry Medical School in Nashville.

Joseph Jones of Canton, Miss., a junior medical student, and Charles Fortson of Knoxville, a senior student, have served in the operating and delivery rooms and on the floors, under supervision of licensed physicians.

"It has been an invaluable experience," they said. Both spoke highly of the hospital's medical and nursing personnel and facilities offered for patient care. Jones wants to intern at the hospital if such a program is approved by the time he graduates. Fortson plans to intern in a general charity hospital.

19d 1956

TENNESSEE



19d 2

World. P.1 B'ham, Ala. Fri. 3-23-56

E. H. CRUMP HOSPITAL DEDICATION — Among those seen on platform during the dedication program are the Honorable Mayor Orgill who was speaker of the evening; Mr. W. F. Bowld, chairman of Board of Trustees of Memphis City Hospitals who presided; City Commissioners the Honorable Stanley Dillard, the Honorable John Dwyer, the Honorable Henry Loeb, County Commissioner the Honorable David Harsh, The Honorable Rudolph Jones, the Honorable Dan Mitchell, Dr. B. F. McCleave, Sr., president of the Bluff City Medical Society; Dr. A. L. Johnson, Dr. Leland Atkins, Dr. E. M. Wilkins, Dr. W. A. Bisson, Dr. W. O. Speight, Sr., and Dr. Arthur Nicholson; Mr. Earl Harris, Mr. Sidney Farnsworth, Mr. Thomas Cuneo, Mr. Warren Cruzen, the architects, designers contractors, Dr. M. K. Calison, president of the Memphis Shelby County Medical Society; Dr. Sam Raines, Miss T. Johnson, Mrs. Gurlie Harris, Dr. O. W. Hyman, president of the University of Tennessee; Mr. Robert C. Hardy, Hospital Administrator over E. H. Crump and Johns Gaston and the student nurses.

19d 1956

New Hospital Opens Doors To Ailing, Injured Negroes

Commercial Appeal p. 1

Memphis Tenn.

By PHILLIP THOMAS

The new $2,250,000 E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital for Negroes was opened here yesterday and was praised by Mayor Edmund Orgill as another step in making the city the medical center of the Mid-South.

Mon. 3-19-56

A crowd of more than 1,000 Negro and white dignitaries and citizens gathered in front of the new seven-story building at Jefferson and Dunlap to hear Mayor Orgill make the dedicatory address. Later, Mr. Orgill officially opened the doors for a tour of the hospital. Mrs. E. H. Crump, wife of the late Shelby County political leader, attended the opening with her children and grandchildren.

19d

City Commissioner Stanley Dillard, greeting the crowd, said Mr. Crump first visualized the idea for a Negro hospital here in the late 1930s.

Teaching Center

The hospital, he said, will serve the needs of those beset with "any of a multitude of diseases and is designed as a teaching center for those whose careers are devoted to medicine."

William F. Bowld, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City of Memphis Hospitals, called off the names of 22 young Negro women who make up the first class of Negro nurses to be trained at Crump Hospital's School of Nursing. He then introduced Mayor Orgill.

The Mayor said though the new hospital has been built and equipped with city funds "it is not intended to be operated with taxpayers' money.

"While its budget for the first year comes from city funds," Mayor Orgill said, "it is expected the fees for services rendered will provide sufficient money to make this institution self-sustaining."

Insurance Urged

He urged Memphis Negroes to take out hospitalization insurance so they can provide for "any emergencies which may require hospital care in the future," and asked employers to co-operate in an insurance program.

The E. H. Crump Hospital and the recently completed Collins Chapel Hospital for Negroes, he said, should "complement one another," giving Negroes the choice of a church-sponsored or a city-sponsored hospital.

The 50-bed Collins Chapel Hospital, he said, has not been adequate to meet the needs of Negroes seeking treatment by physicians of their choice, but Crump Hospital will now assure the needed hospital space.

He said the majority of jobs in the new hospital have been filled by Negroes who were "carefully selected for their experience, ability and suitability for the work they are doing."

Pointing out that the E. H. Crump Hospital has only 128 beds, he said there is some question as to whether the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association will approve it for operation of an intern training program.

These organizations, he said, require a hospital to have 150 beds before such a program can start. He said there are now only about 40 Negro doctors in Memphis and pointed to the need for training more.

"A representative of the American Medical Association will be here next Wednesday," Mayor Orgill said, "and I hope some arrangement for training Negro doctors can be worked out."

CONFIDENCE VOICED IN GASTON TRUSTEES

Commercial Appeal

Dillard Opposes Orgill Idea Of Appointing Negro To Board

Wed. 2-29-56

By ROBERT GRAY

An expression of confidence in the present board of trustees of John Gaston Hospital was voiced yesterday by Commissioner Stanley Dillard at the weekly meeting of the City Commission.

p. 1

19d

The official, under whose department the city hospitals operate, went on record as opposing the appointment of a Negro member to the board.

TENNESSEE

Memphis Tenn.

Mayor Asked Comment

Mayor Edmund Orgill, in a forum program Sunday over WMCT, The Commercial Appeal station, suggested it would be "a good idea" to have a Negro on the five-member board.

At noon yesterday, speaking at a Civitan Club luncheon, Commissioner Henry Loeb replied to a question by saying "I think the four city commissioners are together and they do not agree with the Mayor."

Served 'For Many Years'

"I'm vitally interested in the John Gaston Hospital, which comes under my department," Commissioner Dillard said.

"The board of trustees has served faithfully for many years and has done an outstanding job. I want to state that in my short tenure of office — about two months—I have worked with this board. They are progressive and an outstanding board of trustees and I intend to keep working with them.

"They know the problems we are faced with out there. They are a policy making group.

Commercial Appeal

"We (members of the City Commission) discussed this the first of the year and decided at that time not to put a Negro on the board, and I am of that same opinion and I would like to go on record as saying such," Commissioner Dillard said. P. 2

The statement followed a stand by Robert Gregory, constant visitor at City Hall, criticizing the Mayor for allowing the question of putting a Negro on the board to become a public issue and remarks by Mrs. Charlotte Crawford, of 810 Millstead, declaring that she would like to see a qualified Negro appointed to the board.

Orgill Is Harassed

Members of the board are William F. Bowld, chairman; Sidney W. Farnsworth, Mrs. Earl Harris, Warren Cruzen and Tom Cuneo, who is serving on a temporary basis at the request of the Mayor after having resigned earlier this year for business reasons.

Mayor Orgill said he "did not contemplate any action at this time" on a board appointment.

After the commission meeting, he confirmed that he was beseiged at his home late Monday night and early Tuesday morning by anonymous telephone calls, telegrams and harassments in protest to placing a Negro on the board.

The calls were between 11:30 p.m. and 2:30 a.m., when he removed his telephone receiver. The callers would hang up when he answered. There also were false reports of a fire and a fight "between two Negoes" at his home, 1490 Linden.

Protesting telegrams were received from leaders of the Pro-Southerners, anti-integration group.

'Will Not Press Issue'

The Mayor said he had asked for expressions of opinion "and I got them."

However, he declared he "will not press the issue" with members of the City Commission, now aligned four-to-one against him.

He pointed out that 85 per cent of the patients at John Gaston are Negroes and that the new E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital, which opens next month as part of the city hospital system, will have all Negro patients paying $15 a day for a private room, $10 for a double room and $8 for a room with four persons.

The Mayor also reminded that the hospital will train Negro nurses and officials hope to staff the facility with Negro internes.

These conditions are cited by the Mayor in support of his belief that a Negro should be on the hospital board.

He said he had no particular Negro in mind for the post.

PUBLIC WILL INSPECT NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL

Commercial Appeal p. 1

Crump Memorial Unit To Be Dedicated Today—Admits Patients Tomorrow

Memphis Tenn.

Sun. 3-18-56

The E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital for Negroes, one of the finest institutions of its kind for private Negro patients, will be officially dedicated today and opened for public inspection. Admission of patients starts tomorrow.

19d

Mayor Edmund Orgill will give the address dedicating the $2,250,000 hospital named in memory of the late Mr. Crump, Shelby County political leader, who was intensely interested in the project for many years. The public is invited.

Greetings By Dillard

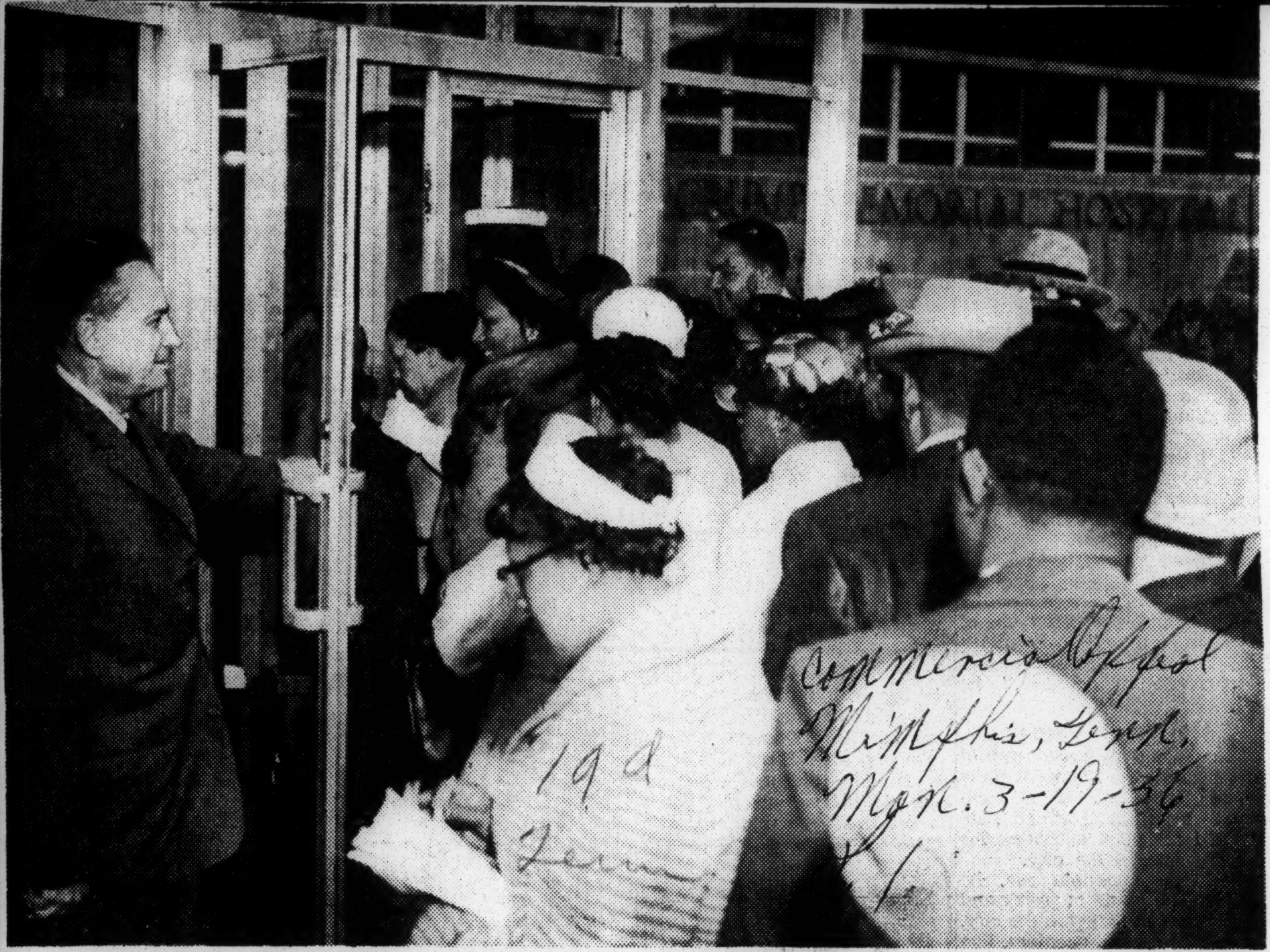
The ceremony will start at 2 at the hospital, Jefferson and Dunlap. Dr. Marshall Wingfield, pastor of First Congregational Church, will give the invocation and Stanley Dillard, city commissioner of finances and institutions, will extend greetings.

William F. Bowld, chairman of the board of trustees of City of Memphis Hospitals, will introduce guests. The benediction will be by Prof. Blair Hunt of Booker T. Washington School.

Guided tours of the seven-story, fully air-conditioned hospital will follow. Only two floors with a capacity of 50 beds will be opened tomorrow. Total capacity is 128 beds.

Officials Are Guests

Guests will include city and county commissioners; trustees and members of the medical staff of City of Memphis Hospitals of which the new institution is a unit; Dr. O. W. Hyman, vice president in charge of the University of Tennessee Medical Units and dean of the College of Medicine; Dr. Sam L. Raines, president of the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society; Dr. B. F. McCleave, president of Bluff City Medical Society.


Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mar. 3-19-56
p. 1

19a
Tenn

STEP RIGHT IN—Mayor Edmund Orgill (left) stood at the open door of the new E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital yesterday after making the dedicatory address at the $2,250,000 hospital for Negro private patients. A crowd of more than 1,000 toured the seven-story, 128-bed hospital following the Mayor's talk.

—Staff Photo by Robert Williams

Commercial Appeal
Jan. 3-18-56
P. 3
Memphis, Tenn.

DRAWN INTO DISPUTE—John Gaston Hospital has been drawn into the current racial controversy through a recent suggestion by Mayor Edmund Orgill that a Negro be appointed to its board of trustees. Other city commissioners quickly resisted the suggestion. Readers have taken both sides.

—Staff Photo

Equal Opportunity For All Races Is Advocated By Young Negro Girl

Commercial Appeal
Jan. 3-18-56
P. 3
Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I would like to answer Mrs. L. L. Ross, the former Ohioan. Mrs. Ross spoke against Mayor Edmund Orgill because Mayor Orgill tried to help get Negroes on the staff of John Gaston Hospital. Mayor Orgill seems to be aware of the fact that all men are created equal. I am sure this has been expressed many times, but the whites don't pay this any attention.

We Americans speak of democracy and of our wonderful Government often, but until all men, no matter what color or race, who are Americans are given complete democracy or equal rights, our Government isn't fulfilled.

The Declaration of Independence states that all men are created equal, so why not give the Negroes a chance? Negroes go to war and fight as hard as the whites, but still they (the whites) don't want them to be given a chance to show their skill when they return home from war.

If Mrs. Ross would go to her local library and find a 1936 Ladies Home Journal she will find that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was asked if she had colored blood in her family. She gave a Biblical answer which is found in Acts 17:24-28.

Mrs. Ross also said that the whites pay for our hospitalization; the whites only help pay for our hospitalization, because the Negroes pay taxes and help themselves and the whites.

Mayor Orgill also understood that he not only had white votes but also Negro votes. If he keeps this in mind he might some day be President.

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade at Florida School. My parents and I are great admirers of Mayor Orgill. I really believe that Negroes should be treated equally.

ISABELLA HILL.
1396 Kentucky.

19d 1956

TEXAS

Negro Hospital Gets $9,650 Ford Grant

Informer

Houston, Tex.

Sat. 7-21-56

HOUSTON—The ~~Houston~~ Negro Hospital has just received The Ford Foundation's check of $9,650 for half of the Foundation's grant to help the hospital improve and extend its services in the community.

Under the terms of the grant, final decision as to the use of the money is left to the hospital's governing board. The only condition made by the Foundation in its original announcement of the grant program last December 12, was that the funds could not be used for repaying past obligations or "operating expenses for services currently being performed by hospitals."

Oscar R Weyrich, chairman of board, hailed the gift as "one of the greatest votes of confidence ever placed in our voluntary hospital system. It now becomes our duty," he said,, "to see that this money is put to the best possible use for the benefit of our people."

Dr Edwin L Crosby, director of the American Hospital Association, said the Ford grants are liberal indeed but they cannot meet the total needs of our community hospitals.

Informer

H Rowan Gaither Jr, president of the Ford Foundation, said, "The Foundation's recent grants are not matching grants, but may be regarded as challenge grants, by those who traditionally support the institutions receiving them."

The flexibility f the grant was indicated in the Foundation announcement which permitted the hospital to use its gift in any area of hospital servce, ncluding for example, attainment of accreditation, disaster planning, mental illness, preventive or diagnostic services, outpatient care or any other area which, in the opinion of the hospital's governing board would best serve its community.

The ways in which this goal could be reached were stated as improvement of or addition to facilities or services, additions to or training of personnel, or conducting research.

Sat. 7-21-56

James A Robinson, administrator of the hospital, said that in making formal application for the grant, it had imformed the Foundation of possible use of the money. These included:

Improvement of or addition to facilities and service with a view to furthering accreditation. The Board expressed a desire to offer more complete hosptal service to the community with the "addition to personnel," and an effort to offset the nee of the Negro population by an "addition to physical facilities" program and put the operation of the hospital on a more effective basis. It is recognized that the need for training and education of professional personnel and semi-professional personnel may be implented by the expansion of physical facilities to meet requirements for such training programs.

19d 1956 VIRGINIA

What's behind resignations of Dixie Hospital's junior class?

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-17-56

By NORVLEATE DOWNING

HAMPTON Va. — What is the inside story behind the mass resignations of all members of the junior class of nurses at Dixie Hospital last week? 9.3

Some persons see a move on the part of the Dixie Hospital board of trustees and the administration to have the nurse training school discontinued.

Others see it as a drive to get rid of the integrated staff of doctors and nurses and make the institution lilywhite.

These conclusions are based on the following recent developments:

1. The state board of nurse examiners recently advised Dixie Hospital not to enroll a new class of nurses until academic work in its training program had been improved.

* * *

IT WAS suggested that Hampton Institute might be willing to take over responsibility for the academic training of Dixie Hospital's nursing students.

2. President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton asked the hospital's board of trustees to change its segregation policy and accept conditions set by Hampton Institute under which they could co-operate in the academic program.

3. Later, upon recommendation of Dr. Moron, the Hampton board of trustees voted to halt negotiations with Dixie Hospital in efforts to get it to improve its training program for nurses.

* * *

DR. MORON stated that he and the trustees had received "certain indications it (Dixie Hospital officials) has no intention of treating all people alike and is definitely committed to the maintenance of segregated policies in every detail of the hospital's operations."

4. Dixie Hospital had been placed on the "black list," so to speak, by state examiners because it is not offering the type of instruction that would meet the board's standards.

5. As a result of the report made by the state examiners, the hospital employed a surveyor to examine the hospital and the training school. Substance of the report made by the woman surveyor was as follows:

(A) Work conditions are notably poor, due to a lack of materials, equipment and organization.

* * *

(B) HOSPITAL RECORDS are in a deplorable condition and found to be incomplete for the period from 1952 to the present.

(C) Achievement records, which are vital to growth and development, are poorly kept by all supervisors and there is no guidance and counseling program.

(D) Student nurses have to work 48 hours a week — many of them more than 60, including classroom work. The level of error is increased when students are forced to stay on duty for such long hours.

* * *

OTHER INDICATIONS that there is a determined effort being made to make the hospital lilywhite include the current drive for $3,300,000 to erect a 200-bed hospital to be located in an all-white residential area;

Colored staff members have been slighted or completely ignored in planning for the expansion and building program, not one being invited to the kickoff dinner;

One woman who sought to attend as a group representative was refused admission to the Chamberlain Hotel where the dinner was held.

19d 1956

Hospital Unit Is Named for Former Slave

Call

Fri. 1-20-56

Kansas City, Mo.

P. 14

19d Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The X-ray department in the new Ennion G. Williams Tuberculosis hospital here will be named in honor of a former slave who assisted Dr. Williams in procuring the city's first X-ray equipment.

Mrs. Frances Williams, a cook in the late John L. Williams home during most of her life-time, died in 1902 and left the entire proceeds of a life insurance policy to the late Ennion G. Williams, one of the sons of the family.

"Aunt Frances," as she was known to the family and friends, had become aged and had fallen into ill health by the time little Ennion had become "Dr. Williams." In that capacity he cared for her professionally until her death.

Her will left the insurance policy, her only savings, to Dr. Wiliams "in consideration of his trouble for me and my affection for him." The policy amounted to $468.

Dr. Williams had begun to be interested in the new X-ray discovery when he was doing postgraduate work in Philadelphia and he became the first doctor in Virginia to specialize in it. He used the bequest to buy part of the first X-ray equipment he possessed.

The joint building committee of the Public Health Service and the Medical College of Virginia last week recommended that the X-ray department be named the Frances Richardson department and that a bronze plaque be placed there in her memory.

such a degree the work was not done in course. It would have been better for both the school and the man honored if a Doctor of Divinity had been given.

Negroes Double $5,000 Goal In Hospital Drive

Journal & Guide

P. 10

Sat. 6-9-56

Norfolk, Va.

HOPEWELL, Va. — The Negro Division of the John Randolph Hospital building fund campaign doubled their announced goal of $5.000, it was announced at the final dinner meeting of chairmen and workers, held in Arlington school cafeteria last week.

Ray Broyhill, chairman of the fund campaign, praised the approximately 30 men and women workers, headed by Curtis W. Harris and Mrs. Ida Mae Cook, for bringing in more than $10,000 in cash and pledges during the month-long campaign drive. The women outdid the men but both groups were praised for their splendid cooperation and effort.

* * *

COUNTING THE industrial and business contributions made by Negroes, the total amount contributed by them could well be over the $50,000 mark in the more than $600,000 total reported by Broyhill. These pledges and cash donations now assure Hopewell of receiving the 40-bed addition to the 40-bed hospital already on hand.

Also appearing on the program and making brief remarks at the dinner on behalf of the Negro workers were Walter W. Turner, businessman, and B. Fitzerald Epps, Woddson high school principal.

19d

VIRGINIA

Scale Wall on Trash-Can Steps

Post & Times Herald

Five Prisoners Seize Guards, Flee Virginia Insane Hospital

Mon. 12-3-56 Washington, D.C.

P. 1

19d Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—Five inmates of Central State Hospital, huge mental institution for Negroes, overpowered two attendants and a supervisor early today and scaled a 20-foot wall to freedom.

Hospital superintendent J. C. Nielsen said two of the men were considered dangerous.

The escapees were among 274 patients housed in the maximum security division of the hospital, which has 4456 occupants.

Thirty-five hospital guards, Dinwiddie County police and state police took up the hunt for the men, assisted by an airplane and several dogs.

Nielsen identified the two dangerous escapees as John McEacheron, 28, of Newport News, serving 56 years in the State Penitentiary for armed robbery, and Edward Jefferson, 25, of Petersburg, sentenced to the penitentiary for murder.

Not a Thing to Lose

"In their frame of mind, they don't have a thing to lose," Nielsen said. McEacheron was sent to Central State last month after attempting suicide. Jefferson was sen to Central State in October.

The escape began about 1:30 a. m. when the five men, in the bathroom of their ward, called out to attendant William Pegram. Pegram was overpowered when he responded, and shouted for the second attendant, Charles Robinson.

Robinson found Pegram bound and gagged when he entered, and the inmates quickly subdued him. The attendants were deposited in a ward clothes room.

The men then waited for Night Supervisor Robert L. Tarver to make his rounds, because they were unable to open the ward door.

Forced to Open Doors

When Tarver arrived the inmates, armed with heavy oak chair arms, forced him to open the doors of the building and let them out. Tarver, who said the men "borrowed $10" from him, was left bound in the hospital yard.

The escapees then stacked garbage cans like stairs, and made off over the wall.

None of the three hospital employes was harmed. Nielsen said Robinson complained of an injured mouth and lips, caused by his gag.

The superintendent said preliminary investigation showed the employes "followed proper procedure."

"The trouble with the building is that there is no alarm system," Nielsen explained, "so there would be trouble arousing other wards. The attendants tried by yelling, so the patients gagged them."

Passing Train Searched

A Seaboard Air Line Railroad train passed near the hospital about 2:30 a. m. Authorities notified railroad officials, who searched the train but found none of the missing men.

The search centered in the area between Matoaca and Ettrick, just north of Petersburg off U. S. 1.

The other three escapees were identified as follows:

Wingfield Gray, 29, of Amelia. He was committed in June for observation after murdering his uncle and niece.

Nathaniel Harris, 20, of New Bedford, committed in July for observation after being charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Robert Jackson, 16, of Newport News, committed for observation in October after being charged with armed robbery.

19e 1956

Law Violation Seen in Salk Shot Sales

Post + Times Herald

Wed Oct. 31 56

Washington D.C.

19e

United Press

Chairman L. H. Fountain of a House investigating subcommittee charged yesterday that drug manufacturers may have violated anti-trust laws in their sales of Salk polio vaccine.

The North Carolina Democrat said the companies may be engaged in "a price-fixing conspiracy" and may be charging Federal and state governments "excessive prices" for the vaccine. He also accused the Administration of failing to police the program properly.

He notified the governors of all 48 states of finding by his House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, which investigated vaccine sales. He told the governors he was calling the matter to their attention "so that you may be in a position to take such action as you deem warranted under the circumstances."

Fountain said that under Federal law "a state which has been injured by reason of anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws may sue for treble damages."

He said the subcommittee's inquiry uncovered evidence "of identical bids, identical discounts, identical price changes by all companies at almost the same time, and freight arrangements which made delivered prices identical throughout the country."

"Anti-trust questions appear to be presented also by the allocation system used in distributing vaccine, and by failure of the (Health, Education and Welfare) Department, in some instances, to keep full and complete minutes of meetings with company officials."

The North Carolina Democrat also criticized Administration officials for failing to keep "safeguards" on the prices charged by the six companies that manufacture the polio vaccine.

He said the Federal Government now is paying 63 cents a cubic centimeter for the vaccine although the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis paid 30 to 35 cents a cubic centimeter. Fountain noted, however, that the Foundation bought the vaccine at cost.

19e 1956

D.C.

Boyhood Polio Victim, Now 24, Wins Diploma

Star Tues. 6-12-56
Washington, D.C.
P.26-A

Ollie Jackson today has a grade school diploma as a testimonial of his triumph over pain, disease and a late start in life. He graduated in ceremonies at Cardozo High School last night.

"I came down with polio when I was 7," explained the 24-year-old upholsterer. "I wasn't able to walk and had never been to school when the District Department of Vocational Rehabilitation took an interest in me about four years ago."

Mr. Jackson came here to live with his sister, Mrs. Louise Diggs, 1764 T street N.W., about five years ago. His parents live in Charlottesville, Va.

After his case was referred to to the vocational rehabilitation department, work on restoring Mr. Jackson's physical faculties was begun at District General Hospital.

Dr. Josephine Buchanan, director of physical medicine at the hospital, made arrangements for transportation to the hospital for treatment. Within a year, the patient was using braces and canes.

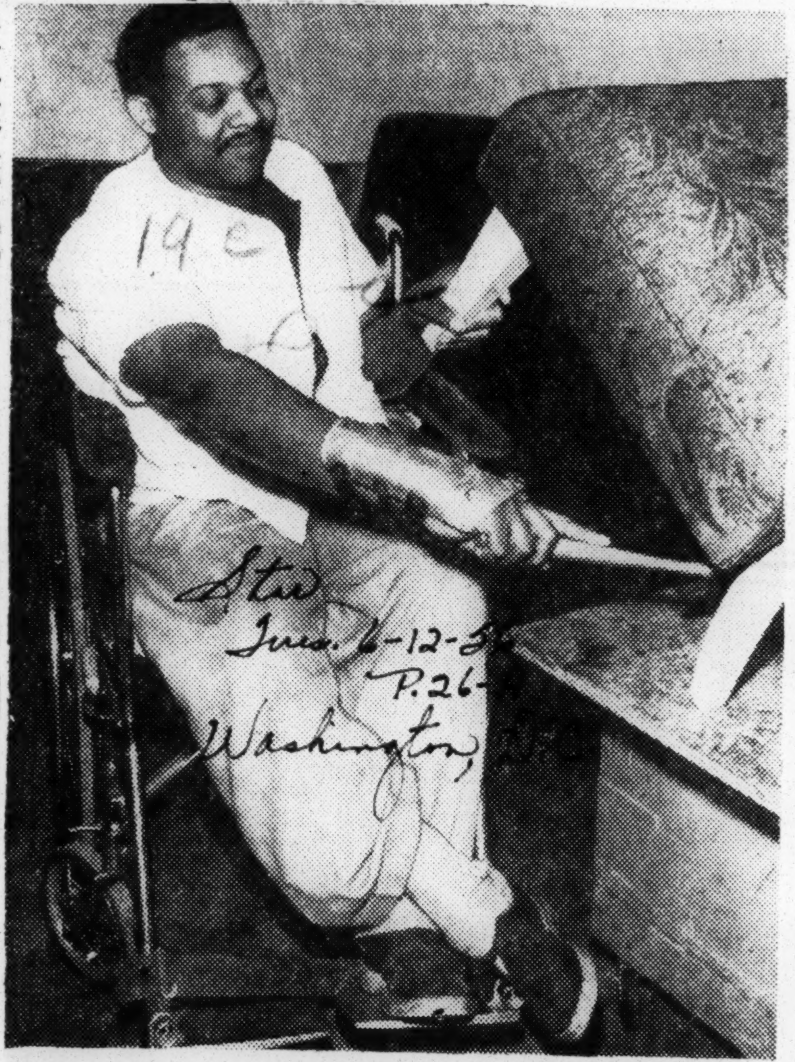
"He is out of the wheel chair and can even manage some stairs," his counsellors report.

While Mr. Jackson's physical rehabilitation was underway, he began to receive personal instruction in the Three Rs from Mrs. Pearl Williams, supervisor of the visiting instruction corps system.

As he responded both to the physical treatment and his first chance at education, Ollie went on to new efforts. He began to learn furniture upholstering at Goodwill Industries and enrolled in night school.

Now a qualified upholsterer, Mr. Jackson has decided he will remain at Goodwill Industries a while longer to perfect his trade.

"I want to continue in school and finish high school," he said.



19e

Star
Tues. 6-12-56
P.26-A
Washington, D.C.

HARD LUCK OVERCOME—Ollie Jackson, stricken with polio when he was 7, perfects his upholstering skill at the Goodwill Industries.—Star Staff Photo.

19e 1956

FLORIDA

Polio In Florida Reduced 75 Percent, Figures Show

Daily World p. 1

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-23-56

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (INS) — The Florida State Board of Health has issued figures showing that there was a decrease of 75 per cent in Polio cases reported last year as compared with 1954.

19e

Dr. James O. Bond, state epidemiologist, said the lower case rate in 1955 was chiefly a reflection of natural decline in the disease which reached a high peak of incidence in 1954.

SALK AIDED

However, he added that "the program of inoculation with the Salk anti-polio vaccine has undoubtedly contributed to the decline."

In cases reported to the State Board of Health, the rate per 100,000 population in Florida dropped from 51 in 1954 to 12.8 last year and total cases were down from 1,777 to 466.

Dr. Bond said the State Board of Health study revealed that "the highest incidence of the disease was in children under 10 years of age." He added, however, "we noted a secondary peak in rates at ages 25 to 29."

SPECIAL STUDY

A special survey was conducted on a group of children vaccinated prior to June 1, 1955. The tests were given to some 149,664 vaccinated children and 224,507 unvaccinated children ranging in age from 5 to 9 years.

From a total of 15 paralytic polio cases in the two groups, 12 were in the unvaccinated group and 3 in the vaccinated.

The State Board of Health report was released by the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Salk Shot Record Set At 100 Pct.

Post and Times Herald

P. B-3

Washington, D.C.

Not a single case of polio of any kind has been reported among the children who received three anti-polio vaccine shots this year, Dr. David E. Price, Assistant Surgeon General, reported yesterday.

The record among children who have received two shots is "awfully good," though some contracted polio, Dr. Price said.

[illegible]

The total number of polio cases so far this year is much lower than last year, said Dr. Price. From Jan. 1 through Sept. 22 there were 11,503 new cases compared to 21,751 during the same period last year.

"It is too early to determine to what extent the reduction was due to polio vaccine, but we can conclude that the millions of additional children that were vaccinated this year enjoyed a high degree of protection," Dr. Price said. He said figures for the number of children vaccinated were unavailable.

Dr. Price said the supply of vaccine far outstripes the demand for it and suggested that it would be a wise move for adults to be vaccinated too.

U.S. Polio Cases Decrease by Half

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Sept 15-56

The states listed 855 new polio cases last week, compared with 887 in the preceding week. It was the second successive weekly decline.

The Public Health Service cautiously declined to speculate on whether the 1956 peak was reached at 943 cases in the week ended Aug. 25, but the indications were that it might have been. Illinois, reporting 103 cases, was the only state reporting more than 100 last week. In the comparable 1955 week Massachusetts had 290, New York 245, Wisconsin 224 and Illinois 112.

P. 19

With a total of 9769 cases this year from Jan. 1 through Sept. 8, compared to 18,198 in the similar 1955 span, it began to appear this year's cases may fall considerably below half as many as those in 1955.

19e 1956 GEORGIA

POLIO RATE INCREASED HERE; FAILURE TO USE AVAILABLE SALK CITED

VACCINE AVAILABLE TO ALL PEOPLE UNDER 20

Daily World P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Infantile Paralysis in Atlanta and Fulton County is increasing Salk vaccine is virtually unused by those it was made available among Negroes while an abundant supply of the immunizing to, it was revealed here Friday.

Sat. 12-1-56

Large supplies of the polio vaccine, proven highly effective in reducing illness and death from the disease, are available free of charge to all Atlantans under 20 years of age.

19e

Officias revealed that while Polio has increased among the Negro population it has decreased about 50 per cent among the white population.

Ga

PLEA BY IKE

News of the increase in Atlanta was disclosed in an interview two days after President Eisenhower made a special plea to parents of children who have not yet received Salk anti-poliomeyelitis vaccine. The President urged their shots immedately. He also appealed to all adults below 35 years of age to take the shots in a battle to stamp ou the disease.

Dr. James F. Hackney, who on Thursday became Commissioner of Public Health, Fulton Couny said there is just enough time for complete immunization before the peak polio period next summer, providing persons who have not had the shots begin now. Dr. Hackney assumed his present position at the resignation of Dr. Roy W. McGee who ironically died Friday morning —the day after he resigned. He had been ill for some time.

TAKE SHOTS NOW

"I am particularly interested in seeing as many eligible persons as possible take the shots now, while the vaccine is free," Dr. Hackney said.

The salk vaccine was made available by federal legislation and can be given free to persons under 20-yars-old.

The age 20 cut-off, however, does not include expectant mothers who are given free shots regardless to their ages. Dr. Hackney said the increasing incidence of the disease among Negroes apparently is due to a boycott of the shots by expectant mothers and their children.

Out of 41 cases of polio reported to the Fulton County Health Department so far this year, 20 of the victims were Negroes and very few of these had had any Salk vaccine. Last year, two less Negroes 18 were stricken by the disease. Six of tthe 1956 victims had had one or two shots, but none had been given the three needed for complete immunization.

C. C. Turner, statistician for the Health Department, said all but two of the cases reported this year were of pre-school age children. A nine-year-old and a six-year old victim had had two shots

The shots are given one in each of two months and a third, the booster shot, is given seven months later, Dr. Hackney explained. The vaccine has proved dramatically successfully in Atlanta where the incidence of the disease dropped from 104 cases in 1953 to 64 in 1955 and 41 in 1956.

The doctor said shots given to expectant mothers serve to immunize the infant for six months after birth.

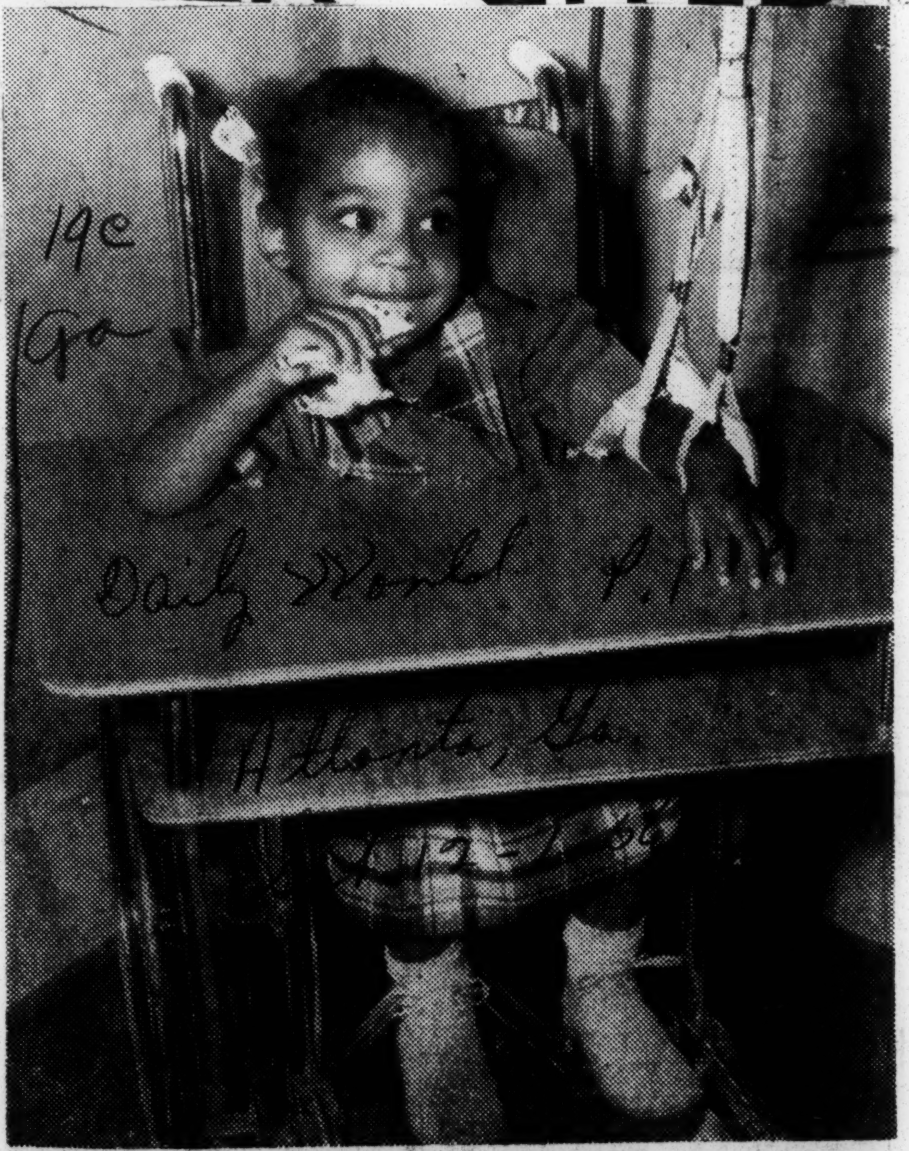
"A great many Negro babies are having polio," Dr. Hackney emphasized. "I want to appeal to Negro mothers and expectant mothers to take advantage of the free shots" he added.

"I definitely feel that the vaccine has played a great part in reducing the disease, but it can be reduced much further."

Records showed that out of 256, 938 shots given in Fulton County through Oct. 1956, no serious reactions were reported.

Persons above 20 can secure shots from their private physician at nonomical charges.

Sat 12-1-56



PRETTY LITTLE ALICE GEORGE, one of several Atlanta children chosen to aid the 1957 March of Dimes campaign, smiles as she plays with a toy. The two year old girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie George, 1756 Haynes St., S.W., is currently being treated for polio. Salk Vaccine will be more readily available now than it has been in the city.

Daily World P. 1

Polio Cases Drop From 1955 Total

News P. 2
Thurs. 6-14-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The U. S. Public Health Service reported a "seasonal" increase in polio cases across the nation last week,, but said the total was less than half that of the same period a year ago.

The agency reported 112 cases for the week ended last Saturday compared with 85 for the previous week. In the same week of 1955, there were 240 cases.

The service said the increase over the previous week "is seasonal (and) it was not confined to any area or state."

Since the so-called "disease year" began on April 1, there have been 676 cases compared with 1,223 for the same period a year ago. Since Jan. 1, there have been 1,774 cases compared with 2,286 for the same period in 1955.

Of last week's cases, 53 were paralytic and 38 non-paralytic with 21 unspecified. The same week a year ago there were 85 paralytic, 81 non-paralytic and 74 unclassified.

The Public Health Service said some of the decrease could be traced to more widespread use of Salk polio vaccine, but that it was too early in the season to make a more definate statement on the effect of the vaccine.

Polio Shots Now Made Available to All in D. C.

Post + Times Herald
Washington D.C. P.23

Restrictions Lifted For an Indefinite Period; Abundance Of Vaccine Cited

By Nate Haseltine
(Staff Reporter)

Fri. 8-10-56

Anyone now can get Salk antipolio shots from District of Columbia practicing physicians, at the going rates, regardless of age, sex or pregnancy status.

The D. C. Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis yesterday met and lifted for an indefinite "experimental" period the voluntary agreement whereby the doctors limited their vaccine injection practice to pregnant women and anyone six months through 19 years of age.

Abundance of the vaccine above that reportedly needed to complete the D. C. Health Department's program of free shots of Federally financed vaccine was given as the reason for the committee's action.

The restrictions' lifting was taken despite the recent recommendation of the National Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis vaccine which "strongly urged" retention of the priorities system "until maximum coverage" of children and expectant mothers had been obtained.

The motion to shelve the priorities' system, locally, was made at yesterday's meeting by Harold C. Kinner, secretary of the D. C. Board of Pharmacy, and seconded by Dr. Preston A. McLendon, pediatrician, both committee members .

It was unanimously passed by the members present after mild opposition by Mrs. Channing Walker, committee member representing the local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mrs. Walker observed that though the vaccine's supply now may well be above demand, "all we'd need right now is for four or five new polio cases to hit the newspapers and we'd have more demand (for the vaccine) than we could meet."

To meet this contingency, the original motion was amended to lift the priorities' restrictions "until further notice" and the word "experimental" was inserted to preface the recommended "relaxation" of the former limitations. Thus, it was explained, if the supply and demand situation changed, the committee could be called together to "re-assess" its recommendation.

Dr. Eugene A. Gillis, of Charlottesville, Va., Medical Director in charge of Public Health Service's III Region, which includes the District of Columbia, was an invited but non-voting participant at yesterday's meeting. He reiterated the Federal advice to stick to priorities until the agreement was lifted, nationally.

Dr. Gillis said that the New England states, New Jersey, Illinois and Michigan are all getting less vaccine than their demands require. On the other hand, Kinner said that four states, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and California, have all raised their age limits to make adults eligible for the antipolio shots.

Committee members stressed the need of educating parents to take their teen-age children to practicing physicians or D. C. Health Department clinics for Salk shots. Only a very few of the age group, 15 through 19 years, have gotten even first shots of the protective vaccine.

It is in this age group, the doctors said, that bulbar polio, the most deadly form of infantile paralysis, strikes more often than among those past their teens.

Nationally, Public Health Service yesterday reported that 753 new cases of polio were recorded for the week ended last Saturday. This contrasts to the tolls for corresponding weeks of 1409 in 1955; 1608 in 1954; 1870 in 1953; 2306 in 1952, and 1200 in 1951.

1-A-C
P.3 Baltimore Md
Afro American Sat. 12-29-56

DIMBS FOR POLIO FIGHT—Mrs. M. M. Major of Norfolk, Va., treasurer, Virginia grand chapter of Eastern Star, presents Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a check for $2,100 as an advance contribution to the 1957 March of Dimes. The presentation took place at Tuskegee Institute. Others in photo are Mrs. Annie Pierce, Suffolk; Mrs. A. O. Davidson, Norfolk, and Grand Patron David Muckle, Portsmouth.

U. S. Lifts Controls On Polio Vaccine for Normal Trade Sale

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 8-2-56

By Nate Haseltine
Staff Reporter

The Government yesterday gave up its control of distribution of the Salk anti-polio vaccine.

Folsom

The sudden lifting of the so-called voluntary allocation system that was put into effect on July 31, 1955, was announced yesterday by Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Folsom said the action was taken upon the recommendation of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, who yesterday ended his work as Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Locally, Health Department officials said recent releases of the vaccine have more than met demands, particularly during the past week. They foresaw no difficulty in the changeover of distribution control—unless the District and many other cities were suddenly faced with polio of epidemic proportions.

19e

Secretary Folsom said the allocations' system was terminated "so that more vaccine will be available to areas where the demand is greatest." He said the Department stands ready to reinstitute its control program "if circumstances change and it is desirable to do so."

Act Against Black Market

The Federal control system was set up when demands for the polio-preventing vaccine were high and the supply scant. Authorities feared that without the check-rein the vaccine would be diverted to a black market channel, or used indiscriminately in age groups least needing it.

Under the system, as each new bath of vaccine was approved for use it was allocated to the states and territories on a mathematical basis of their populations in the various priority groups. Young children and expectant mothers were given top priorities.

With abandonment of the control, distribution of the vaccine reverts to normal commercial channels, the drug markets, drug supply houses, pharmacies and practicing physicians.

The drug makers, Folsom said, will continue to report to Public Health Service on the geographical distribution of their sales. The Service, he said, will advise the vaccine producers when imbalances of supply and demand occur in any area.

Age Group Stressed

Dr. Scheele said the National Advisory Committee that was set up to guide the control program still "strongly urges" concentration of vaccinating children under 20 years of age, and expectant mothers "until maximum coverage has been achieved" for these priorities.

The dropping of the allocations' system, it was stressed does not affect the allotment of Federal funds available to the States for vaccine purchase and public vaccination programs for children under 20 and expectant mothers.

In recent weeks, 18 states have turned back vaccine previously allotted to them under the Federal system, and seven of these states waived claims to allotments that would have been available to them on July 24.

Under these conditions, Dr. Scheele said, the needs of the areas where demand is greatest can best be met—and the vaccination program facilitated—through normal distribution channels rather than through the Federal system.

Dr. Scheele said the newest present estimates are that more than 40 million children and expectant mothers have received at least one injection of the vaccine, and many of these have had two or three shots.

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2 New Area Cases Bring Total to 4

The District's second new case of poliomyelitis this year was reported yesterday to the District Health Department.

The victim is a four-year-old boy of the 3000 block of 4th st. se. He was taken to Children's Hospital on July 29 where his sickness was diagnosed as the second case of nonparalytic polio.

Fairfax County also recorded its second polio case. A seven-year-old boy, of the 5800 block of Franklin st., Falls Church, was admitted with paralytic polio to Ft. Belvoir Hospital Tuesday.

Advocate P. 4
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 6-9-56

19e
Miss

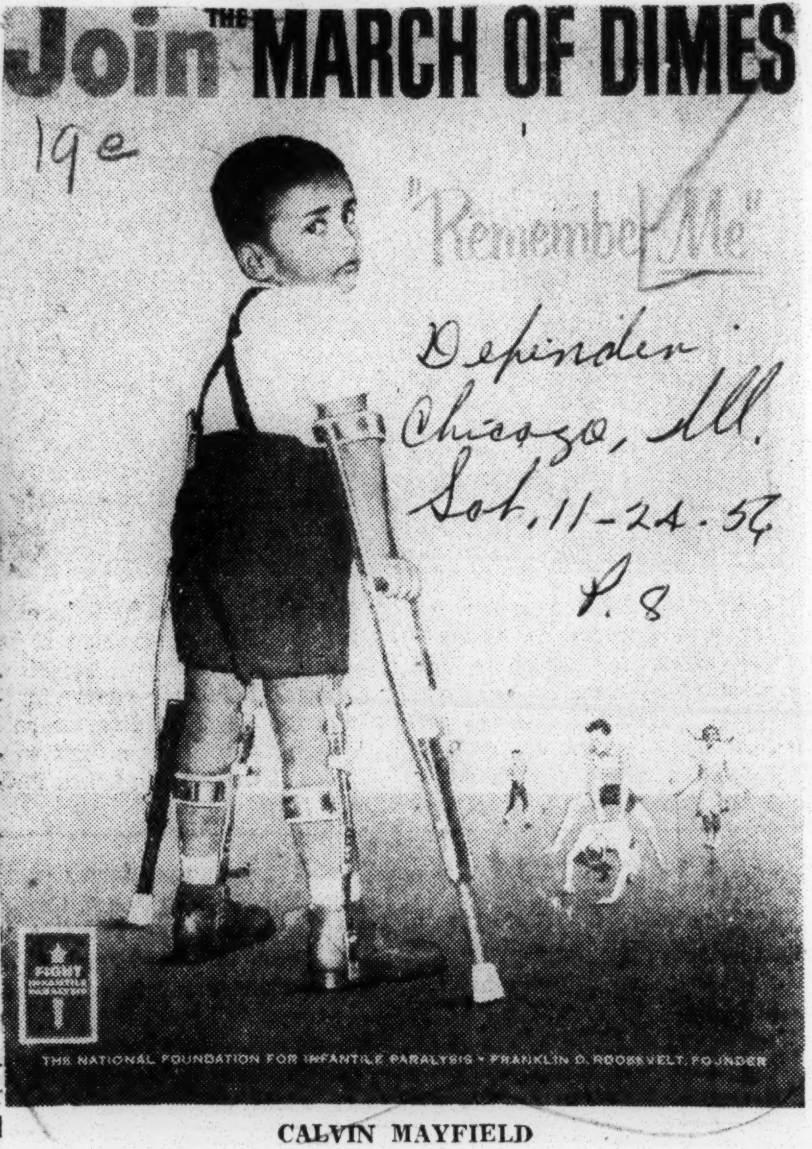
X

Standing third from left holding arms of child during the first giving of Polio Vaccine her last year is Hinds County Public Health Nurse, Nettye Perkins, widely known throughout the state who died of a heart attack last Thursday and for whom funeral rites was held here Monday.

Informer
Sat. 9-22-56
Houston, Texas
P. 1

19e

CITED BY MASONS—Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, receives the Prince Hall Masons of America Citation for his volunteer leadership in the fight against polio. Amos T Hall, President of the Conference of Grand Masters, presented the citation.


Join THE MARCH OF DIMES
"Remember Me"
FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS
THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS • FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER

19e

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-24-56
P. 8

CALVIN MAYFIELD

Ohio Tot Polio Poster Subject

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-24-56

Four-year-old Calvin Mayfield of Cleveland, Ohio, a polio victim since he was 16 days old, has been appointed 1957 March of Dimes Poster Boy, it was announced today by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. P. 8

This inquisitive, wide-eyed little boy who represents many thousands of people for whom the Salk Vaccine came too late, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Mayfield. Calvin is living proof that there still remains much to be done before the polio job is finished.

19e

The $46,900,000 needed by the 1957 March of Dimes will help carry on an intensive rehabilitation program for polio victims like Calvin, as well as finance a nationwide vaccine education program, train needed medical workers and sponsor research.

Calvin's twin, Alvin, has had his Salk vaccine shots, as have the boys' two sisters, ten-year-old Sandra and Paula, who are also twins.

When Calvin was admitted to University Hospital in Cleveland on Oct. 31, 1952, doctors found that polio had damaged the muscles in both his arms and legs. He has had constant medical care ever since and he will need help for years to come.

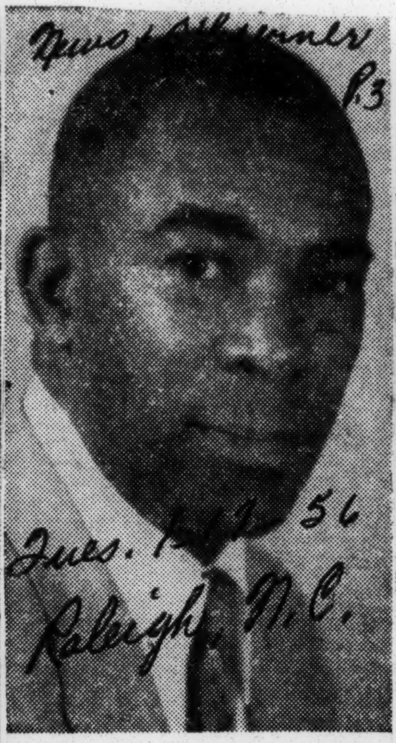
Calvin now walks with the aid of braces and Canadian crutches. He takes physical therapy treatments to correct weakness in his arms so that he will be able to walk even better. Over the years, Calvin's mother has been devoted to his care, and she is most conscientious in carrying out the doctor's instructions.

Calvin's treatment has cost $5,187.70 in March of Dimes funds to date. The Mayfields are grateful to the March of Dimes for the help their family has been given, and they are proud of Calvin's selections as poster boy.

"When we were so worried about Calvin getting polio, we didn't know where to turn," Mrs. Mayfield says. "But as soon as Calvin's case was reported, the Cuyahoga County Chapter of the March of Dimes came to us and asked if we needed any help. We never had to go to them. We can't say enough wonderful things about the March of Dimes — and about the Salk vaccine, because now our other three children won't have to go through what Calvin did."

Defender
Feb 1-7-56
R.P.
Chicago, Ill.
19e

POSTMASTER Bernard F. Dickmann, chairman of the St. Louis-St. Louis County March of Dimes, receives check for $200 from Dr. E. T. Taylor, treasurer of the National Medical Association, for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Next to Dr. Taylor are Dr. A. M. Townsend, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Association, and Dr. James T. Aldrich, member of the board of the Association.



News & Observer
P.3
Tues. Feb. 56
Raleigh, N.C.

Charles H. Bynum, New York City, director of interracial activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, who will be here Wednesday and Thursday in the interest of the March of Dimes anti-polio drive. Bynum, a native North Carolinian, will confer here with Dr. W. H. Watson, principal of Ligon High School, and heads of the Negro Division in the Wake County March of Dimes campaign. Bynum, a graduate of Lincoln University, joined the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1944. Formerly he was assistant to the president of Tuskeegee Institute.

A HAPPY PAIR

P.5
World
Jan. 1-2
Birmingham
Ala.
19e
National
Infantile Paraly

These four-year-old twins, Debbie Kay and Donald Ray Dennis, had polio two years ago. Donald has recovered completely but Debbie Kay must use braces and crutches in order to walk. Corrective surgery was performed on Debbie Kay this summer and she has made fine progress. The 1956 March of Dimes funds must provide care for 68,000 patients of prior years. JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES, today.

Call
Fri. 1-20-56
P. 1
Kansas City
MO

19e
Infantile
Paralysis

PEANUTS
for
POLIO

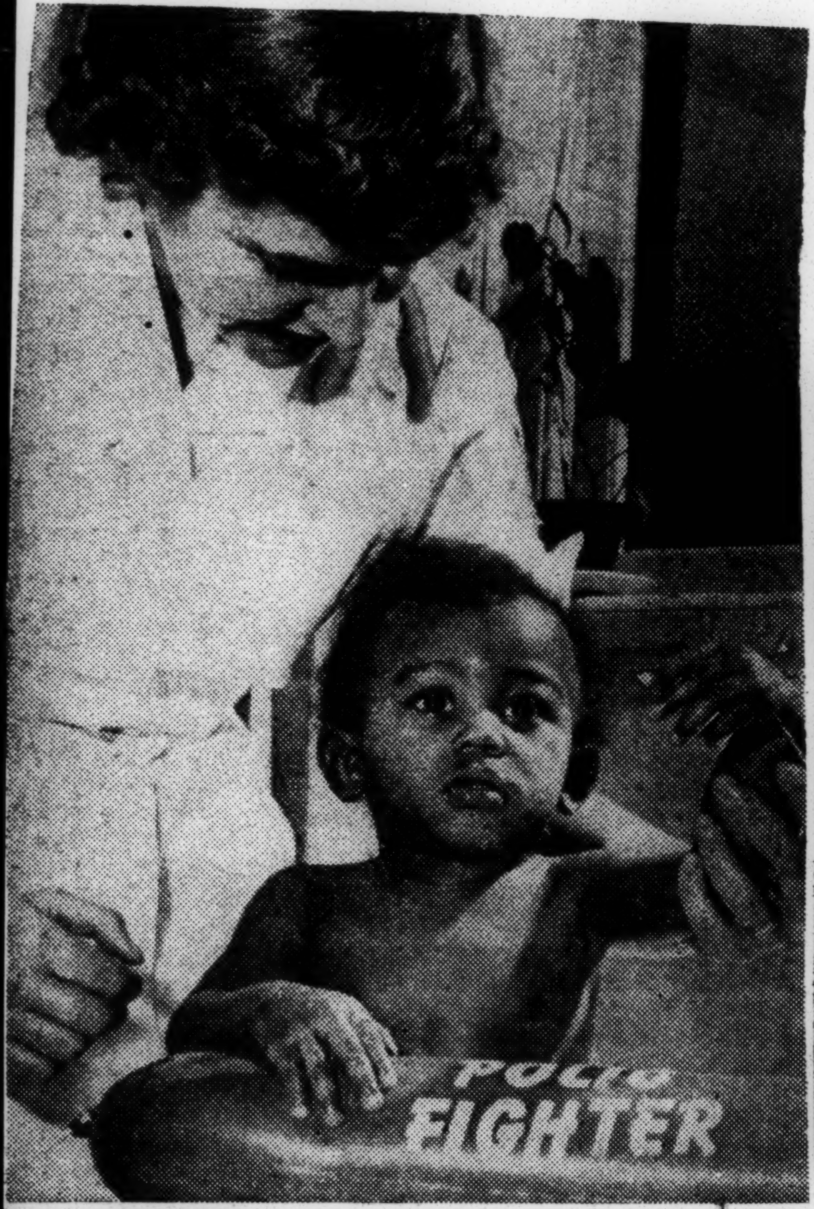
PEANUTS FOR POLIO.—The March of Dimes Poster Girl, Phyllis Townsend of Los Angeles, helps open the nationwide "Peanuts for Polio" project as Frank Sinatra buys the first bag of peanuts from his fifteen-year-old daughter, Nancy. Millions of teen-agers like Nancy will participate in this money raising effort for the March of Dimes. Help support them. The drive closes on January 31.

Afro American
P. 19
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-18-56

National Infantile Paralysis
19e

BUY THE TOOLS
TO FIGHT POLIO
DO YOUR SHARE FOR PATIENT CARE!
Polio isn't licked yet!
4
$1,000.00

REDEEMED PROMISE—L. Ernest DuBois, grand master, Prince Hall Masons of New York, hands polio patient, Bobbie Brostrom, check for $1,000. This annual March of Dimes contribution by New York Masons is one phase of the craft's program of health and welfare.



FIGHTING HARD — Physical therapy at Good Samartitan Hospital, Portland, Ore., is helping to strengthen shoulder of one-year-old polio patient, Timothy Wilson. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Timothy amuses himself with March of Dimes balloon while Mrs. Lois Ross, physical therapist, puts him through necessary exercises.

NO COLOR LINE FOR POLIO—Kathlene Resch, 4, and Joyce Harris, 5, two polio patients at Kernan Hospital, Baltimore, Md., enjoy a spin on a tricycle. Even though Kathlene is recovering from a second operation to correct weakness of the left leg, she still can propell the tricycle with some assistance now and then from Joyce, who is making an excellent recovery having been a bed patient for several months.

Paralytic Polio Can Be Cured!

Courier P.19
Sat. 6-9-56

19c

The dreadful crippling effect of paralytic polio in these United States can be cut in half in the epidemic period this year IF THE PUBLIC COOPERATES.

That is the good work announced by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Between now and July 10 is the time everyone in the age group from infancy to 19 should get two Salk vaccine shots to protect them during the epidemic months. According to statistics, it's the children and young people in the lower income groups who fail to get Salk vaccine shots.

Pittsburgh Pa.

And it is this same group which suffers most when the epidemics come. It is overly true of those living in the South, where the most drastic epidemics have occurred, and where the paralytic is at its worst.

Parents are urged now to have their children and young people vaccinated with the Salk vaccine.

Mr. O'Connor believes that with the assistance of every parent, paralytic polio can be reduced to a negligible amount in 1957. But only if everyone helps!

■

This holds true also for preg-

law firm in Detroit.

Mrs. Brown will be house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lindsay. Mrs. Lindsay is president of the Sunday Morning Breakfast Club.

Cited By Masons

Citation
Dr. Basil O'Connor

Advocate P. 5
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 9-22-56

19e

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, receives the Prince Hall Masons of America Citation for his volunteer leadership in the fight against polio. Amos T. Hall, president of the Conference of Grand Masters presented the citation. From. Public Relations Department, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway—New York 5, N. Y.

Former College Dean On Staff Of Infantile Paralysis Foundation

Defender Sat. 11-24-56 Chicago Ill.

P. 13

19e

Charles H. Bynum of New York City is director of interracial activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He acts in an advisory capacity for both the field and headquarters staff with regard to the National Foundation's service program for polio patients and the annual March of Dimes drive each January.

Mr. Bynum joined the National Foundation in 1944 with 14 years experience in education and interracial activities. Prior to his work with the National Foundation, he was assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute. He has also served as dean of Texas college, Tyler, Texas, and as field secretary of the commission of interracial cooperation.

A life member of the American Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association, Mr. Bynum has taught in public schools in North Carolina and Texas and at colleges in Kentucky, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Texas. He is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, the NAACP, Prince Hall Masons, the National Urban League, the Frontiers club and the Shriners.

As an elder of St. James Presbyterian church in New York, he was one of five church laymen selected to tour Europe during 1952 in a goodwill effort to interpret American Protestantism to Europeans.

Mr. Bynum received his B.A. degree from Lincoln university where he was elected a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He received his master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania and did additional graduate study in educational research at the Universities of Minnesota and Southern California.

THE
MARCH
OF
DIMES

Call P. 3
Fri. 12-14-56
Kansas City, Mo.

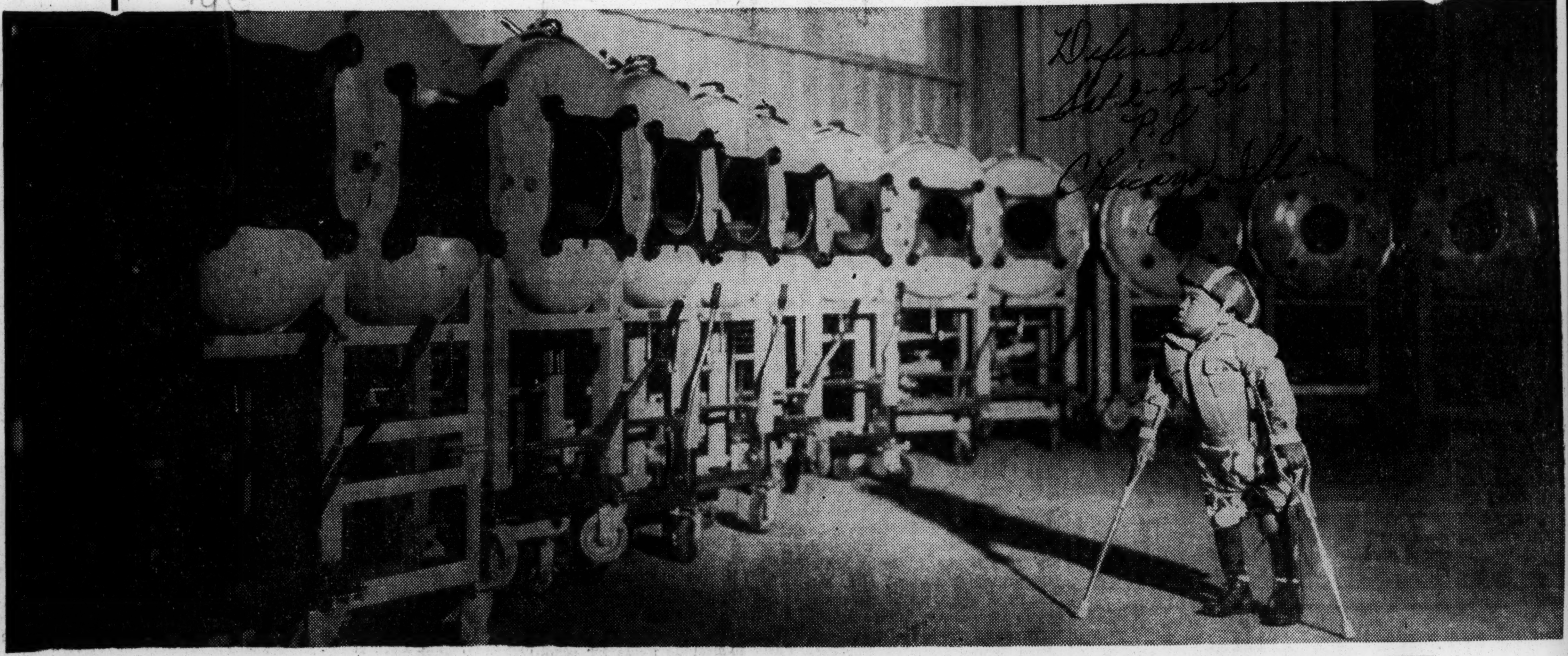
19e

21,000 DIMES FOR POLIO FIGHT. — Mrs. M. M. Major, Norfolk, Va., treasurer of the Virginia grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, presents Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with a check for $2,100 as an advance contribution to the 1957 March of Dimes. The presentation took place at Tuskegee institute where the National Foundation supports a battle station in the fight against polio. The contribution will be used by the National Foundation to continue polio research begun last year by the Virginia grand chapter in honor of their late Grand Patron, Dr. W. F. Clarke. Other members of the Order appearing in the picture are: Mrs. Annie Pierce, Suffolk, Mrs. A. O. Davidson, Norfolk, and Grand Patron David Muckle, Portsmouth. The 1957 March of Dimes opens Jan. 2.

19e 1956 NATIONAL INFANTILE PARALYSIS

POLIO Salk Vaccine A Success, But Many Born Too Late

19e National Infantile Paralysis



Defender
Sat 2-4-56
P. 8
Chicago Ill.

LESTER MONTGOMERY, two-year-old polio victim of Los Angeles, looks over long line of iron lungs in the warehouse at Hondo, California.

It Isn't Licked Yet, Help! Help!

Defender P. 8
Sat. 2-4-56
Chicago Ill.

In the excitement over the discovery and successful proofing of the Salk Polio vaccine, the public has fallen into the mistaken belief that the dread disease has been licked, and that everybody can relax and stop worrying.

This is a false sense of security which could retard the results of years of relentless fighting against a terrible enemy.

The truth is that the battle has been joined, but by no means won. It could be said by Dr. Jonas Salk and the legion of medical experts and others involved in the campaign, "We have only just begun to fight."

Now, more than ever, your dimes and dollars are needed to continue the necessary research, medical care for the stricken who are beyond the help of vaccine, and the increased production of preventative serums of the Salk vaccine type.

DIMES AIDED SALK

The March of Dimes has made it possible for what advancements have been made. As a matter of fact, Dr. Salk worked on his development through a fellowship made possible through the March of Dimes.

Dimes financed the $7,500,000 vaccine field trials of 1954. The world now recognizes the Salk vaccine as a landmark in medical history; but polio research has not ended.

These questions still remain unanswered. 1. How long will immunity last, 2. How can the vaccine be made more effective? 3. How can vaccine be produced without the costly use of monkeys? 4. Can a better vaccine be produced from live polio virus? 5. Can a preventative drug be developed,

The dramatic behind-the-scenes story of the development of the Salk vaccine is known principally to those playing supporting roles in the cast. Among these was Tuskegee university.

At this great institution, the Hela Cell test used in evaluation of the vaccine was carried out.

Dicovered in 1953, at the University of Minnesota, the HeLa cell is a train of cancer cell susceptible to polio virus. An unprecedented March of Dimes project financed by a grant of $166,000 made Tuskegee a veritable "cell factory."

Billions of the cells were grown here and shipped each week by air to laboratories across the country.

CITE EXAMPLES

Here are a few examples o where the dimes you contribute go to aid in the battle which science is waging against polio.

GRANTS AND APPROPRIATIONS DURING 1954

MEHARRY MERICAL COLLEGE
Nashville, Tenn.

To provide pediatric instruction for undergraduate students — $20,500.00

To continue a teaching and service department in orthopedic surgery — $18,600.00

To continue a service program in physical therapy and to provide instruction in physical medicine for undergraduates and graduate medical students.

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL OF NURSING EDUCATION

To assist the program of the nursing school $80,000.00

For the operation of the Tuskegee university Infantile Paralysis Center which furnishes aftercare to orthopedic cases $175,682.11.

Aside from research, the biggest portion of March of Dimes funds must go into costly polio-fighting equipment.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis must be ready at all times to supply equipment for emergencies such as arise when epidemics break out. (This too, is a phase of the battle — the fight to control epidemics at their source.)

In 1954, severe year in the rise of epidemics, the foundation was taxed to its capacity already strained by demands for care for the vast numbers of victims.

The foundation made a total of 3,062 individual mercy shipments. These sped 2,035 respirators, 211 hot pack machines, 51 rocking beds and 225 miscellaneous items to every state in the nation, Alaska, Canada, and Mexico.

In 1954 ,the American people gave a record-breaking $55,000,000 in the Dimes campaign, but even this fell $20,000.00 short.

VACCINE LATE

There are many people for whom a polio vaccine comes too late. They are the victims of yesterday and today who must not become the forgotten people of tomorrow.

They need a chance to live as usefully and as happily as possible, in spite of their physical limitations.

These people are like soldiers felled by a stray bullet on the day an armistice is signed. They need your help and your friendship.

With continued scientific research and improvements of vaccine, the paralytic polio rate should diminish. The supply of vaccines must be increased to cover the most subsceptible areas and age groups.

At present, the Salk vaccine has been proven 60 to 90 percent effective in preventing paralytic polio; 60 to 70 percent effective for Type I virus and about 90 percent for Types II and III.

It is impossible to predict when adequate supplies of vaccine will be available. Over eight million children so far have received the vaccine.

Manufacturers are in large-scale production and as lots are cleaned by the Public Health Service, supplies are going to the states under the governmental plan for voluntary control.

Les Jeunes Dames Club Nominates Dr. Green

World Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 2-24-56

Dr. Electa Dingus Green practicing dentist, has been nominated by Les Jeunes Dames Club for Zeta Phi Beta Sorority's "Woman of the Year--1955."

1,3

She is secretary of the Women's Auxiliary to the Alabama Medical association; chairman of the executive board of the Women's Auxiliary of the Mineral District Medical Society; executive secretary, Alabama Dental Society; secretary, Jefferson County Dental Study Club; reporter and Journalist the National Dental Journal; member, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association; member American Dental Association, the National Dental Association.

1956

Dr. Green is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and holds the Doctor of Dental Surgery from Meharry Medical College.

At St. Paul Methodist Church she is a member of the Wesleyan Service Guild. She is a member of Daughter of Isis, auxiliary to the Shriners. The Shriners Women's auxiliary co-sponsored a promotion for the benefit of "Boys Club Project."

She has figured in the organizing of Ellsberry Community Club, Girl Scout, Brownie and Club Scouts (Ellsberry and Acipco Community); community beautification project.

She is program chairman for the Finley Sshool P-T. A.; co-chairman health committee, Women's Federation of Colored Women's Club chairman of camping committee District XI and a member of the Jefferson County Girl Scout Board. She served as project chairman of Les Jeunes Dames Club which contributed to the Miles College endownment fund. She is civic and project chairman, Birmingham Chapter, Jack and Jill Club; co-sponsor of Jolly Teens Social and Saving Club; member, Jefferson County Non-partisan Voter's League; member of District 3, Alabama Council on Human Relations; co-organizer, Jefferson County Junior Senior Prom; Future Nursing Club in High Schools of Jefferson County (eight clubs with a total of 225 members were organized during 1954-55.)

Mrs. Green, wife of Dr. L. D. Green is the mother of two daughters.

DR. ELECTA D. GREEN

19c 1956 NATIONAL INFANTILE PARALYSIS

NEGRO FIRST GRADERS TO BEGIN SALK SHOTS

Commercial Appeal P. 16

Injections Set Jan. 16-20 For 1,171 Pupils

Memphis Tenn.

First graders in Negro county schools will be given their first free injections of Salk polio vaccine under the Congressional fund program Jan. 16-20, Dr. L. M. Graves, director of the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, said yesterday.

19c

A total of 1,171 Negro first graders are eligible. These children missed the first injections when other first graders received theirs because the Negro county schools were closed for the harvest season.

The second injections will be given Feb. 13-17.

Jan 1-2-56

"This will wind up the school program for distribution of thet vaccine to eligible children 6 through 9 years, white and Negro," Dr. Graves said. "We do not plan any further school program."

Negro county schools scheduled to be visited by the mobile unit follow:

Jan. 16—Geeter, Hamner Taylor, Oakville, Capleville, Hickory Hill, McKinney, Forest Hill and Neshoba.

Jan. 17—Shelby Bailey, Collierville, Augusta Rosenwald, Moore, Mt. Pisgah, Price's Chapel, Cordova and Morning Grove.

Jan. 18—Bridgewater, Oak Grove, Eads, Wells, Arlington, Brunswick, Fullview and Bartlett.

Jan. 19—Springhill, Prosperity, Noah's Chapel, Gilfield, Barrett's Chapel and Williams' Chapel.

Jan. 20—Thomas Chapel, Shelby County Training, Millington, St. Paul, Walsh and Benjestown.

Polio Foundation Cites '55 'Problem,' 'Success'

Herald Tribune P. 30 New York City, N.Y.

1956 March of Dimes Drive for $47,600,000 to Open Wednesday

Jan 1-1-56

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis yesterday pronounced 1955 a year of "problem as well as success" in the treatment and prevention of polio.

19c P. 30

It also announced in a year-end report that the 1956 March of Dimes campaign for $47,600,000 will open nationally with the dedication on Wednesday of a two-ton, dime-shaped marker atop Mount Mansfield, Stowe, Vt., to the memory of the victims of the first recorded polio epidemic in this country.

The foundation said that 1955 was "a year to remember, a year when a twelve-month study of the Salk vaccine ended and showed that the vaccine was safe, potent and effective."

More than 7,000,000 children received Salk vaccine shots provided by the Foundation and an additional 3,000,000 from other sources.

The "problem" of 1955, the Foundation reported, was the discovery that vaccine from one manufacturer contained live virus, and that the national polio toll of 30,000 cases included epidemics in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

By Dec. 10, the disease had struck 3,893 persons in Boston and surrounding areas, more than three times as many as in 1954 and six times as many as the average of recent years. In Wisconsin, polio hit 2,492 men, women and children, four times as many as the preivous year.

The Foundation stood by with iron lungs and emergency equipment, 2,492 pieces of apparatus in all.

Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, declared: "The defeat of polio has not come, but we know, as we knew when the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine was established, that polio will be beaten, finally and irrevocably."

Mr. O'Connor technically will open this year's March of Dimes with a radio address from Miami, Fla. at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

But the major kick-off will be the sunrise dedication of the monument on Mount Mansfield recalling the state's 1894 epidemic. Mr. O'Connor, Gov. Joseph B. Johnson, Miss Sara Jones, only known living survivor of the epidemic and Tommy Woodward, the 1956 "Polio Poster Boy," will be among participants.

The marker is of the same Danby marble used to mark the grave of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, founder of the Foundation, at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The dedication will be televised on the NBC-TV "Today" program. A two-day intercollegiate winter sports exhibition of New England colleges will begin after the ceremonies.

19c

Herald Tribune—United Press

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

1-13-56

STRENGTHENING HIS LEGS.—Ten-year-old Eugene Qualls, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Qualls of Newark, Ark., was stricken with polio in 1949. He is shown at Arkansas Children's hospital in Little Rock. He is exercising on the bicycle jigsaw in an effort to strengthen his leg muscles and improve the range of motion. March of Dimes contributions provide equipment for training and treatment.

19c

Defender P. 10

JUDGE CARL R. JOHNSON of Kansas City, Mo., has endorsed the 1956 March of Dime being conducted throughout the month of January in the fight againt infantile paralysis. Judge Johnson states ". . . Anything that limits, development of our children, or adults, is of utmost concern to the every thoughtful citizen."

Chicago Def 1-14-56

POLIO CAMPAIGN SUPPORTERS — Urging you to contribute generously to the annual appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are left to right, Ernest DuBois, Rochester, N.Y., grand master, Prince Hall Masons of New York; and Dr. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley, Ga., president of Fort Valley State College.

They 'paid all the bills

Afro-American

By EDWARD PEEKS

BALTIMORE

"There wouldn't have been any other way for me to get treatment for him if the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis hadn't paid all the bills."

Mrs. Ruth Redding, 713 N. Dallas St., smiled as she talked. Her five-year-old son, William Redding Jr., was released from Kernan Hospital for Crippled Children last month after a 27-month battle with polio.

William sat on the sofa beside his mother, wearing braces on his legs. He is learning to walk with crutches.

"HE WAS stricken when he was three years old," Mrs. Redding continued. "He couldn't use his hands. He couldn't even talk when they first took him to the hospital.

Baltimore, Md.

"Now I believe he talks better than any of the other children," she said, smiling as she glanced at Elaine, 9; Vina, 8, and Ruth Ann, 6.

Two other children Cora, 2 and Michael 14 months old, were alseep in the adjoining bedroom.

"I'm very glad to have William back at home with the other children," Mrs. Redding said "They trained him well at the hospital. They told me to treat him like the rest."

* * *

Sat. 1-21-56

NOW THAT the Salk anti-polio vaccine has been developed, William's sisters anl brothers stand an excellent chance of avoiding his fate.

"Vina had a Salk shot," Mrs. Redding said. "They didn't give shots to all the children, only to the ones in certain graces."

Like her older sister, Vina is a pupil at Hayes Elementary School No. 102.

* * *

P. 6

BASIL O'CONNOR, president of the National Foundation, said recently that a 12-month survey on the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine "confirms what those of us at the National Foundation have known all along.

"When the experts announced last April that the vaccine was safe and effective, they meant precisely what they said."

Mr. O'Connor stated that the foundation needed $47,600,000, the goal set for the January March of Dimes campaign, to aid 68,000 polio patients and continue research projects.

William Redding is one that the foundation is helping to grow strong and active again.

"They said at the hospital that his treatment cost about $3,000," Mrs. Redding explained. She said she and her husband, William Redding Sr., are separated.

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-21-56
P. 6
19C

WILLIAM REDDING JR.

YOUR DIMES HELPED HIM

1956 Polio Mother Is Honored Here

JOIN
THE MOTHERS' MARCH ON POLIO

19e

The New York Times

Times P. 18 New York Times 1-23-56

Mrs. Robert E. Broach receives award from Basil O'Connor, foundation president. With her are her husband and children, David, 8; Leslie Gail, 2½; Maudie Marie, 16 months.

Disciplining children from a wheelchair is no problem at all for Mrs. Robert E. Broach of Tulsa, Okla., the 1956 Polio Mother of the Year.

Neither is taking care of a household difficult for the 34-year-old victim of infantile paralysis, who was honored yesterday at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. She attributed much of the success of her readjustment to the help of her husband.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, presented a citation to Mrs. Broach in which she was praised as a "national symbol of hope to all so afflicted." Stricken the summer of 1954 with paralytic and respiratory poliomyelitis, she was placed in an iron lung. Two months later, she gave birth to a normal and healthy daughter. And at the end of five months, the mother was removed from the respirator for treatment at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

The three youngsters arrived in New York with their parents. They are David, 8, Leslie Gail, 2½, and Maudie Marie, 16 months.

A similar tale of readjustment was related by Mrs. Ruth Begun of the Bronx, whose daughter was born four months after the 28-year-old mother was placed in an iron lung in 1954.

Mrs. Begun, New York City Polio Mother for 1956, is area chairman for the foundation and will be among the 100,000 volunteers taking part in the Mothers March on Polio that the New York chapter has arranged for next Tuesday from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

19e

BETWEEN TREATMENTS

Globe + Independent Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 1-27-56 P. 16

Polio patients receive many kinds of treatment. These four friends enjoy a happy interlude between physical therapy sessions. Research, patient aid, professional education and education of the public are supported by the March of Dimes. This annual campaign for funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will continue through January.

19e

MARCH OF DIMES CAMPAIGNERS

Bystander P. 4 Des Moines Iowa

Appealing for your support of the 1956 March of Dimes, Jan. 3-31, are (left to right): Attorney Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., Boston, Mass., grand basileus, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, Atlanta, Ga., president Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association; and B. T. Bradshaw, Richmond, Va., president Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

APPEAL FOR DIMES DRIVE

19e

Globe + Independent Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 1-27-56

Dr. Deborah C. Partridge (left) member of Queens College faculty, New York, N. Y., and national president, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; and Joseph R. Ray, Washington, D. C., Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, appeal for dollars to support the March of Dimes, Jan. 3-31.

Head of Polio Foundation Believes The Disease Can Be Wiped Out By Next Year

Globe A

Fri. 4-13-56

Paralytic polio in the United States can be cut in half in the epidemic period of 1956 and can be reduced to a negligible amount in 1957 if there is a coordinated effort during the remaining months of 1956 by all concerned: the Public, the Public Health Service, the Doctors and the manufacturers. It may be properly assumed that such coordination can be had.

The primary interest of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is to wipe out paralytic polio. Everyone joins in that wish. If it is possible to accomplish that result, all people would unquestionably be willing to do their part to bring it about. Any suggestion or plan as to how that end may be reached ought to be carefully examined and receive full consideration.

Nashville Tenn.

The program needed to accomplish the desired result can be divided into two time periods, from now through July 10. 1956. called the first period, and from July 19, 1956 through December 31, 1956, called the second period

The manufacturers of Salk vaccine estimate that between March 1. 1956 and December 31, 1956, they will produce 203 million cubic centimeters of vaccine. It is estimated that 92 million of these 203 million cc. will be produced between March 1. 1956 and July 10. 1956, and 111million cc. between July 10, 1956 and December 31. 1956.

The manufacturers have had one year's experience in producing vaccine. One has a right to use thier estimate of production for purposes of calculation. Using their estimates, the problem of preventing paralytic polio becoms one of logistics and, not one of medical science.

Nashville Tenn.

To reduce paralytic polio in 1957 to a negligible amount, an effort should first be made to immunize those groups which have the highest incidence rate of paralytic polio 80 per cent of our paralytic polio is in the 0 to 19 age group and pregnant women. The first period of the plan should be devoted to immunizing these groups.

In the age group 0 to 19 inclusive there are 61 million individuals.

In the pregnant women group there are 4 million women.

These two groups make a total of 65 million individuals.

In these two groups we have 80 per cent of our paralytic polio.

Assuming an 80 per cent acceptance of the vaccine this would mean that 52 million of the 65 million in these two groups would receive the vaccine. On an 80 per cent effective basis this would likewise mean preventing at least 50 per cent of all paralytic polio that might otherwise occur in the epidemic season of 1956. Immunizing such a large number in the groups having the highest incidence date of paralytic polio should have the effect of reducing paralytic polio in the non-vaccinated.

The present estimateof the manufacturers making Salk vaccine indicate that between now and July 10, 1956 there will be enough vaccine to give two shots to the 52 million available individuals in these two groups. This would require a total of 104 million cc of vaccine.

It seems proper to conclude that by July 10. 1956 there will have been manufactured and released for use adequate vaccine to give two shots to all available in the two groups referred to and thus reduce by at least one half the incidence of paralytic polio in the epidemic period of 1956.

That parents of children in the 0 to 19 group will have the vaccine given to their children when and as it becomes available and not wait until June when its administration to such a large group will present insuperable practical difficulties.

That local public health officials and doctors will let the public know promptly when vaccine is available, and that doctors will not hold in reserve vaccine for second shots, but will give one shot to as many individuals as possible in the two groups referred to, relying on the second shot to be available before June 30, 1956.

There is every reason to expect that such cooperation will be gladly given in view of the importance of the result to b eobtained.

To give 97 million people at least two shots of Salk vaccine before December 31. 1956 is not an impossibility but the logistics of such an operation must be worked out by the Public Health officials and the Medical Society in each State on the basis of an Emergency Health Program.

The intelligent use of 1956 of the vaccine estimated to be available during that year, would indicate that cases of paralytic polio in the United States in the year 1957 should be very few.

EBONY RADIO
WOKJ

Courier Sat. 1-21-56

P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

19e

TALKS IN MISSISSIPPI—Charles H. Bynum, center, interracial director from national headquarters of the Polio Foundation, with headquarters in New York, addressed a radio audience over Station WOKJ in Jackson, Miss., Thursday afternoon as members of the local division look on. Left to right: Marjorie Parnell, Jackson's own little polio poster girl; Prof. Walter Washington, associate county chairman; Mrs. Matazee Harris, chairman, Hinds County Division; Mr. Bynum, Mrs. C. M. Henderson, chairman, Jackson Division, and her associate chairman, Sam M. Baker.

Call 19e Fri. 1-20-56 P. 3

Kansas City, Mo.

Partridge

APPEAL FOR DIMES DRIVE.—Dr. Deborah C. Partridge (left) member of Queens college faculty, New York, N. Y., and national president of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority; and Joseph R. Ray, Washington, D. C., Assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, appeal for dollars to support the March of Dimes, Jan. 3-31.

19e 1956

SCHOLARSHIPS
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

DIMES SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Bystander Thurs. 2-2-56
P.1 Des Moines,
19e Iowa

Professional Education is an important part of the service program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Among the 1955-1956 winners of scholarships are: (left to right), Katherine E. Simmons, Staten Island, N.Y., Physical Therapy student, New York University; Anne Jackson, Boston, Mass., Physical Therapy student, Boston University; Shirley Lyons, St. Louis, Mo., Physical Therapy student, St. Louis University; and Dr. Angela F. Cabaniss, Washington, D.C., who is studying Pediatrics at Freedmen's Hospital.

DIMES PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS

Tribune
Fri. 2-3-56
P.3
19e
Los Angeles
Calif.

Professional Education is an important part of the service program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Among the 1955-1956 winners of scholarships are: (left to right), Thelma Melvin, Hope Mills, N.C., student of Medical Social Work, Howard University; L. R. Anderson, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., student of Physical Therapy, Boston University; and Lillian H. Jacques, St. Louis, Mo., student of Physical Therapy, St. Louis University.

WIN DIMES SCHOLARSHIPS

19e

Professional Education is an important part of the service program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Among the 1955-1956 winners of scholarships are: (left to right), Lartha Ree Sykes, Aberdeen, Miss., student of Physical Therapy, University of Pennsylvania; Mattie G. Miles, Macon, Ga., student of Medical Social Work, University of Louisville; and Adrienne Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa., student of Medical Social Work, Bryn Mawr College.

MENTAL HEALTH

19f 1956

U.S. STUDY MAPPED IN MENTAL HEALTH

Times

Joint Medical Group to Ask Foundations to Augment Federal Outlay for It

Mon. 7-9-56

19f

Large philanthropic foundations are to be asked to join the Federal Government in financing "the most ambitious attempt ever made" to find ways for improving the nation's mental health.

This was announced yesterday at the end of a meeting in the Commodore Hotel of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.

P. C-19

At the same time, Dr. Leo H. Bartemeir of Baltimore, chairman of the board, and Dr. Kenneth E. Appel, president, disclosed that the commission had just received a $250,000 gront from the Public Health Service's National Institute of Mental Health.

New York.

This grant is to support work for the first six months in a projected three-year study of the nation's "resources, methods and practices for diagnosing, treating, caring for and rehabilitating the mentally ill."

N. Y.

The investigation will include mental hospitals and the field of psychiatry. But it will go beyond medicine itself to analyze the human and economic problems in mental illness. Directing the study will be Dr. Jack Ewalt of Boston. He has begun organizing a staff, which will have its headquarters in Boston.

Congress initiated the inquiry under the provisions of the Mental Health Study Act of 1955. The law authorized grants totaling $1,250,000 over a three-year period to a nongovernmental organization.

To get the study under way $250,000 was appropriated. Future grants of $500,000 were authorized for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. But it was understood that the future appropriations would be contingent to some extent on additional financial support from private philanthropic or other public sources.

No approach has yet been made to private foundations. It was felt necessary to present the accomplished fact of a Government grant as a starting point before asking for other participation.

"Now, however, we shall make every effort to interest the foundations as quickly as possible," Dr. Bartemeir said.

The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health was formed by the American Medical Association, American Psychiatric Association and eighteen other organizations with a major interest in the social, legal, scientific, clinical and psychological aspects of mental illness.

School Part Of Mental Funds Cut

Post & Times Herald P.10-C

Sat. 11-10-56

Although the need for mental health services has skyrocketed, "less and less money is being spent by the states for training people."

Washington, D.C.

This observation was made yesterday by Dr. Robert H. Felix, director of the National Institute of Mental Health. He spoke at the Conference of State Mental Health Authorities at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

19f

In 1948, during early days of Federal grants to state programs for mental health, states used 14 per cent of available funds for pre-service training of personnel. But, in 1955, only 2 per cent of state funds went for this purpose, Dr. Felix said.

The problem "is still with us in greater proportions than ever before, in spite of the thousands of people who have been trained, because mental health activities on all levels are increasing," he said.

"The demands for services everywhere grow greater, . . . but mental health workers are simply not to be found at any price," he stated. He advised state authorities to try to emulate the advantages or training centers which have the dents.

He urged them to influence location of new hospitals near universities; to set up research units within hospitals; to work out faculty exchanges and to bring in outside authorities for seminars.

Conference recommendations included:

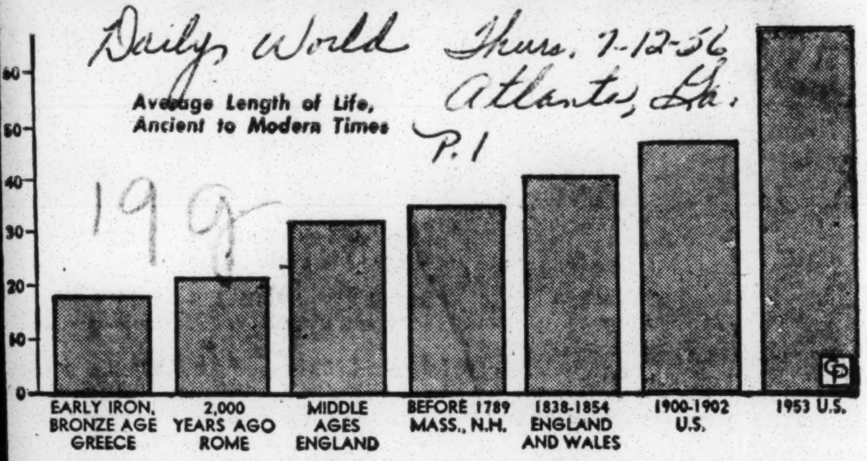
- More community mental health work.
- A broader mental health program for children.
- Adoption of the Interstate Compact on Mental Health, whereby hospital patients need not fulfill residence requirements.
- Extension of old age assistance to elderly mental hospital patients, who could leave the hospital if they had financial aid.

19g 1956

LIFE GOES ON—A LOT LONGER

Daily World Thurs. 7-12-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

19g



WE ARE living a lot longer than we used to, according to this chart from the Health Information Foundation in New York. *(C. P.)*

19g 1956

America's Mortality Rate Shows "Amazing" Decline

Daily World P.6

Sun. 1-29-56

Atlanta Ga.

19g

NEW YORK, N. Y. — America's crude mortality rate has dropped an amazing 46 per cent since 1900 from 17.2 deaths per cent since 1900 from 1900 to 9.2 in 1954 -- according to Progress in Health Services, a new monthly Health Information Foundation bulletin which will interpret, in graphically-illustrated form, complicated health statistics for layman understanding.

"Crude" mortality is based upon the number of deaths recorded in a calendar year per 1.00 population--regardless of age, sex and cause of death. The Foundation noted that, if 1900 mortality rates had prevailed in 1950, the nation would have had slightly more than twice the deaths than occurred that year.

In announcing the new publication, George Bugbee, President of the **Foundaton**, said that Progress in Health Services will be another way in which the Foundation can help to promote the wisest use of the nation's health resources.

"Although Americans have greatly benefited brom the impressive strides made in the medical-health fields since 1900, they nevertheless are not making full use of today's abundan health services and facilities," he said. "Bringing broaded understanding of the value of medical care to the public is a responsibility of the health field which begins with a knowledge of what has been accomplished and what benefits already have accured to us nationally. With this new bulletin the Foundation hopes to contribute materially to such knowledge."

Other highlights of the first issue include:

From 1900-1950 thede was an 80 precent of declining in deaths per thousanr infants less han one year most of the decrease occurring in recent decades.

The dramatic benefits to the public of declining crude morality is illustrated by the influenza epidemic of 1918. An increase in crude morality from 14 to 18 per thousand created understandably hysteria and fear, yet only 40 years previously a rate of 18 was common and accepted.

Future declines in morality will depend largely on progress in the diagnosis and reatment of the two leading causes of death--heart disease and cancer.

In commenting on such facts and their usefulness, Bugbee said: "Full benefit frmo the wise use of medical care by everyon rquires better knowledge of the great strides in health which have come through scientific developments and improved techniques of treatment such as new drugs and modern surgery. The value of medical care should be so well understood that the average American will sek his physician's advice in time to gain the most from the treatment prescribed. In addition, such understanding should lead the individual to fina a place in his budget for care which he may need from physicians, hospitals and all others who provide health services.

PROGRESS in Health Services (a title used previously by the the Foundation for reports to the health field) will be produced by Health Information Foundation's research department as one phase of a broad investigation program in the social and economic aspects of health. The Foundation is sponsored by 200 companies in the drip, pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries.

30% of Negroes will now see 75

Tribune P.5

Los Angeles Calif.

Fri. 6-1-56

14g

NEW YORK — In 1900, only 10 percent of the nation's Negroes would have lived to be 75 years of age.

Today, 30 percent may expect to live that long, according to the February report of the Health Information Foundation, "Adding to Length of Life."

The Health Foundation's survey sets forth that although Negro life expectancy is still somewhat lower than white in the United States, "the phenomenal reduction of Negro deaths in early infancy and childhood has greatly narrowed the gap. Significant increases . . . have been made for all ages of the Negro population since 1930; the overall rate of progress for Negroes during the past two decades has been more rapid than that of the white population."

Patterns of life expectancy gains for Negroes are somewhat different from those of whites, according to the survey. Although life expectancy for Negroes improved in the younger ages from 1900 to 1930, little, if any, gains were made in ages over 15. From 1930 to 1953, however, accelerated progress added years of life at all ages. Even though Negro life expectancy is still less than that of whites, except at the ages over 60, the differences are being eliminated rapidly.

In 1900, 36 percent of the Negro males born were not expected to survive until their fifth birthday, but of those born in 1953 only 36 percent will have died by the end of their 57th year.

Of Negro babies born in 1900, nearly 23 percent would have died during their first year of life as compared with about five percent in 1953. Of Negroes born in 1900, 34 percent would fail to survive until their fifth birthday, whereas in 1953 this figure had dropped to only five percent of Negroes born that year.

Thirty-six percent of Negroes born in 1900 could have expected to survive to the age of 50. Now about 78 percent can expect to reach this age.

Negro gaining life expectancy

Tribune

Fri. 5-4-56

NEW YORK — Although he started much lower down than the white, the Negro has gained about 29 years of life expectancy since 1900, the Health Information Foundation reported here this week.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The white population of the United States still continues to enjoy a longer life expectancy than Negroes. Women, however, of both races in the U. S. and in most parts of the world surveyed, except India and Ceylon have a decided edge over the male.

P. 6

Both races have shown improvement in life expectancy within the U. S. since 1900; but the Negro population's is the greatest because it started with a much lower life expectancy in 1900 than whites.

[illegible]

Because of poor health conditions among Negroes in some sections of th United States, any improvements that reduce infant deaths and deaths from communicable diseases in early life, have marked effect on life expectancy.

"Continued high increases in Negro life expectancy will come as educational and economic levels rise", the report said.

At the present time, Negro males and females have the mortaity risk and life expectancy of whites in the'30's.

In figures, the Negro's life expectancy is 59.7, male, 64.4 female; the whites, 66.8, male; 72.9 female. This was in 1953.

India has the lowest life expectancy, around 30, for males and females; the African population of the Belgian Congo next, about 40. Sweden, England and Wales, New Zealand, and Norway, are all ahead of the United States' 66.8 and 72[illegible]

19i 1956

ALABAMA

Ala

19i

[illegible]

Fri 8-3-56

MRS. GERTHA WILKERSON, treasurer of the Montgomery Chapter of the Diocesan Council of the National Council of Catholic Nurses.

19i 1956

D.C.

Negroes Denied Entry To D. C. Nursing School

Star Sun. 5-27-56
Washington, D.C.

By CHARLES G. BROOKS

Negro applicants to the District's municipal nursing school are refused admission although there are 99 student vacancies and a critical shortage of graduate nurses at the District General Hospital which operates it.

P. 1

Miss Beatrice Ritter, director of nursing at the hospital and head of the Capital City School of Nursing, confirmed that there are no Negro students there.

She added that she has no plans to admit Negro nursing students.

Miss Ritter also confirmed the following:

1. Although the school has a capacity of 150, there are currently 51 students, leaving 99 vacancies. This summer's graduating class consists of 21 students.

2. More than 80 per cent of the hospital's patients are Negro. About 30 per cent of the staff nurses are Negro but are all trained elsewhere.

3. There are 220 staff nursing positions authorized at the hospital but as of April 1 only 161 staff nurses are employed.

Miss Ritter declared that many Negroes inquire about the school but that they are turned down. This, she conceded, is done by an intensive screening process including an interview with her

Miss Ritter defended the policy by pointing out that the caliber of the school's graduates is very high. "These nurses can match the products of any school," she declared.

The school itself is on the grounds of the District General Hospital. Most of its graduates are absorbed by the hospital. As head of the school and the institution's nursing staff, Miss Ritter is responsible to Dr. P. A. E. Stebbing, hospital administrator. He in turn is responsible to the Health Department.

The school is the only adjunct of the hospital which is not intergrated.

Despite the figures and Miss Ritter's statements, disagreement came from Dr. Stebbing, who declared that the fact there are no Negroes in the city's nursing school is a matter of not getting Negro applicants.

"We would admit them if we had any applicants,' 'he declared.

Star B-1

But, from Dr. Charles E. Burbridge, superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital which also runs a nursing school for Negroes, came word that "We are running at capacity. We have to turn down applicants."

"We have room for only about 100 nursing students each year. Our problems are housing and budgetary," he said.

It was also learned reliably that officials at Howard University and the Freedmen's nursing school see many applicants refused admission at the Capital City School of Nursing.

The hospital employs a staff of 16 to work with the student nurses, which averages out to be one staff member for each 3.3 students there now.

The nursing education program includes the following positions:

A superintendent, an "educationist," six instructors, five clinical instructors, a "recreation leader," a clerk-stenographer, an information receptionist and a clerk.

Miss Ritter explained that "nursing is a very personal thing. The nurse has to do more than just nurse. She must be a friend, gain the patient's confidence and learn about the patient's background."

She pointed out that many of the nursing students must be taught correct English and some are even given courses in reading.

Miss Ritter declared that because of the shortage of staff nurses at the hospital, the nurses are not able to enter into the doctor-nurse-patient team satisfactorily. They don't have the time, she added.

She pointed out that the rate of resignations at the hospital is high. From July, 1954, to June, 1955, there were 103 resignations and only 90 appointments to the nursing staff. From last July until January there were 42 resignations and 38 appointments.

This, Miss Ritter declared, is because of the "heavy assignment." The nurses are overworked.

She declared that recent newspaper publicity on the criticism by the medical staff directed at the hospital administration and the Health Department has hurt the nursing situation.

She declared that it is tending to cut down the number of applications both to the staff and to the school.

At the same time, however, a survey of the chief medical officers at the hospital resulted in sharp criticism of the methods of training nurses at the school.

The doctors agreed that the student nurses are not given the amount of in-the-ward training that is supplied by other institutions.

"It's more like a finishing school than a nursing school," declared one doctor.

A conference of the medical officers brought agreement that at District General "the student nurses are of no value to the hospital while training."

Doctors pointed out that in other institutions student nurses are given increasing amounts of responsibility in the wards with patients.

At District General, however, the students are in the wards for only short periods of time, the doctors said. They are not given responsibility.

Miss Ritter, herself, declared that the students visit the wards in groups and are "under constant supervision of instructors."

Nursing School Called Open to Negro Girls

Post & Times Herald P. 3
Mon. 5-28-56

The District's nursing school would "definitely be happy to accept any qualified Negroes" for training, Dr. P. A. E. Stebbing, administrator of District General Hospital, said yesterday.

Washington, D.C.

Both Dr. Stebbing and Lucile Holsinger, an assistant director of nurses at the hospital, denied reports that the Capital City School of Nursing refuses admission to Negroes as a matter of policy.

They added, however, that no Negroes now are among the 99 students who attend the school. Both said that no Negroes meeting the school's rigid high standards have applied for admission.

Mrs. Holsinger emphasized that this didn't imply that Negroes, as a race, were not qualified. "In past years," she said, "the better Negro nursing students have applied to the good Negro schools, and many of the graduates of those schools are on our hospital staff in positions as high as head nurses and assistant supervisors."

At present, she said, four Negro girls are included in a group of applicants being tested by the National League for Nursing. Applicants undergo a series of educational, psychological, personality and emotional tests and—if they meet the school's standards—are interviewed by Beatrice E. Ritter, director of nursing at the hospital and head of the affiliated nursing school.

The reports, which said there were no plans to admit Negro nursing students, were attributed to Miss Ritter. She was out of the city yesterday, but Mrs. Holsinger said she had been authorized by Miss Ritter to speak in her behalf.

Dr. Stebbing said the school has stuck to its high standards rather than lowering them to fill up its classes.

He declared that on two occasions "four or five years ago" Negro girls sought admission to the school, but it was pointed out by Miss Ritter that they might be uncomfortable as the only members of their race in the class. They were not turned down, he added, and would have been accepted if they had not decided to apply elsewhere.

District Commissioner David B. Karrick, who is the Welfare Commissioner, said he had not familiarized himself with the situation but plans to do so today.

Six Negroes Pass First Nursing Tests

Post & Times Herald
p23 Tues. 5-29-56
Washington, D.C.

Six Negro applicants have passed preliminary examinations given by the Capital City School of Nursing and will be admitted for training along with white applicants if they pass further standardized national tests, District Commissioner David B. Karrick said yesterday.

Karrick said he had investigated published reports that the school, an affiliate of District General Hospital, had a policy of excluding Negroes.

He said he found the hospital "operates entirely on an integrated basis in all fields of activity, including the School of Nursing, and has been doing so for several years."

Karrick added: "Any Negro applicant meeting the tests for admission to the School of Nursing will categorically be accepted."

Hospital officials on Sunday said that qualified Negroes had not applied to the school, hence none were among the 99 nurse students now being trained there. Dr. P. A. E. Stebbing, hospital administrator, said the school did not want to jeopardiz its standing by reducing its standards.

Karrick said the six Negro applicants were among 16 who have passed the hospital's screening and preliminary tests and who have been recommended for the further tests under auspices of the National League for Nursing. If they pass these they will be admitted.

The report that Negroes are denied the right to attend the school drew fire yesterday from Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., (D-Mich.). In telegrams sent to President Eisenhower and District officials he said a discriminatory policy "cannot be permitted to remain in existence."

Diggs Hits Ban On Student Nurses

Defender P.3 Sat. 6-9-56

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) last week, brought to the attention of President Eisenhower, the inconsistency of the Disthict General hospital's policy of refusing to admit Negro students to the nursing school when it employs colored nurses on the staff.

Diggs came into tht controvtrsy after it was publicly announced that Negro students had been denied admittance to the Capital City Nursing School, although a number of student vacancies existed. And there is a shortage of graduate nurses.

The announcement was made public when Miss Beatrice Ritter, director of nursing at the hospital and head of the school, stated that she has no plans to admit Negro students.

She attempted to justify this position by stating that the caliber of the school's graduates is very high.

This statement of policy was denied the following day by Dr. P. A. E. Stebbing, administrator of the District General hospital and Mrs. Lucile Holsinger, an assistant director of nurses at the hospital.

Dr. Stebbing said they would "definitely be happy to accept any qualified nurses" for training.

Mrs. Holsinger stated that no Negroes meeting the school's high standards have applied.

This doesn't imply that Negroes, as a race, are not qualified, stated Mrs. Holsinger. But in the past, she continued, the better Negro nursing students have applied to good Negro schools. Many of the graduates of these schools are on the staff at the hospital and some hold positions as high as head nurses and assistant supervisors.

Dr. Stebbing said the school had stuck to its high standards rather than lowering them to fill up its classes.

He pointed out that Negro girls on two different occasions, several years ago, had sought admission but had been advised by Miss Ritter that they might be uncomfortable as the only members of their race in the class.

They were not turned down, said the doctor, but they decided to enroll elsewhere.

It was learned that about 30 percent of the staff nurses at the hospital are Negroes, and about 80 percent of the patients are colored.

The hospital has been authorized to employ 220 nudses on its staff but it was learned that only 61 nurses were employed there as of the first of last month.

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2 D. C. Nurse Schools Get $2 Million

Post + Times Herald P.1-?

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 12-23-56

Two District nursing schools are among 56 such institutions receiving a total of nearly $2 million in grants under the new Professional Nurse Traineeship Program, according to an announcement made by Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney of the Public Health Service on Friday.

The grants, established under legislation passed by Congress on July 23, will assist 650 to 700 graduate nurses enrolled in nursing administration, supervision and teaching courses throughout the country.

District nursing schools participating in the program are the School of Nursing Education of the Catholic University of America and the Department of Nursing of Washington Missionary College in Takoma Park.

Two Baltimore institutions, the University of Maryland's School of Nursing and the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, are also participating in the program.

Opportunity Unlimited In Nursing Profession

Call P.9 Fri. 5-25-56

Kansas City, Mo.

19a

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Four prominent figures in the American Nursing association pointed out last week the unlimited opportunities now open to Negroes in the field of nursing, and urged minority group members to seek careers in the nursing profession.

In an interview, Mrs. Mabel Staupers, current and long-term goals committee-woman; Mrs. Estelle Osborne, assistant director in administration of the National League of Nurses; Miss Grace Marr, assistant executive secretary for inter-group relations, and Miss Delora Reese, assistant clinical instructor at Chicago's Provident hospital, made the statements during the 40th bi-annual convention of the ANA at the Conrad Hilton hotel.

Mrs. Staupers cited the gains made by Negro nurses since 1951 when the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses was dissolved, and merged into one organization, with the white nurses association.

"This is the fifth year, Mrs. Staupers reflected, that colored nurses have been in the ANA, and whereas there is no denial of opportunity to Negro nurses in the association, there are still more gains to be made, and more problems to be considered."

When Negro nurses participate in their districts and state level positions, Mrs. Staupers said, they can then be admitted to the ANA and the National League of Nurses. At present, she stated, colored nurses are accepted in every state but Georgia.

Mrs. Osborne lauded progress made within the association in knocking down racial discrimination when she said, "In both the ANA and the National League of Nurses, barriers to membership for colored nurses have been removed."

Mrs. Osborne is the only Negro nurse in an administrative position in the association.

"Our biggest problem, she emphasized, is recruiting more Negro graduate nurses and people interested in nursing to participate and follow the field of nursing."

"I think, she added, "that nursing as a profession is coming into its own, and presently has unlimited opportunities for minority groups."

Mrs. Osborne has been with the league 2 1-2 years and formerly was the professor of nursing at New York university.

Mrs. Grace Marr of the intergroup relations committee, said that 10 years ago, 15 states barred Negro membership. Today, she asserted that only one. state bars membership.

Miss Marr urged all minority group nurses to become active on the state and local level, so they can be accepted on the National level.

Should Apply For Jobs

She suggested that qualified nurses should apply to nursing services and educational departments for jobs in which they are interested.

Many schools, she furthered, have opened their doors to Negroes.

Miss Delora Reese of Provident hospital noted the gains in the nursing field from a local level asserting that "Negroes are now offered the same privileges in Chicago as white nurses. The problem lies with Negroes applying for administrative positions in white hospitals."

"Any young woman who has a genuine interest in humanity will find nursing an attractive career. she concluded."

Opportunity, they all felt, will never lead to achievement unless it is coupled with action, and will be a hollow victory if only a few candidates apply for nursing careers.

Hospitals and agencies, they pointed out are offering Negro nurses more opportunities for employment and promotion than ever with the success of such ventures depending upon the response of qualified Negro nurses.

But, they warned, this is of little avail unless minority group nurses take the first step by joining association, and follow up by showing their interest in taking an active part, and in the association's program as a whole.

Nation's Nurses Report Progress in Integration

Call P.24 Fri. 5-25-56

Kansas City, Mo.

19a

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Integration of minority group nurses has made considerable progress during the past eight years, according to a report of the intergroup relations program of the American Nurses' association.

The report was released at the ANA's 40th convention, meeting this week.

According to Grace Marr, ANA assistant executive secretary, the integration process has been accomplished by the activities of nursing in their nursing associations and places of employment.

Before World War II only 42 of over 1.200 schools of nursing in the United States accepted Negro applicants. Employment of Negroes in non-segregated nursing service departments was rare and 15 state nurses associations barred membership to them.

Today, the majority of schools of nursing in the country have indicated that they accept qualified applicants from all racial and religious groups, the report states. Nursing service departments in most states employ majority group nurses on an integrated basis in staff nurse positions, and upgrading and promoting of minority group nurses is reported in cases where their professional qualifications are improved.

Progress in admitting Negro nurses to membership in state nursing associations has advanced to a point where only one state nurses' association now bars Negro nurses from membership. Nurses in that state may join the American Nurses' association directly, without state membership.

Fifteen state nurses associations now have active intergroup relations programs which work toward achieving like opportunities for members of the several racial, religious and national origin groups and encouraging members of these groups to seek opportunities open to them. According to their interest and qualifications, members of the minority groups are increasingly being appointed to committees, elected to office, selected to participate on programs and invited to serve as speakers and resource persons in activities of the ANA.

Many problems await resolution Miss Marr said. She cited the most basic problem as the need to provide assistance in opening opportunities and the need to orient minority group members to the opportunities already available.

ANA aids minority group members through the ANA Professional Counseling and Placement Service and the ANA Committee on Economic and General Welfare. The latter committee has appointed a subcommittee on Employment Opportunities which these nurses face because of their racial or religious affiliation.

portunities which these nurses face because of their racial or religious affiliation.

A research study is also planned for a proposed intergroup relations project by the American Nurses' Foundation, Inc., established by the ANA.

NURSES REPORTED GAINING IN STATUS

Times P.27

New York

'Administrative' Function Is Superseding the 'Bedside' Role, Convention Is Told

Wed. 5-16-56

By EMMA HARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

19a

CHICAGO, May 15—The American Nurses' Association was told today that the traditional definition of the nurse's duties was no longer valid.

The speaker at the fortieth convention of the association was Dr. John H. Rohrer, director of the Urban Life Research Institute of Tulane University, New Orleans. He said that to the trained nurse had been delegated "care" skills formerly performed by physicians, as well as responsibility for the functioning of a nursing "team."

Dr. Rohrer, who is also professor of psychology at Tulane, declared that the professional nurse must fit into the routine of a "larger bureaucratic administration" in which she supervises those lower on the hospital personnel scale. He cited recent studies to show that bedside care was now often delegated to nurses' aides, some former graduate nurse tasks to practical nurses and housekeeping duties to ward aides.

Studies in Hospitals

Studies in several hospitals, he reported, showed that trained nurses regularly administered oral medication, gave transfusions, administered intravenous medication other than blood, but did not take temperatures, bathe or feed patients.

He added in a large general hospital it was found that staff and head nurses provided only 16 per cent of the nursing care and supervised auxiliary workers who did the rest.

He declared that the trend indicated need for re-examination and revision of nurse educational programs.

The convention received today preliminary reports on a five-year, $400,000 association study of the nursing field, the trends in it and the attitudes of those engaged in it. The study is to be completed by the end of the year.

Some observations

No final conclusions have been drawn from twenty-three surveys in seventeen states, but the following observations were offered today:

¶Most nurses go into the field to "take care of people" and have no strong desire to become administrators or to leave what they considered their traditional bedside roles, but they did not shun better jobs, better working conditions and other benefits.

¶The "drive for professionalization" is strong. The trained nurse wants due recognition of her status from those below her in the hospital personnel structure. She may not want to become a doctor, but she wants the rights, privileges and symbols of the professional nurse.

Doctors favor in-service training programs for nurses and opportunities for professional growth and development. One study showed that of ninety-six doctors queried seventy-six said they would recommend careers to sisters, daughters or other young women. Ten who disagreed with this attitude cited long hours, hard work and comparatively low pay for nurses.

Public Health Service To Assist Nurses

P.4 19a

Ledger

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Public Health Service will assist 650 to 700 graduate nurses in further professional education this year under a new program enacted at the past session of Congress.

Jan. 26-56

October 27

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney announced that grants totalling nearly $2 million have been made under the law to 56 schools of nursing and schools of publiq health throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. From these grants the schools are awarding traineeships to qualified nurses enrolled in courses in nursing administration, supervision and teaching. The demand for aid was so great that hundreds of good students had to be turned down for lack of funds, the Service reported.

The Professional Nurse Traineeship Program, established under legislation passed by Congress on July 23, was designed to relieve one of the most critical needs in the nursing profession.

"This new program is a step forward in meeting a serious shortage of nursing personnel," Dr Burney said. "The proportion of nurses in administrative, supervisory and teaching positions has been decreasing despite genral increases in the total number of nurses in this country. The addition of well-prepared nurses to these top level positions, as a result of this program, will aid materially in the improvement of nursing services and patient care."

Although only 553 traineeships were awarded, it is expected that between 650 and 700 nurses will benefit under the new program this year, the Public Health Service explained. This is accounted for by the fact that some nurses who have been attending school part-time for a number of years will now be able to complete their work in one semester. Thus one traineeship can be used for sveral qualified candidates

1957

191 1956

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING

Mrs. Estelle Osborne To Address Nursing Confabs

Journal and Guide

P. 1

Norfolk Va

Sat. 4-14-56

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Estelle M. Osborne, assistant director for General Administration, National League for Nursing, will address the Iowa and Wisconsin Leagues for Nursing annual convention early in April.

The Iowa League is meeting April 5 and 6 at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and will consider 'Continuity of Patient Care.' The Wisconsin League meeting will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., April 10 and 11. The latter meeting will emphasize a discussion of nursing education.

* * *

MRS. OSBORNE is a 1946 winner of the Mary Mahoney Medal of the former National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Prior to joniing the NLN staff, Mrs. Osborne was an assistant porfessor at New York University. She has also been a consultant with the National Nursing Council for War Service; di- Phillips Hospital in St. Louis; rector of nursing, Homer G. supervisor of adult education with Akron, Ohio, Board of Education; educational director, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; a staff nurse with the St. Louis Municipal Visiting Nurses, and social explorer with Julius Rosenwald Fund.

* * *

SHE SERVED as a member of the Federal Citizens Committee to U .S. Office of Education, 1948-1950, and member of the Advisory Committee to Surgeon General, U. S. P. H. S. during war years.

After earning a diploma in nursing from City Hospital No. 2 in St. Louis, Mrs. Osborne studied at Teachers College, Columbia University, where she received B.S. and M.A. degrees.

* * *

MRS. OSBORNE is a member of the Board of Directors of the United Mutual Life Insurance Co. and participates in many civic and educational organizations.

As a representative of the Board of Directors of the American Nurses' Association Mrs. Osborne attended the International Council in Sweden Quadrennial meeting in Sweeden in 1949. She was a delegate from the National Council of Negro Women to the Silver Jubilee of Social Workers in Trinidad in 1946.

* * *

THE ESTELLE Massey Scholarship has been established in Mrs. Osborne's honor at Fisk University.

Mrs. Osborne has been vice-president of the National Council of Negro Women, and has been a member of the ANA Board of Directors (1943-1952), and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and of the Advisory Committee, Queens Branch, of the N. Y. Urban League.

* * *

MRS. OSBORNE'S life story has been included in "American Women in Nursing" by Edna Yost (Lippincott) and "The Story of Nursing" by Bertha Dodge (Little, Brown). Articles by Mrs. Osborne have appeared in many leading publications.

MRS. ESTELLE OSBORNE
To Speak

The National League for Nursing has more than 745 member agencies and 20,000 individual members working together for improved nursing service and nursing education. The organization has affiliated Leagues for Nursing in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

19i 1956

14 Student Nurses To Graduate

Daily World P.1
Thurs. 2-23-56
Atlanta, Ga

Fourteen student nurses will receive diplomas from Grady Memorial Hospital School of Nursing on the evening of March 8. The exercises will take place at Big Bethel AME Church at 8 o'clock. Dr. Harold I. Bearden, pastor of Big Bethel, will give the invocation and the benediction.

19i Ga

Samuel Rothberg, member of the Board of Trustees of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, will preside and Mrs. F. Earl McLendon, president of the National Women's Medical Auxiliary, will address the graduating class.

Mrs. Claire Keane, director of Nursing Education, will present the graduates for their diplomas which will be awarded by J. W. Pinkston, Jr. Miss Frances Hammett, director of the School of Nursing, will present the school pins, and Mrs. Kathleen M. Thomas, president of the Grady Memorial Hospital Alumnae Association, will make the Alumnae award. Miss Frances Marilyn Harrison and Arthur Brown will sing.

A reception will follow the exercises in the Piedmont Avenue Nurses Home.

The graduating class roster includes: Wilhelmina Bryant, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary Eleanor Graham, Flemingsburg, Ky.; Betty Cornelia Gunn, Columbus, Ga.; Shirley Aubry Hall, Detroit, Mich.; Norma Lucille Hughes, Perry, Fla.; Clara Elizabeth Lewis, Melbourne, Fla.; Martha Ruth London, New Orleans, La.; Margaret Louise Mixon, Birmingham, Ala.; Earlean Cornelia Moore, Claxton, Ga.; Bobbie Dean Owens, Birmingham, Ala.; Yvonne Delores Sharkey, Memphis, Tenn.; Julia Mae Smith, Arcadia, Fla.; Catherine Geneva Williams, Dunnellon, Fla.; and Betty Jo Wilson, Hazelhurst, Ga.

A Story Of Courage

Daily World

Grady Student Nurse Dies Of Rare Ailment

Tues. 4-10-56 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

By GEORGE M. COLEMAN

Catherine Geneva Williams — who lived on practically nothing but courage for over a year, and won the respect of her teachers, friends and fellow students — won't become a registered nurse, although this has been her main desire since she was a tiny tot.

Her life time desire to aid humanity was cut short yesterday morning when the 21 year old student of Grady Memorial Hospital's School of Nursing, died of one of the rarest illnesses known to man.

19i Ga

Miss Williams had known for nearly a year that she was suffering from Lupus Erythematosus Disseminata, a little known disease always fatal that seldom strikes—and then mostly women.

A REAL FIGHTER

But the young student refused to give up, her teachers declared. A report from Grady physicians said that only her great desire to graduate kept her alive as long as she lived.

And she failed to become a registered nurse by only 11 days. Her semester hours were completed and she participated in graduation exercises March 8, although barely able to walk.

But the many times she had been absent with her illness, kept her from completing the 1096 days of nurse work required for graduation. These would have been completed in April [illegible]

Daily World

LEARNED TRUTH

The student nurse learned in June, 1955, that she would not recover, but she only strengthened her efforts to become a Registered Nurse before death overtook her.

P. 6

"She didn't want you to feel sorry for her," one student nurse said.

This feeling was echoed through the wards of Grady Hospital and equally shared by the Director of Nursing, Miss Francis Hammett.

Miss Williams, a small woman in statue, was born August 10, 1934 in Dennellon, Fla. A few years later, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Williams, were dead.

She went then to live with her aunt, Mrs. Marie Collins, who lives at Box 33, Donnellon, Fla. Since that time Mrs. Collins served as mother to her.

LIFE'S DESIRE

At the age of 10, Miss Williams let it be known that she wanted to become a nurse. "As she grew older," Mrs. Collins said, "I would ask her at times if she still wanted to be a nurse."

"She never changed," Mrs. Collins declared.

19i

So it was that Miss Williams came to Grady hospital in March, 1953. She was asked upon entering the School of Nursing, she was asked to write her philosophy of life. Her superiors said she wrote;

"In order to gain success in life, one must first work for it."

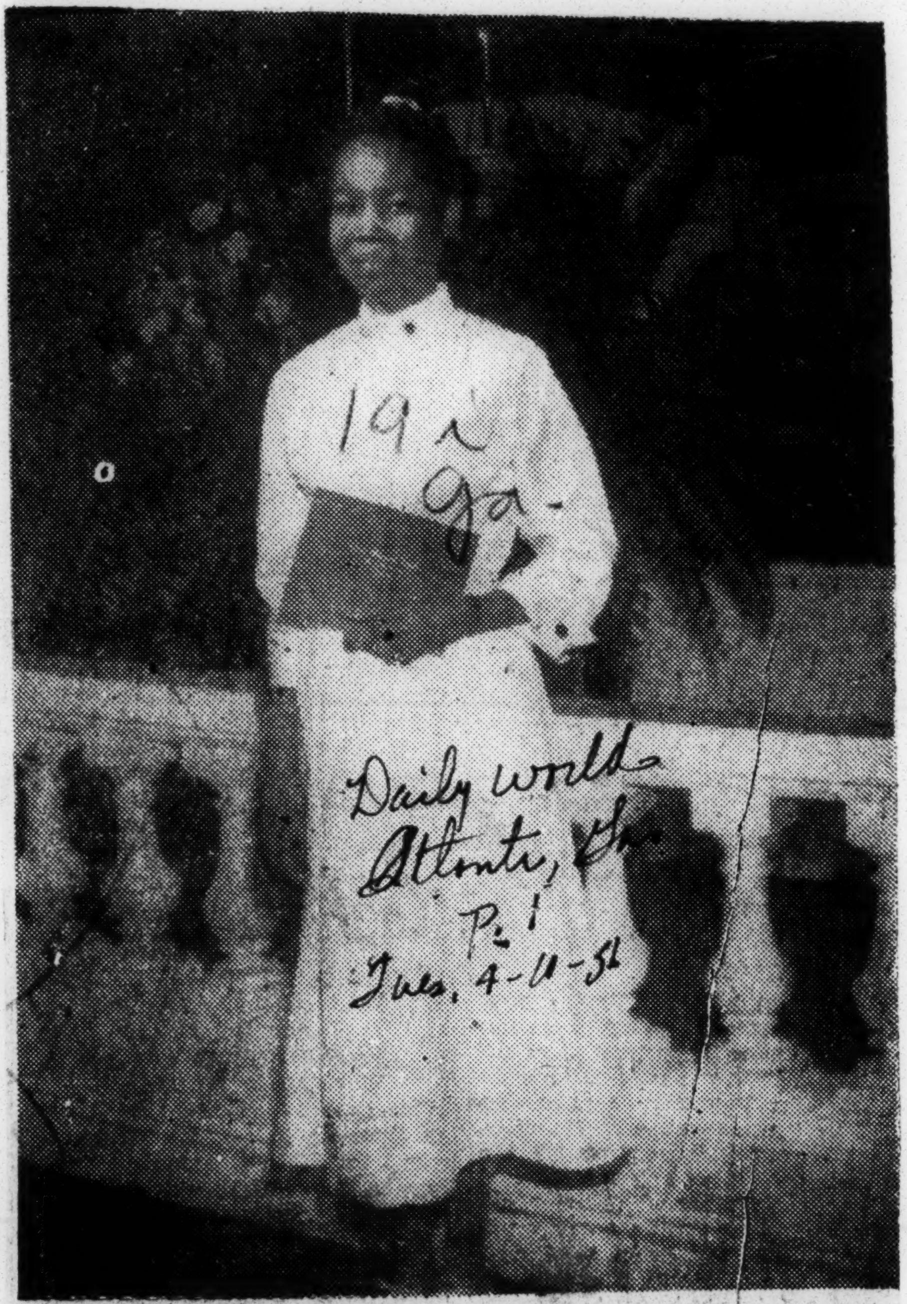
The young student made friends, and attended classes where she made above the average marks. But on December 27, 1954 she became ill. It was a year later during a tour at Tuskegee Institute's Hospital, that she learned her illness was fatal.

Miss Williams was a member of Second Bethel Baptist Church, in Donnellon, Fla., where she once served as choir member secretary of BTU and treasurer of the Junior BTU Middle District.

The body is being sent to her home Wednesday by Ivy Brothers Funeral Home.

She is survived, in addition to Mrs. Collins by two sisters, Mrs. Allie Mae McCone and Hattie Arlean Williams, who was discharged from the WAC March 26, 1956.

GEORGIA



19i Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1
Tues. 4-11-56

CATHERINE GENEVA WILLIAMS at graduation exercises last month. The student needed several more hours before graduation would have become a reality.

Grady Nurses Off For Chicago Meetings May 13

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 5-12-56

Miss Frances Hammett, Director of the Grady Memorial Hospital Hospital School of Nursing, and Misses Florence Lee and Ruth Reed graduate nurses, depart May 13 for Chicago to attend the American Nurses' Association Convention.

They will be accompanied by Misses Frances Harrison, Carrye Washington and Dorothy Strainge, student nurses, who will represent the Negro student body of the Grady School of Nursing at the National Student Nurse Association Convention which meets in Chicago May 14-18.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 6-10-56
P. 1
19 i
Ga

CAPPING-CANDLE LIGHTING CEREMONIES—Mrs. Wilma Fowler (R), Nursing Arts Instructor at the Grady Nursing School, lights the candles of four student Nurses at capping exercises in the school auditorium Friday. The above four students were among 28 who have finished their first year of training. They are: Misses Dorothy Key, Miami, Florida; Irene Fisher, Birmingham, Alabama; Marjorie Keith, Homerville, Georgia, and Mildred Miller, Atlanta, Georgia. — (Perry's Photo)

19 i
29
P. 1

MRS. ALMURIEL BOLDEN of the Georgia State Nurses Association of Registered Nurses, right, is shown receiving a special award for Miss Lena Scott, also a nurse, who could not be present at the meeting held at West Hunter Baptist Church, Thursday night. The award was presented by Mrs. Flora Bolton, left. It was presented in recognition for "meritorious service" in the field of nursing. — (Photo by Lowe)

Ga. Heart Assn. Awards Study Grants

Daily World
Sat. 7-7-56
Atlanta Ga.
P. 6
19 i
Ga

Two Georgia Public Health Nurses have been awarded $50 scholarships by the Georgia Heart Association to attend a nursing course in cardiovascular diseases at the University of North Carolina.

The course, offered each year at Chapel Hill, begins July 30 and lasts a week, ending August 3.

The grants were approved Sunday at a meeting of the executive committee of the Association. The scholarships include the cost of tuition, room and meals.

Recipients of the awards are Miss Elizabeth Britt, Norcross and Miss Mattie Lou Davis, Gainesville. Both have been active in public health work in Gwinett and Hall Counties, respectively, for several years.

The Committee's action Sunday marked the third such scholarship awarded this year for the course in cardiovascular diseases at Chapel Hill. The first to receive the grant is Miss Betty Jo Bridges, Jackson County Public Health Nurse. Miss Bridges' application for the scholarship was approved by the Board of Directors in May.

Granting of the three scholarships this year to Georgia public health nurses is a pilot project which the Georgia Heart Association hopes will mark the beginning of a continuing program, said Dr. Lamont Henry, president of the Association.

Nurses interested in attending the course should write the Georgia Heart Association, 4 Twelfth Street, N. E., for information.

Negro Is Delegate Of Student Nurses

Constitution P. 10
Mon. 2-27-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Frances Marilyn Harrison, Negro student nurse at Grady Hospital, has been elected to represent the Student Nurses Association of Georgia at the annual convention of the American Nurses Assn. in Chicago in May.

Miss Suzanne Adams, president of the Georgia association, also will attend the convention. Miss Adams is a student nurse at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta.

Miss Harrison, who is from St. Augustine, Fla., is a sophomore at the School for Colored Nurses at Grady.

Ga. Nurses End Annual Meeting

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-29-56
P. 1
19 i

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

The 21st annual session of Georgia State Association of Registered Nurses was climaxed Friday with addresses by two prominent Atlantans and the former director of health education for Negroes in Georgia.

Speakers at the convention's afternoon luncheon were Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; Mrs. Sujette Crank, head of the Phillys Wheatly Branch YWCA; and Dr. W. A. Mason, Newnan, Ga. physician, formerly of Valdosta and of the state health education department.

The association's final assembly for the year came several hours after the luncheon and featured routine business matters. Ballots were cast and the roster of officers were elected and installed.

Luncheon speakers talked from the theme: "General Education As A Means of Meeting Community Health Needs." Sister Jacobs of the Catholic Clinic presided, and the association's president, Mrs. Eula Benning, was among honored guest.

Dr. Mays said education meets health more indirectly than directly. When you lift one's educational horizon, you indirectly rise health standards, the college president said. He indicated how this was being done by precept and example at Morehouse.

Many of the men coming to college, he explained, are sons of share-croppers and have not been accustomed to the through medical care they get at the institution. They tend to carry these experiences and a greater knowledge of health education back with them, he added.

Mrs. Crank told of the 'enternal debt" people who practice the medical arts and the general public have researchers and scholars in all disciplines, but added: "Scientific medical enterprise contributes nothing until it is put in effect."

In this connection, she explained the need for the general public "to do something about" the health of the nation by taking advantage of shots, X-rays, and other health prevention and cures. On this hinges the problem of health education, she indicated.

Misinformation on health matters has caused social agencies to direct their attention to the problem, Mrs. Crank said.

Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, by virture of being in contact with the population, have been trying to further distribute health information, she said.

Moreover, the YWCA, being concerned with the whole individual has actually begun to sponsor health services, inaddition to distributing health information, boasted Mrs. Crank. Last year, the YWCA, in cooperation with health and civic groups, sponsored a Health Fair which was attended by 700 citizens who took advantage of chest X-ray, and other medical test and treatment that were offered free.

Daily World

19i 1956

GEORGIA

Practical Nurses Open Meet Today

The Practical Nurses Association of Atlanta will begin observance of its third anniversary today with a program at the Phillis Wheatley YWCA on Tatnall Street., it has been announced by Miss Annie V. Taylor, president. Mrs. Rosa A. Edward is secretary.

19i Ga.

Dr. George C. Lawrence will be principal speaker. Dr. Lawrence will be followed by W. E. Inman and others.

Atlanta. Ga.

The organization was organized for the purpose of working together with othetr nursing groups in this area and improve and help raise the qualifications of nursing in general. The organization uses in its program for educational projects

The Practical Nurses group has a membership of 150. Officials of the organization are anxious that members of the group get the opportunity to share in the benefit already voted by Congress.

Sun. 9-30-56

The organization is anxious to let the public know of its efforts and program. Members of the organization want to improve educational facilities in general and encourage more youngsters to enter the field of nursing.

The public is invited to attend this meeting today.

There will also be a regular meeting for October to be held Thursday, Oct. 6, at 6 p. m. at the West Side Health Center, 186 Sunset Ave. NW.

Mrs Nancy Wooten, director of the Grady Memorial hospital School of Practical Nursing, will be the guest speaker.

Mrs. Annie V. Taylor is president of the association

Young Nurse Passes Board; Now On Staff At Medical Center

19i

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

MISS MARY E. LUNSFORD

Fri. 12-14-56

Miss Mary Elizabeth Lunsford recently graduated from Grady Memorial Nursing School and passed the Georgia State Board of Nursing is now on the staff at Jackson Medical Center.

Miss Lunsford primarily interested in the Cancer research program at Jackson Medical Center is fitting well into the program.

Daily World

Miss Lunsford is 22 and has worked already on many operations at Hughes Spalding Pavilion with her physician at Jackson Medical Center.

Fri. 12-14-56

Miss Lunsford graduated from Booker T. Washington High School, and is "an excellent tennis player."

She has won many friends through her work. Her cooperation with the Doctor, Technician and Secretarial staff in the early cancer detection clinic is proving valuable to the patients as well as the staff there, it is reported.

19i 1956

ILLINOIS

Uphold Dismissal Of U. Of Illinois Nurse

Defender P.1 Sat. 6-9-56

Chicago Ill.

The Merit Board of the University of Illinois upheld a special hearing panel which had discharged a Negro nurse, Mrs. Mary L. Bentley, on charges of improper attitude and accusations against her superiors that they wanted to fire her because she is a Negro.

The civil service merit board is the "court" of last resort and their ruling is final.

19i 1956 INFANTILE PARALYSYS MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA

R. S. Darnaby, fund treasurer of the Macon County March of Dimes for 1956, has submitted his audited report to Dr. L. H. Foster, chairman of the Macon County Chapter National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and to Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, campaign director of the March of Dimes.

The report reveals that total receipts amounted to $3,973.36. After expenses were paid, which were held to the minimum, the National Foundation and the Macon County Chapter shared equally in receipts.

Rev. Harvey expresses appreciation to the many persons who shared their time and efforts for the success of the campaign. He stated that Capt. R. S. Darnaby, on the Institute Campus; Lee Lamar, for the City of Tuskegee; Edward H. Reynolds, for the Notasulga community; James Thomas, of the Shorter community, and Mrs. Helen H. Dibble, for the Mother's March, did an excellent job of organization in their respectives areas.

News

Tuskegee Ala.

5-3-56

Negroes Now Accepted At 10 Nurses' Schools

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

47 Are Enrolled as Students, According To Report by Council on Human Relations

Wed. 12-12-56

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

P. 1

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 11.—Ten of 13 nurses' training schools in Kentucky now accept Negro students, the Kentucky Council on Human Relations reported today.

Sec. 2

The council reported that Negroes have been admitted to seven of the 10 schools. There were no Negro applicants at the other three, the report said.

Of the 611 enrolled at the nurses' school that have integrated, 47 are Negroes. A total of 1,205 are studying nursing at Kentucky schools, said the report.

19a

Ky

List of Integrated Schools

The report said these nursing schools have integrated:

Berea College department of nursing, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Covington; Nazareth School of Nursing of St. Joseph Hospital, Lexington, and departments of nursing at Morehead State College and Murray State College.

General Hospital, Nazareth College, St. Anthony Hospital, St. Joseph Infirmary, and SS. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital, all of Louisville.

The report said these nursing schools do not admit Negroes: Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, and Kentucky Baptist Hospital and Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville.

Other Places Open

The report also said that other hospitals and agencies that give short periods of specialized training are nearly "all open." They include psychiatric training at Our Lady of Peace Hospital at Louisville, and Eastern State Hospital at Lexington, and pediatrics training at Children's Hospital, Louisville.

Five of seven agencies that train practical nurses have admitted Negroes.

The five listed by the council are:

Glasgow School of Practical Nursing, scheduled to open January 7; Central State Hospital Practical Nurse School, scheduled to open February 4; Red Cross Hospital Practical Nurse School, Mayo State Vocational School at Paintsville, Miners Memorial Hospital Association, Inc., operated by the United Mine Workers of America at South Williamson.

Prepared by Galen Martin

The report concluded:

"Opportunity for advanced education at colleges and professional schools such as nurse and practical-nurse training is related to achievement levels of students in public schools. It seems vital to give pupils in desegregated schools an incentive which will make them better students."

The report was prepared by Galen Martin, executive director of the council, for distribution to high-school principals and others who counsel Negro students. Miss Dorcas Ruthenberg, Louisville, is chairman of the council.

Advocate
Sat. 6-30-56
Jackson, Miss
P. 1

NURSE: Mary Jean Falls, attractive 22-year-old Bay Springs, Miss., coed received her degree from Dillard University, June 1956. She has already passed the State Board Examination, and is now employed as a registered Nurse at Flint Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana.

19i 1956

MISSOURI

19 i

Call

P. 14

Kansas City, Mo

Fr. 12-28-56

ENDS 50 YEARS' SERVICE.—Friends of Mrs. ~~Frances E. Booth~~, R.N., gathered in the hospital dining room last Saturday, Dec. 15, the effective date of her retirement from active duty. There was a joyful atmosphere, created by the beautiful Christmas centerpiece, the three-layer cake trimmed in gold letters with the inscription: 50 Years of Faith and Faithfulness; and the gold trimmed money tree bearing silver dollars for the honoree. A beautiful poinsettia given by Mrs. Nathan Thatcher, Sr., was a part of the window decorations. Ministers present, included her pastor, the Rev. O. A. Crenshaw of the Olivet Institutional Baptist church, who gave the invocation and a talk on the value of her service to the community; the Rev. J. Russell Brown, pastor of First A. M.E. church, and treasurer of the hospital, who served as the master of ceremonies. When Dr. Brown asked Mrs. Booth how much salary she received when she began her work in 1906, she replied: "Twenty dollars per month." Other speakers were: Miss Frances E. Kitchen, R.N., a former student, now superintendent of nurses, who gave an interesting talk as she recalled many incidents during the long period of their association. Eugene H. Kelly, Jr., administrator of the hospital also made remarks.

Racial Barriers Fading In Nursing Profession, Report

Globe P. 14
Fri. 4-6-56

Nashville, Tenn.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—

Students i nthe School of Nursing at A&T College were told last week that the profession has placed the art above race.

The speaker was Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carnegie, a leading nurse educator and associate editor of the American Journal of Nursing, the official organ of the nursing profession. She addressed the annual Capping Exercises held in Harrison Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, March 18.

"The nursing profession has moved steadily forward in removing the racial barriers and this was done long before recent Supreme Court decision regarding segregation in public schools," she said. She added that only one state in the United States still maintain separate professional organizations and that is. in Georgia.

for the Negro nurse", she concluded," only focuses attention to the importance of your procuring the best training available so that you might measure up to the high standards set by the profession."

Mrs. Carnegie traced the long history of professional nursing in this country from the early beginning when untrained nurses served as religious workers, without pay. She reminded the audience, of a few more than 1,000 persons, that nurses themeselves, in the early years began to demand more anl better training to bring the profession to its high level of prestige.

Fifteen sophomore student nurses who had satisfactorily completed two-quarters of clinical work at local hospitals and maintained satisfactory scholarship in academic subjects were presented caps by Mrs. Willetta S. Jones, dean of the School of Nursing. The included: Catherine V. Al[illegible]ton, Barbara A. Anderson, Fannie M. Berry, Margaret H. Car[illegible]on, Inez Chandler, Ruby H. Delany, Shirley M. Doggett, Leola H. Drayton, Frances L. Gladney, Mattie E. Hicks, Arenne Matthews, Eliza J. Merrick, Mary A. Wharton, Grace F. Wilson and Leona R. Wright.

19i 1956 NATIONAL FEDERATION OF LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES

At Hartford, Conn.—

News P.23

Negro nurses to attend convention

Sun. 9-9-56

B'ham, Ala.

Three members of the Colored Licensed Practical Nurses' Assn. from the Birmingham area will attend the National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses meeting in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16-23.

19i

They are state president, Mrs. Edna J. Price; chapter president, Mrs. Addie Rhoden, and financial secretary, Mrs. Charity M. Bowers.

The Alabama president said that the theme of this year's convention is "Meeting the Challenge is Progress."

Among the challenges facing the 30,000 licensed practical nurses in 44 states comprising the national group, the Alabama president said, is winning practical nurse representation on the state boards of nurse examiners in each state.

An alternate challenge, she said, is winning independent boards solely concerned with practical nurses in each state.

High Schools Picked For Nurse Exams

World P. 7

Fri. 4-13-56

B'ham, Ala.

9A

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas— High schools in ten cities in the State have been selected by Prairie View A. and M. College as centers for giving the Pre-Nursing Examinations during April and May.

The cities, dates of examination, schools and time at which the exams will be given are as follows: Waco, April 9, Moore High School, 8:50 a. m.; San Antonio, April 23, Wheatley High School, 8:30 a. m.; Tyler, April 24, Emmett Scott High, 8:50 a. m.; Galveston, April 27, Central, 8:50 a. m.; Austin, May 1, Anderson High, 8:50 a. m.; Houston, May 8, Wheatley, 8:00 a. m.; Ft. Worth, May 10, I. M. Terrell, 8:50 a. m.; Dallas, May 11, B. T. Washington, 8:50 a. m.; Beaumont; Port Arthur, May 24, Lincoln High, 8:50 a. m.

According to Registrar L. C. McMillan, the 75 applicants who make the highest scores on the Examination, have the best high school records and show the best aptitude and bality will be selected to enter the freshman nursing class in either the three of four year program.

In order to make application to take the Pre-Nursing Examination, the applicant should write the Registrar, Prairie View A and M College of Texas, and request the proper forms including the Pre-Entrance Medical and Dental Record forms.

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10 Pre-Nurse Units Selected

Defender P. 3

Sat. 4-14-56

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — High schools in 10 cities in the state have been selected by Prairie View A and M college as centers for giving the Pre-Nursing Examinations during April and May.

19A

The cities, dates of examination, schools and time at which the exams will be given are as follows:

San Antonio, April 23, Wheatley High school, 8:30 a. m.; Tyler, April 24, Emmett Scott High, 8:50 a. m.; Galveston, April 27, Central, 8:50 a. m.; Austin, May 1, Anderson high, 8:30 a. m.; Houston, May 8, Wheatley, 8 a. m.; Ft. Worth, May 10, I. M. Terrell, 8:50 a. m.; Dallas, May 11, B. T. Washington, 8:50 a. m.; Beaumont, Port Arthur, May 24, Lincoln High, 8:50 a. m.

Chicago, Ill.

According to Registrar L. C. McMillan, the 75 applicants who make the highest scores in the examination, have the best high school records and show the best aptitude and ability will be selected to enter the freshmen nursing class in either the three of four year program.

19i 1956 UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 i

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 7-20-56

MISS DOROTHY G. YOUNG

NEW ASSIGNMENT—Miss Dorothy G. Young of the United States Public Health Service, has been recently assigned as instructor to the A and T College School of Nursing. A graduate of the St. Agnes School of Nursing, Raleigh, she holds the B. S. Degree in Nursing Education from the University of Pittsburgh and has done graduate work at Columbia University. She served as nurse consultant for the U. S. Public Health Service in Liberia, West Africa, prior to her assignment in Greensboro.

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19i 1956

VIRGINIA

Virginia Practical Nurses Meet In Newport News For Confab

Journal + Guide Sat. 6-23-56 P.7

Norfolk, Va.

19K Va

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The ninth annual Virginia state convention of licensed Practical Nurses of Virginia was held at First Baptist Church, East End, on June 6, 7, and 8, with an all day workshop on the 7th.

Solomon Travis

Director of the workshop was Mrs. Edwin G. Barnett, of Norfolk. Consultants were Soloman Travis, Mrs. Olivia Birchett, R.N.; Mrs. Grace Drake, Mrs. Juanita Peyton, of Newport News and Miss Katherine Gary, state board of nurse examiners. Coordinators were Miss Nettie Z. Yarrell, state board of education and Mrs. Lottie Howard, St. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing.

The Mayor of the city, Hon. Alfred M. Macfalcon, brought greetings from the city. He was introduced bv the local president, Mrs. Bertha Christopher.

• • •

MRS. RUTH Orrie introduced the consultants. Mrs. Laura Bowman, of Norfolk, reporter.

Mrs. Catherine Fisher, Richmond, state president presided over the business session and Mrs. L. W. Hill, Norfolk, first vice-president, presided over the nominations and elections. The newly elected officers were: Mrs. Ivry Blizzard of Hampton, financial secretary; and Mrs. Mildred B. Lewis of Richmond, recording secretary. All of the other officers retained their previous position for another term, with the exception of the treasurer, Mrs. Ruby Bracey of Norfolk, who was reelected for another four year term.

The tenth annual meeting and second workshop will be held in Petersburg in June 1957.

Mrs. Barring of Dixie School of Practical Nurses in Hampton and Mrs. Miller of Leigh Memorial School of Nurses were on the program.

Told: 'Know Modern Techniques'

Courier Magazine P.1

70 Physicians in Session At Virginia State College

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-7-56

Courier Magazine
Pittsburgh, Pa.
19K
Sat. ~~7-28-56~~
P.1
Sat. 7-7-56

MEDIC RECIEVES PLAQUE—Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, distinguished physician of New York City, receives a plaque for his contributions to the field of medicine from the Old Dominion Medical Society of Virginia at its 50th annual convention which was held at Virginia State College, Petersburg. Shown above presenting plaque to Dr. Murray is Dr. C. Waldo Scott (at left), president of the society.—Burke Photo.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Over 70 physicians from all over the State of Virginia attended the 50th annual session of the Old Dominion Medical Society at Virginia State College, Petersburg.

Hightlighting the program was a scientific presentation by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, prominent gynecologist of New York City.

19K

Other physicians who presented scientific papers during the conference included Dr. Ferguson Reid, surgeon, Richmond Community Hospital, Richmond; Dr. Frank B. Johnson of the Walter Reed Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George C. Cypress, assistant professor of pediatrics at Howard University, and Dr. W. L. Henry, vice dean, Howard University School of Medicine.

■

Dr. C. Waldo Scott, president of the organization, delivered the president's annual address in which he stressed the continuing effort of every physician in this state to keep abreast of the many new technical advantages being made in medical science.

New officers of the organization are Drs. A. C. Fentress, Norfolk, president; Felix Brown, Richmond, president-elect; W. A. Franklin, West Point, vice president; W. C. Calloway, Richmond, secretary-treasurer; J. P. Charlton, Folly, assistant secretary; M. M. Gordon, Richmond, director of exhibts, and C. C. Douglas, Norfolk, editor.

Present also were two members of the 50-Year Club. They were Dr. E. T. Connor, Clifton Forge, Va., and Dr. F. R. Trigg, Norfolk, Va.

Ala.

19K

TO ACADEMY

Advertiser Montgomery

Tues 2-14-56

Joshua Warner Williams, M.D., Tuskegee, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Allergy, Feb. 7 at the group's annual meeting held in St. Louis. The American Academy of Allergy is a professional association of physicians throughout the United States organized to promote knowledge and research in their field. A veteran of World War II, Dr. Williams is a graduate of the Medical School of Howard University, Washington, D. C. He is on the staff at Veterans Hospital, and a consultant in allergy at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute. He is also a member of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

19K

Dr. Dixon President Ala. State Medical Association

World Tues. 6-12-56 P.3

B'ham, Ala.

Dr J. P Dixon of Mobile, Ala, was elected president of the Alabama State Medical Association at tre three-day 20th annual session, which closed here Friday, June 8 He succeeds Dr R. C. Stewart of this city.

19K

Other officers elected for the 1956-57 year were Dr. H. F. Drake, Huntsville, vice president; Dr. E. T. Odom, Tuskegee, secretary; Dr. A W Plump, Birmingham, treasurer and Dr. E. H. Jones, Talladega, historian

The association voted to hold its 1957 session at Huntsville, Ala.

Sessions were held at the Holy Family High School, Ensley.

Meantime the Alabama Medical Association Women's Auxiliary met simultaneously.

Mrs. E B Goode of Mobile was re-elected president. Other officers elected include Mrs. J. B. Townes, Gadsden, first vice president; Mrs E. T. Odom, Tuskegee Institute, second vice president; Mrs. R G. Cole, recording secretary; Mrs L. D Green, corresponding secretary; Mrs A W Plump, treasurer; Mrs. Leroy Mitchem, financial secretary; Mrs. J A Rodgers, Anniston, chaplain; Mrs. W. D. Pettus, Montgomery, chairman executive board: Mrs. J K. Robertson, secretary of the executive board and Mrs. Moses Jones, Montgomery, reporter.

Committee chairmen appointed by the president were H. C Bryant, program; Mrs. D E Bradford, gifts for Searcy Hospital (Operation Santa Claus) and Mrs. L. D Green, Future Nurses Club.

Doctor Certified By Surgery Board

Advertiser P.4-C

Thurs. 11-8-56

Montgomery, Ala.

19K

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Theodore L. Jackson, who was trained in the Department of Surgery, Veterans Administration Hospital here, was recently certified by the American Board of Surgery. This announcement came recently from Dr. T. T. Tildon, director of Professional Services, Dr. P. P. Barker and the chief of surgical service, Dr. Asa G. Yancey.

Dr. Jackson is one of the outstanding residents in surgery, and culmination of his period of training and being accepted through examination by the American Board of Surgery comes as no surprise to those who know of his good work. He was the first to complete the entire course of surgical training at Tuskegee and to become certified.

The period of service in Tuskegee was for the years 1948 to 1952. After completing his surgical training in Tuskegee he worked in Tuscaloosa and then served a two-year period in the United States Armed Forces in London.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and their five children have made their home in Los Angeles, Calif., where Dr. Jackson is in the private practice of surgery. Mrs. Jackson, the daughter of Mrs. Edith Washington and granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, was most effective in her continuous encouragement of her husband while caring for an ever expanding family and traveling over much of the earth's surface.

Mrs. Goode Women's President

Courier Magazine

Dr. Dixon Elected to Head Alabama State Medical Ass'n.

Pittsburgh Pa. P.1

Sat. 6-23-56

19K

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dr. J. P. Dixon of Mobile, Ala., was elected president of the Alabama State Medical Association at the three-day 20th annual session. He succeeds Dr. R. C. Stewart of this city.

Other officers elected for the 1956-57 year were Dr. H. F. Drake, Huntsville, vice president; Dr. E. T. Odom, Tuskegee, secretary; Dr. A. W. Plump, Birmingham, treasurer, and Dr. E. H. Jones, Talladega, historian.

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Committee chairmen appointed by the president were Mrs. H. C. Bryant, program; Mrs. D. E. Bradford, gifts to Searcy Hospital patients (Operation Santa Claus) and Mrs. L. D. Green, Future Nurses Club.

Doctor Delivers Premature Baby From Dead Woman

Call P.6

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 10-12-56

SELMA, Ala. — (ANP) — Dr. William B. Dinkins proved last week ~~his ability to~~ perform medical miracles as he operated on a dead mother and delivered her child safely here.

19K

The mother, Mrs. Azile Wilson, had died of a stroke. Her body was rushed to the hospital that employed Dr. Dinkins, who had been her physician for amonth prior to her death.

Knowing she was pregnant, the doctor performed the operation by Caesarian 30 seconds after her body arrived.

The baby was two or three weeks pre-mature but was in "excellent" condition, Dr. Dinkins said. The infant was immediately placed in an incubator.

Dr. Dinkins said he realized the operation had to be performed immediately because an unborn child will die if not delivered within eight minutes after its mother died.

19k 1956

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Negro Medics Admitted To College Of Surgeons

Advocate

Sat. 10-27-56

19 K

Dr. John B. Jackson, Jr., whose offices are at 4346 San Pablo Avenue, Emeryville, became the second Negro from Northern California to be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons at the Clinical Congress here this week.

Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Fitzroy E. Younge, 4100 Market St., Oakland, was the first Negro from this area to become a Fellow in 1951.

Advocate

Among the other Negroes being admitted this year were Dr. Marcus Moore, Sr., stationed at Travis Air Force Base, Dr. M. Proffitt, Chicago; Dr. Carl Peterson, Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. John Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.

Sat. 10-27-56

The closing ceremony on Friday night, admitting about a thousand new members, will bring the total membership to nearly 22,000.

19K

Among the other Negro physicians and surgeons attending the sessions are Dr. B. James, Dr. Matthew Walker and Dr. Frank Perry, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Walden and Dr. H. C. Welcome, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. George Blackmon, Dr. Jack White, Dr. C. J. Wellington, Dr. S. H. Ropshire and Dr. Farrow Allen.

B.J.

19k 1956

ARKANSAS

NEGRO DOCTOR HONORED

Commercial Appeal

First To Hold Office In County Medical Group

1-7-56 P. 43

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Dr. C. A. Lawlah, a Pine Bluff physician, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Jefferson County Medical Society. He is the first Negro to hold office in the society.

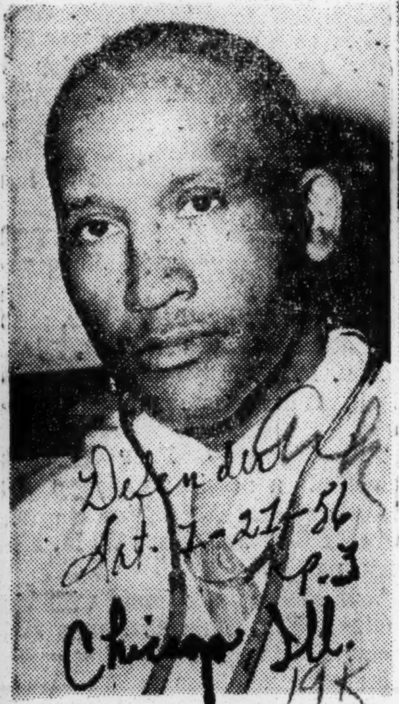
19k

Memphis Tenn

Born at Bessemer, Ala., Dr. Lawlah attended the University of Chicago Medical School and interned at Provident Hospital in Baltimore and Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans.

Sat. 1-7-56

He has been in general practice in Jefferson County 22 years.



Defender Ark

Sat. 1-21-56

p.3

Chicago Ill.

19k

DR. CLYDE A. LAWLAH, Pine Bluff, Ark., physician, became first Negro to hold office in Jefferson County Medical Society when he was elected secretary-treasurer by the Society last week. Dr. Lawlah is also college physician or the AM & N College at Pine Bluff.

Negro Named Sec'y - Treas. To Integrated Med Society

State Press Fri. 1-13-56

Little Rock, Ark.

19k Ark

Dr. Lawlah

The first Negro physician ever to hold office in a previous all-white medic society in Arkansas, is Dr. C. A. Lawlah of Pine Bluff, who was elected last week to the office of secretary-treasurer to the Jefferson county Medical society. Dr. Lawlah is a native of Bessemer, Alabama, attended medical school at the University of Chicago, and interned at Provident hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and Flint Goodridge, hospital, New Orleans.

19k

P.1

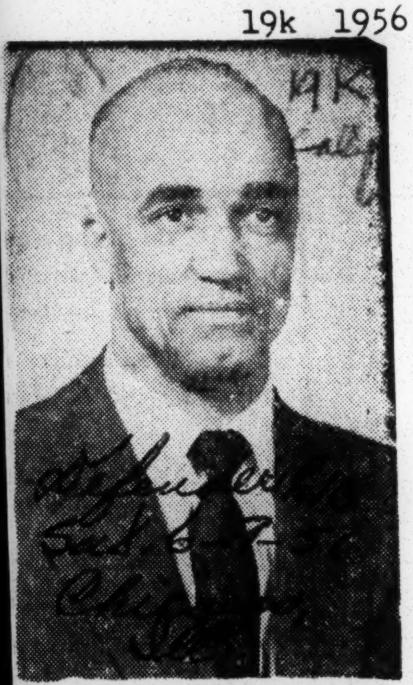
Ark

He came to Pine Bluff from Atlanta, Georgia in 1933, and since that time, he has been school physician for the AM&N college in Pine Bluff. Dr. Lawlah enjoys a wide practice in Jefferson county, and is also a staff member of the Davis hospital. He also holds membership in the American Medical association, Arkansas Medical association and Southwest Medical association.

Aside from Dr. Lawlah, three other Negro physicians hold membership in the previous all-white medical society. They are Drs. C. A. Flowers, Carl Hyman and U. S. Reed.

19k 1956

CALIFORNIA



19K
Calif

Defender
Sat. 6-2-56
Chicago,
Ill.

DR. ALVA JENKINS of Englewood, N. J., was elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians at the convention of the College in Los Angeles. Dr. Jenkins is a graduate of Howard university Medical School and a specialist in internal medicine. He is a staff member at Englewood hospital.

CONNECTICUT

19k 1956

Jackson named to hospital staff

Afro-American

Sat. 3-10-56

19K

Baltimore, Md.

P. 13

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. Curtis E. Jackson of 99 Goffe Tr. recently became the first colored doctor to be appointed to the Community Hospital staff here.

The natreopathic specialist achieved another first last June when he was elected vice president of the Connecticut State Society of Natreopathic Medicine.

He served with the Armed Forces from 1944 - 46 and participated in the European and Pacific Theatres. He is a graduate of Morgan State College, Baltimore, and First National University.

Dr. Jackson is outstanding in civic and community projects; a native of Montclair and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jackson of Monticlair.

Afro-American
P. 12
Baltimore Md
Sat. 4-21-56

19K
D.C.

MEDIC SURRENDERS — Dr. Lewis Wayne, 41, (left) who resides in Washington, is shown arriving at police headquarters Monday morning where he surrendered to police who sought him on a charge of attempting to perform an abortion. He is accompanied by his attorney, Curtis P. Mitchell.

D. C. Doctor gets 8 years

Afro-American
P. 20
Sat. 4-7-56
Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Dr. Schley Brown was sentenced Thursday to serve from two to eight years in jail by District Judge Edward M. Curran on a charge of performing an illegal operation on a 24-year-old woman.

The jurist also revoked the physician's medical license and denied a motion for judgment of acquittal or, in the alternative, a new trial which had been requested by his attorney.

DR. BROWN was committed to jail without bond following his conviction by a District court jury on March 1. He is expected to be freed next week on appeal bond.

The appeal of the U. S. Court of Appeals is expected to center around the following contentions by the defense:

That the jury's verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence.

That Judge Curran and the prosecuting attorney, Arthur J. McLaughlin, made statements prejudicial to the defendant.

That government witnesses gave contradictory statements.

* * *

THE MEDIC, 52, 200 block Rhode Island Ave., NW, asserted during the trial that he was in Winton, N.C., at the time the alleged operation was performed in the District on Sept. 1.

His testimony was backed by several defense witnesses who said they saw him in Winton on or about the date alleged.

The red-headed patient testified that she and her boyfriend first visited Dr. Brown on Aug. 27 at his office.

Both she and her former boyfriend stated they borrowed $300 from a local loan company to pay Dr. Brown the morning of the operation.

The complainant said she underwent another operation at Georgetown Hospital on Oct. 18 as a result of the operation she said Dr. Brown performed.

To Head Va. Hospital In Texas

Daily World
Fri. 6-29-56
Atlanta Ga.
P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Jackson H. Friedlander, chief of the residency and internship program in the Veterans Administration central office at Washington, D C., has been appointed manager of the VA hospital at Big Springs, Tex., VA announced.

Dr. Friedlander will suceed Ira G. Sims who has been reassigned and transferred to the VA center at Whipple, Ariz. The Big Springs hospital has 250 beds for general medical and surgical patients.

A veteran of World War II when he attained the rank of major in the army medical corps, Dr. Friedlander has been with VA since August 1947 when he accepted an appointment as chief of the medical service at the VAhospital in Northport, Long Island.

In October 1952, he was transferred as director of professional service at the Big Springs hospital and in July 1955, he was assigned to his present central office position.

Dr. Friedlander was in private practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1939 to 1942 and again for a short period immediately after World War II.

He attended Alfred University in Alfred, N. Y., from 1927 to 1930 and received his MD degree in 1934 from the Long Island College of Medicine in Brooklyn.

After a one-year mixed internship in the Long Island College Hospital and a one-year medical internship in Kings County Hospital at Brooklyn, Dr. Friedlander served a three-year residency in internal Medicine at the Kings County Hospital. He was certified in 1946 by the American Board of Internal Medicine. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians since 1950. He is a graduate of the Inter-Agency Institute for Federal Hospital Administrators.

19k 1956

FLORIDA

19K
Fa

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-3-56

DR. R. N. GORDON (center) St. Augustine, Fla., dentist, receives congratulations from Dr. W. G. McCoo, Los Angeles physician, on his election as president of the Florida A&M university Clinical Association. Dr. McCoo held the post the previous year. At right is Dr. L. H. B. Foote, director of health at the university, who was reelected treasurer of the organization.

19k 1956

GENERAL

Doctors Face Increase In Draft Quota

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-24-56

9K
P. 1

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Defense Department Friday increased the rate of the doctor draft

The Selective Service system was asked to induct 450 physicians during February to supply the needs of the armed forces during the first three months of next year.

The last quarterly draft call for physicians asked 300 doctors for the month of October. November and December this year.

The announcement indicated that another physician's draft will be conducted for the second quarter of 1957, but the Pentagon is then expected to allow the special draft law for doctors to lapse.

It is believed that young physicians who were deferred for medical training and are still liable for the regular draft will supply the armed forces' needs after mid-1957.

Of those who will be tapped in February, 250 will be for the army and 200 for the Air Force. They are permitted to sign up for officers' commissions in lieu of actual induction.

Dr. Bernard F. Gipson, Former Texan, Begins Practice In Denver

Call P. 13
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 9-7-56

DENVER. — Dr. Bernard F. Gipson, recently discharged from the Air Force, announces the opening of his medical office at 2407 Welton St., in Denver. Dr. Gipson served two years as chief of surgery at the 3415th Air Force hospital at Lowry Air Force base near Denver.

19K

The physician, a native of Texas, graduated from the H. B. Pemberton high school in Marshall, Texas, and attended Bishop college of the same city in 1940-1942.

19K Colo

DR. BERNARD F. GIPSON

After leaving Bishop he attended Morehouse college and in 1944 entered the Howard University Medical school where he graduated as a member of Kappa Pi honorary medical society.

In 1947, Dr. Gipson interned at the Harlem hospital in New York City and in 1948 returned to Howard university and Freedmen's hospital in Washington D.C. where he served a residency in general surgery. In 1951-52, the surgeon served as an assistant resident in surgery at the U. S. Marine hospital in Boston. After this, he returned to Howard university where he served as Chief Resident in Surgery during 1952-53.

The following year, Dr. Gipson was a member of the faculty of Howard University college of medicine and served as an assistant in surgery and was a Fellow of The American Cancer Society. He has a special interest in cancer and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine where he is continuing his work in cancer. The physician is a member of the staffs of the Colorado general hospital and the Rose Memorial hospital.

He resides with his family at 2842 Vine St., in Denver. He is married to the former Miss Ernestine Wallace of Atlanta and they have two sons.

Dr. and Mrs. Gipson are members of New Hope Baptist church of Denver and in addition, Dr. Gipson is a member of the Denver County and Colorado State Medical Societies. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and works with the YMCA.

The Goal Unchanged

Daily World

Medical Association Tells Position On County Group

Thurs. 11-8-56 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

The Atlanta Medical Association, which is composed of Negro physicians in the Atlanta area, was silent for several weeks on the question of whether or not they would be admitted to full membership in the Fulton County Medical Society.

An amendment which would have admitted them was voted down. This is the official statement on the stand the Negro group has taken in regard to the matter:

19K

"According to a press release on Oct. 4, 1956, the Fulton County Medical Society, by an overwhelming majority, voted down an amendment to their Constitution, thereby denying the local Negro physician active membership in the County Society.

"The Atlanta Medical Association has refrained from commenting on this action pending official notification by the Fulton County Medical Society of the disposition of the applications filed by certain of its members.

"In applying for active membership in the County Medical Society, we feel that admission of some would be, by no means, setting a precedent. As of the present time, at least three counties within the State of Georgia have admitted Negro physicians as active members — not as "scientific" or "associate" members.

"Scientific or associate membership as offered by the Fulton County Medical Society entitles the Negro physician to attend lectures given by the Society, but denies him the right to pay any dues, vote, and-or hold office. According to Article V, Section I, Page 2 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Medical Association, active members are defined as "those members of constituent associations who hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine or Bachelor of Medicine and are entitled to exercise the rights of membership in their constituent associations, subject to the provisions of the By-laws."

"According to an interview on Oct. 13, 1956 with Dr. E. B. Howard, Assistant to Dr. Lull, Secretary of the American Medical Association, it is necessary for physicians in Georgia to be active members of the County Medical Society, and the State Medical Association. The Georgia State Medical Society has made provisions for Negroes to become active members, and thereby made them eligible for membership in the American Medical Association. As of the present time, the only deterent factor to active membership in the American Medical Association for the Negro physician in Atlanta is the action of the Fulton County Medical Society.

"The necessity for membership in the local society is of paramount significance. Although recently four Negro physicians — qualified for speciality boards — have opened offices in Atlanta, it is doubtful whether some of these efficient practitioners will realize their professional ambition for Board certification because certain boards require active membership in the American Medical Association. As is quite obvious, this negative action by the Fulton County Medical Society will further prevent other qualified Negro physicians from selecting Atlanta to practice medicine.

19K

"The Negro physician has no desire to be placed in a special category; neither does he expect gratuities from any professional group. We feel that we are willing and capable of financing a program of medical education, and as such, participating with full rights accorded any member of the organization. Fulton County Medical Society frequently brings outstanding medical personalities from leading institutions of this country to Atlanta to present a series of lectures. Of course this requires some out-lay of money, yet we, as scientific members would be entitled to benefit from same, but would have no part in financing the program. We would be embarrassed by such charity. Further, the right of any citizen to vote and hold office is a historical decision that we would have no desire in repealing.

"With these facts in mind, one wonders what degree of education is required by all individuals concerned to bring forth the realization that health and sickness are problems common to all.

"The members of the Atlanta Medical Association voted unanimously to refuse scientific membership at their last medical meeting, but this will in no way make them lose sight of their goal of active membership in organized medicine."

Negro Medics Subject Of Planned Vote

Daily World
Sat. 8-4-56
Atlanta, Ga.

News that the Fulton County Medical Association will vote in two months on whether Negro doctors will be admitted as active members has been revealed but may not come as a great surprise to practising Negro doctors in Atlanta.

19K

The question has been a touchy subject for several years for the Atlanta Negro physician, who has been barred from membership in the American Medication Association because of segregation of the society.

P. 1

The small group of Negro doctors here have, however, managed to keep abreast with modern medical techniques and changes, by attending lectures in St. Louis, Tuskegee, and Nashville, where Negro medical installations are located.

In addition to this they formed the Atlanta Medical Association, and remained active as possible.

However, doctors have pointed out often that lack of membership in the Fulton Society has:

1. Kept Negro doctors from much needed advances, and hence maybe have been of harm to the Negro public in general.

2. Caused prospective Negro doctors to seek other cities to practice in.

3. Caused an often frustration relationship between people in a profession dedicated to help people.

These and other factors have faced the Atlanta Negro doctors. Moreover he is denied active participation in his county hospital where members of his race are sent as charity patients.

P. 4

Two or three years ago Negroes were offered "scientific" membership in the Fulton Society, but only one doctor accepted. This was Dr. W. A. Mason, who was working with the government's health service.

Daily World

At that time Negro doctors pointed out that scientific membership would not make them full members, as required for membership in the American Medical Association.

Now this all may change. At least, according to reports about 200 of the more than 700 members voted that by-laws be changed to accept Negroes.

However, Dr. Tully T. Blalock, secretary of the society said that no final vote was possible at that time. Under present rules the planned change will be ready in Sepember, and then come up for a vote the following month.

Negro Medics Subject Of Planned Vote

Daily World
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Georgia Medical Unit Continues Racial Ban

Post and Times Herald

ATLANTA, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Fulton County Medical Society today stood, 2 to 1, in favor of continuing its policy of excluding Negro doctors from full membership.

P. 8
19K
Washington

At the most largely attended meeting in its history, the society voted, 243 to 117, by secret ballot last night against admitting Negroes without restrictions. About 20 Negroes have sought full membership.

Sat. 10-6-56

19k 1956

ILLINOIS

3 Chicago doctors quit hospital jobs

Afro-American P.17
Baltimore Md.
19K
Sat. 1-21-56

CHICAGO (ANP) — Three prominent southside physicians have resigned from the staff of Provident Hospital in a dispute over the hospital's management.

Doctors N. O. Calloway, Julian Lewis and Quentin D. Young said their repeated efforts to reform hospital "abuses" have been unsuccessful.

In a letter to the hospital board chairman, Dr. Calloway said he was quitting because:

INTERNS AND nurses frequently failed to carry out the orders of attending physicians on patients care; unqualified persons have been put in charge of departments;

Residents were sometimes not available to make the rounds of patients with visiting physicians; mismanagement and low morale of the staff resulted in young medical men under training acquiring habits of laziness.

And emergency medicines were not normally available in the ward and that it was necessary to use medicine left by former patients.

* * *

DR. YOUNG, who declined to discuss the reasons for his resignation, indicated that most of the difficulties of the hospital could be attributed to "the pattern of racial segregation within which it is forced to operate."

Dr. Lewis was not available for comment.

Dr. John C. Troxel, chairman of the hospital's board of trustees, said conditions at Provident are "neither as bad as Dr. Calloway says they are, nor are they as good as we would want them to be."

He said he thought Dr. Calloway's attitude reflects "the dissatisfaction with the pattern of racial segregation."

Society Accepts Negro Doctors

Daily World
Sat. 6-16-56

CHICAGO—(INS) — The president of the North Carolina State Medical Society P.1 said in Chicago Friday that admission of Negro physicians as full members of the organization "has been approved to all intents and purposes." Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Donald Koonce said the society's House of Delegates reaffirmed the admission policy at a meeting last month. The delegates had voted in May, 1955, to admit Negro physicians.

19K

The Wilmington physician pointed out that the proposal had to wait a year to become effective. Dr. Koonce, who is attending the 105th annual session of the American Medical Association, predicted the action would become final this summer.

Negroes who are admitted to the society will be eligible to vote, hold office and participate in its scientific activities. They also will be automatically qualified for membership in the AMA.

Surgeons Admit Chicagoan

Defender
19K
Sat. 10-13-56
Chicago Ill.

Dr. Morris M. Proffitt of Chicago will be initiated next week into the American College of Surgeons, the ranking body of surgeons in America, when that body meets in San Francisco. P.3

The youthful surgeon has had a notable career. His undergraduate work was done at Northwestern university. Finishing his medicine at Meharry Medical college in 1947. Dr. Proffitt did graduate work in surgery both at Provident hospital in Chicago and at Freedman's hospital in Washington, D. C., 1947-1952.

Serving as a captain in the U.S. Army in Korea, 1953-54, he received the bronze star for meritorious achievement as a surgeon. He became a diplomat of the American Board of Surgery in 1954 at the unusual age of 31 years making him one of its youngest members.

At present. Dr. Proffitt is serving as a clinical instructor in surgery at the University of Illinois Research and Educational hospital. He is also vice-chairman of the division of general surgery at Provident hospital.

Dr. Proffitt, with his father, Moses Proffitt, well known Southside business man, his mother and his wife, left Saturday for San Francisco to attend the sessions of the American College of Surgeons. The group will spend a brief vacation in California before returning home.

The 33-year-old surgeon is a graduate of Northwestern University and Meharry Medical College, and he did his graduate training in surgery at Provident and Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Sat. 10-13-56

At present, Dr. Proffitt also serves as clinical instructor in surgery at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital in Chicago. His offices are located at 3527 South Parkway.

19K

DR. PROFFITT

Surgeons select Chi doctor, 33

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Morris M Proffitt, vice chairman of the Division of General Surgery at Provident Hospital, will be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons this week at the Clinical Congress in San Francisco.

19K

Dr. Proffitt, one of the youngest members of his race ever to be accepted as a Fellow by the American College of Surgeons, became a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery in 1954 at the age of 31.

19K
Courier P.5

Youngest

Pittsburgh Pa.

Dr. Charles Lee Williams, 33-year-old Chicago physician and surgeon, became the youngest specialist ever certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine when he was made a diplomate of that board last month.

Sat. 9-8-56

Our Opinions

A Deserving Tribute

19K
Defender

One of the most significant enterprises is taking place in Chicago where a band of devoted admirers of Dr. T. K. Lawless, renowned skin specialist, are engaged in establishing a clinic for skin diseases in his honor in Israel's largest and most famous hospital, the Beilinson.

The sponsoring committee which is interracial in composition, has already raised $70,000 toward its goal of $160,000 for beds, auxiliary supplies and first year maintenance of the clinic. The Beilinson hospital is in Tel Aviv, the largest population concentration of the new state and its best developed medical center. P.11

The total cost of the T. K. Lawless Dermatology department is close to a half million dollars. Israel's health agency, the Kupat Holim has put up $280,000 toward construction costs. This unusual tribute to a great medical practitioner and humanitarian, remarkable as it is, becomes far more significant when viewed in the perspective of history. Chicago Ill.

For, it is not only a testimonial to Dr. Lawless' accomplishments, great as they are; it is the expression of gratefulness of a whole race for deeds of benefaction that might have gone unnoticed and undramatized.

Sat. 10-27-56

In contributing generously to the support of the state of Israel and its people, Dr. Lawless was, undoubtedly, actuated by a noble desire to assist in the upbuilding of a new nation locked in a death grapple for existence.

Again, what gives this tribute a sense of history is that the youngest democracy in the world has come to the greatest democracy under the sun to find a citizen who symbolizes the hope of true human brotherhood in both nations.

And, this is being done in the formative years of the new republic as a means of establishing a healthy precedent of the fraternity of men where ability is honored regardless of racial origin.

With its dark Yemanites, Morrocans, Algerians and Tunisians interwoven into its population of Eastern Jews, Israel has

solved the color question. Its people are being welded by the most fundamental of instincts, the instinct of self-preservation, into a common solidarity of feeling. In the fire of common purpose internecine differences tend to be burned away. Israel represents not merely the return of the Jews to their ancestral home, it is the return of a dedicated people to a prophetic land where they wish to establish a new way of life and where they see the need for international concord as well as interracial amity.

While Israel is inspired by the American idealism and by the spiritual forces which have swept her along the course of her history, the new nation is resolved to keep the orgy of race-hate out of the context of its democracy.

The Negro people are linked to the Jewish people by bonds of common suffering, common wounds, common denial and rejection, and common blasphemy.

Thus this recognition, which has deservingly come to Dr. T. K. Lawless, a great force in his chosen field, a man who represents the ultimate in modesty, is also a tribute to the Negro race by the people of Israel. Long live Israel!

NEGRO SURGEON S. SIDE LEADER IN CIVIC WORK

Daily Tribune
Sat, 10-13-56
Chicago Ill.

BY ROI OTTLEY

Dr. Maurice F. Gleason, south side obstetrician and gynecologist who recently was appointed by Mayor Daley as a member of Chicago's first conservation community council, has long been fighting deterioration in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area.

Dr. Gleason

Dr. Gleason, physician-surgeon in charge of gynecology services at Provident hospital, has been a resident of the area for eight years. He is treasurer of the ~~Kenwood~~ Neighborhood Redevelopment corporation, and belongs to the South East Chicago commission and the Hyde Park community conference.

Active in Civic Work

He regards his participation in these civic organizations as his responsibility as a citizen and resident, and is working for integration regardless of race of people belonging to identical cultural, economic, and intellectual levels.

Beyond his civic-minded activities, Dr. Gleason has earned prominence as an obstetrician and gynecologist, and is chairman of the executive committee of the staff at Provident hospital and a member of the council of the Chicago Medical society.

The Negro physician was born in Mobile, Ala., March 7, 1909, one of four children. His father, William, was a wheelwright who, in 1917, settled his family in Cleveland, where he could obtain congenial employment and his children could enjoy the advantages of northern education.

John Carroll Graduate

Young Gleason attended elementary and high school in Cleveland, graduating in 1925. He enrolled at John Carroll university, and in 1931 was the first Negro to be graduated from that institution.

For the next five years he was employed by the county welfare bureau in Cleveland as a social worker when he had saved enough money he entered the Meharry Medical school, Nashville.

Upon his graduation in 1940 he won the surgery prize of his class, and was elected to the honorary scholastic society, Kappa Pi. He interned at Cleveland City hospital, and followed this with a two year residence in obstetrics and gynecology at Provident hospital.

Dr. Gleason entered the army in 1943, and served as chief surgeon at the 335th station hospital, Lido, Burma.

19k 1956

KANSAS

Dr. James Milton Bell On Staff At Kansas Hospital

Journal + Guide P. 13

Sat. 11-10-56

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. James Milton Bell, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bell of 114-73 178th street, St. Albans, Long Island, New York City, formerly of 2429 Myrtle avenue, Norfolk, has received appointment as assistant section chief of the children's unit at Topeka State hospital, Topeka, Kan. He is the first Negro to serve on the staff at Topeka State hospital, and is also an assistant on the staff in the training of residents for the Menninger School of Psychiatry.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-10-56
19K
P. 13

DR. JAMES MILTON BELL
Receives Appointment

19K

Menninger School of Psychiatry and a resident at Winter

Dr. Bell was a fellow in the Veteran Administration hospital in Topeka, Kansas. He was graduated from Menninger in August and was retained there on the staff.

HE RECEIVED a B.S. degree from North Carolina college in Durham, N. C., and a degree in medicine from Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

After his internship at Harlem hospital in New York City, he spent three years at Lakin State hospital, Lakin, W. Va. where he was an assistant physican and clinical director. Dr. Bell later became a registered physician in New York City.

During 1951-1953, as a military physician, he was assigned to 98th General hospital in Munich, Germany and later was the division psychiatrist in the 1st Infantry Division. A record of his work in first aid psychiatry was featured in the Reader's Digest, June 1955, issue, in an article entitled "The Army Learns of First-Aid Psychiatry." While over seas his experiences included extensive travel in Switzerland, Portugal, Austria, London, France, Africa, Spain, Holland and Italy.

* * *

DR. BELL, who is listed in the recent edition of "American Men of Science," is also a member of the American Psychiatric association, Menninger Foundation of Psychiatry, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Medical association and Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Recentlv. Dr. Bell was also promoted in the army Reserves to the rank of major. He spent two weeks on reserve duty at Fitzsimmons hospital in Colorado and is a member of the 109th General Hospital unit in Topeka, Kan.

Dr. Bell plans to concentrate on the area of adolescent psychiatry.

An Example Of 'We Love Our Negroes'

Denial Of Use Of La. Hospitals Keeps Negro Doctors Out Of State

Weekly P.1
New Orleans La.
Sat. 6-23-56

Baton Rouge—Grand Master John G. Lewis, Jr., of the Prince Hall Masons of Louisiana, in his annual address to the grand lodge in session here, stated that many young physicians who might be induced to come to the State of Louisiana where they are needed, are loath to come because of the fact that they are denied use of Louisiana hospitals and are therefore not be able to keep up with modern practice in medicine and surgery.

19K

He stated that the medical doctor procurement program of the Prince Hall Masons of the state had been impaired because of this fact. The Louisiana Prince Hall Masons offer young physicians financial aid in setting up an office and starting practice with non interest bearing loans repayable after being established. There are few takers:

There is a great need for Negro doctors in Louisiana, he explained, especially in the rural areas. Hospitals in Louisiana with the exception of the all-Negro Flint-Goodridge in New Orleans, is, however, the only large hospital where the Negro doctor may take his patients and secure hospital service for them and experience for himself. Even the great Charity Hospital in New Orleans which serves many thousands of Negro patients, does not permit Negro doctors to practice in it.

"It is pathetic," he pointed out, "to see the need for Negro doctors in the rural areas. White doctors need only to serve the vast white population in order to establish themselves firmly and financially.

Weekly P.6
Sat. 6-23-56

"The great Negro population is therefore neglected. Jim Crow practices and, in many instances, refusal of doctors to treat Negroes result in many ill effects. Only a Negro doctor can cure this great evil . . . and only the access to hospitals can attract the needed Negro doctors to the state."

This is only one of the many classic examples of how the South's "We-love-our-Negroes and they're making progress" theory works out in practice.

Masonic Head Hits Barrier Against Young Doctors

Daily World P.1
Sun. 6-24-56
Atlanta Ga.

BY C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — "Lack of hospital facilities keeps Negro doctors out of Louisiana," according to Grand Master John G. Lewis Jr., potentate of the Louisiana Prince Hall Masons.

"Many young physicians," he said, "who might be induced to come to the state of Louisiana where they are needed, ~~loathe~~ to come because they are denied use of Louisiana hospitals and therefore would not be able to keep up with modern practices in medicine."

19K

In an address to the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge session, Lewis said that the medical procurement program of the Prince Hall Masons of the state had been impaired because of this.

"There is a great need," Lewis emphasized, "for Negro doctors in Louisiana, and especially in the rural areas.

"The only hospital that a Negro doctor can secure hospital service for his patient in is the all-Negro institution known as Flint-Goodridge hospital. This also is the only large hospital where the Negro doctor can get training."

"Even the great Charity Hospital here does not permit Negro doctors to practice in it."

"It is pathetic," Lewis went on, "to see the needs of Negro doctors in the rural areas. White doctors need only to serve the white population in order to establish themselves firmly, but the Negro population is neglected."

"Jim Crow tactics, resulting in many cases, with white doctors refusing to treat Negroes, produce many ill-effects."

Lewis said that only a Negro doctor can cure this "great evil" and only access to hospitals can attract the needed Negro doctors.

Negro Doctors Leave Hate Ridden State

Weekly P.12

Like the ancient buffaloes the Negro doctors are fading from New Orleans and the Louisiana scene. Only a short year ago we heralded the appointment of four intelligent and well-qualified physicians to share in a $48,000 grant to work at Flint-Goodridge hospital as a stepping stone to retain the services of Southern Negro specialists who during the past years have deserted their native soil for other areas in quest of equality of opportunity and financial security.

19K

New Orleans La.

But the situation has now taken a change for the worse. And the newly-passed Louisiana segregation laws have set the stage for this state to follow the path of a backwardness akin only to that of ancient history. The recent departure of the four specialists from the local scene bids fair to make Louisiana the land of vanishing Negro physicians. The South continues to take great pride in perpetuating the sins of its forefathers for the simple reasons that they (the sins) give grounds for acting "kingly" and "superior" sans a throne, and to keep an economic whip over the heads of Negroes, among other things.

Sat. 9-1-56

Many of these doctors love the place of their birth, but only out of sheer necessity they must leave in order to become an American, and not a "For—Only" doctor; to be able to use all hospital facilities because sickness has no color line; to be able to bring up their children under better conditions; to gain advancement, and to secure financial stability.

And sadly enough, none of these can be obtainable under the banners now waving over the once proud state of Louisiana. Has the state dipped so low that there isn't a bit of decency left? It is difficult to believe that the ignorant and simple-thinking group has taken control of the intelligensia that Louisiana once boasted. It might be safe to say that the clear-thinking and God-fearing citizens have migrated to other sections of the United States. Certainly, their silence would indicate such.

What changes a year can bring! Last year, during an interview, the appointed physicians expressed the belief that Negro doctors will soon enjoy the rights and privileges as others in the Southland. They cited "faith and hope," long associated with the Negro struggle for equality, as a key to the door of a better tomorrow in Dixie. The medical societies of Texas last year began processing applications without regard for race or color. And North Carolina has indicated that a similar movement might come sometime this year. 'Tis a sad day when Louisianans let anti-Americanism waves impede progress.

Locally, we have seen a decided drop of Negro doctors. Twenty years ago there were 50 Negro doctors here; however, the number has dwindled to an all-time modern low of 16, and continues to nosedive. If there ever was a time that strong, courageous and truthful voices should be heard, it is now. Local and state medical societies have shunned their responsibilities for years and should openly denounce the falseness of the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine of opening the doors of these organizations to all. The hideous veil of stupidity which prevailed during the summer cattle show at Baton Rouge mustn't halt man's humanity to man by letting long-standing wrongs remain intact.

City Medical Society elects Dr. I. B. Higgins

Afro-American p. 18
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE.
For the first time in Baltimore, a colored physician has been elected a delegate of the Baltimore City Medical Society.

Dr. I. B. Higgins of 2243 Madison Ave. was elected delegate at the December meeting of the society. 12-55

In commenting on his election Dr. Higgins said:

"My election to the society was a democratic thing and naturally I'm honored.

"The nominating group merely elected a representative of the society and was very fair."

The society, which convenes weekly, is concerned with handling the business details of the city medical profession.

19K

DR. I. BRADSHAW HIGGINS

GIs' Statements Admit Attack

Post + Times Herald p. 3
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 8-14-56

WUERZBERG, Germany, Aug. 13 (UP)—Five United States soldiers accused of raping a 15-year-old German girl admitted in statements read at their court-martial today that they had sexual relations with her.

Two other accused soldiers denied having relations with the girl.

The statements were taken by military police shortly after the alleged raping occurred June 9. Four of the suspects took the stand today but testified only on the way in which their statements were made.

Md. Doctor Scores Action Of Reddick

Post + Times Herald p. 9
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7-25-56
19K

BALTIMORE, July 24 (AP) Dr. Julius Chepko testified in Circuit Court today that some homeopathic "doctors" have been licensed to practice medicine in Maryland even though their examination papers have not been completely graded.

Dr. Chepko, of Westminster, is the legally recognized president of the State Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners.

He testified at the second day of a hearing at which the state seeks to dissolve a "rump" board which it contends is illegally constituted and licensing persons unqualified to practice medicine.

The state is asking a permanent injunction prohibiting Dr. Robert H. Reddick, Cambridge psychiatrist, and seven other doctors from functioning as the "rump" board. Dr. Reddick is secretary-treasurer of the board which he claims represents the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Norman P. Ramsey, deputy attorney general, said yesterday at the outset of the hearing six of the eight members of the Reddick board "are going to disavow connection with Reddick; they never purported to act as members and some had never even seen Reddick."

Dr. Chepko testified he and another board member agreed that applicants for licenses who took examinations in Baltimore last December were "not suitable."

He said the applicants mostly were from Fremont College in California and the Western Medical College.

The American Institute of Homeopathy has notified him, Dr. Chepko said, that is had no information indicating Western was a qualified school and there were "grave doubts as to the qualifications of any of the graduates of Fremont."

The letter from the A. I. H., entered as evidence, said Fremont appeared to be a "diploma mill" without any students in residence.

License Revocations Urged

'Rump' Medical Board Outlawed in Maryland

Post + Times Herald p. 14
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 8-14-56
19K

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13 (AP) Circuit Judge Joseph R. Byrnes today urged nullification of 76 medical licenses "fraudulently" issued by Dr. Robert H. Reddick and set in motion contempt proceedings against the Eastern Shore psychiatrist.

In a 13-page opinion culminating a long legal contest over a "rump" Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners Judge Byrnes ruled Dr. Reddick led a "bold conspiracy . . . fraught with peril to the public."

He said he would sign an injunction permanently restraining Reddick and seven others listed as members from acting as an examining and licensing board.

Judge Byrnes said the 76 licenses granted were issued to persons "wholly unqualified to receive them." He suggested the Attorney General take whatever steps are necessary to have the "alleged licenses expunged from the public records and declared void."

The jurist said it appeared Dr. Reddick, chief psychiatrist at Eastern Shore State Hospital, was in contempt of court by issuing at least four licenses after a temporary restraining order was served on him.

Judge Byrnes directed the Attorney General to prepare an order requiring Reddick to show why he should not be cited for contempt.

Judge Byrnes' opinion granted the state every point it had asked for.

[The license in question have been recorded with the clerks of the circuit courts in Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Montgomery and Pirnce Georges Counties. Nine were registered in Montgomery and 14 in Prince Georges.]

The injunction will be against the examining board which Reddick controlled as secretary-treasurer and which lists Dr. Simon Virkutis as president. It was this board which the Attorney General contended was a "rump" body, illegally constituted.

The legally-recognized State Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners, Judge Byrnes noted in his opinion, is headed by Dr. Julius Chepko.

It was this board which opposed the qualifications of applicants presented by Reddick and which removed Reddick as secretary-treasurer at a meeting held last April 4.

Four days later, on April 8, Reddick set up the rump board, Judge Byrnes noted, and named Dr. Virkutis president.

Judge Byrnes listed these other "findnings of fact":

- Examinations given by Reddick last Dec. 12, 13 and 14 and again on June 25, 26 and 27 were not authorized nor were the examination papers graded or passed upon by the Board of Medical Examiners of the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society.
- Licenses Nos. 523 through 557 and 561 through 661 were issued without proper authorization of the board of medical examiners or the society.
- At the purported meetinng of the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society, April 8, only five members who were residents of Maryland attended in person, and two other such residents attended by proxy.
- The constitution and by-laws offered in evidence and claimed by Reddick to be the true constitution and by-laws of the society is a "palpably fraudulent document."
- "The testimony of Reddick is unworthy of belief in general, and is worthy of belief only when it consisted of admissions against his interest or was corroberated by other credible evidence."

Judge Byrnes said the court is "greatly disturbed" that by reason of Reddick's acts, "a large number of obviously unqualified persons have seemingly been licensed to practice medicine in this state."

He asked the Attorney General to take whatever legal steps may be necessary to have their licenses nullified.

"Relying on the fact that these licenses carry what purports to be the imprimatur of the licensing authority of the State of Maryland, persons may seek the services of such licensees for the treatment of serious illness, with the likelihood of pathetically tragic consequences," Judge Byrnes said.

Maryland's medical practice act provides for two boards of medical examiners. One board representing the allopathic point of view is designated by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland to which most physicians now belong.

The other, representing the homeopathic viewpoint, is designated by the Maryland State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Originally there were great differences between allopaths those who believe in the treatment of disease with agents which combat the effects of the disease—and homeopaths—those who treat disease by drugs given in minute doses which produce in a healthy person symptoms similar to those of the disease.

But in the course of time. advances in medical science blunted the differences and the allopaths became the dominant group. Most schools of homeopathic medicine have closed their doors.

"Reddick had shown an inordinate interest in establishing the qualifications of the graduates of two schools, Fremont College and Western Medical College, for taking the examination," the opinion said.

Although he was advised by competent authority that neither of these schools was accredited by any authoritative body and that their graduates could not lawfully qualify for the examination, the opinion added, he proceeded without the knowledge or consent of the other board members to give the examination to 23 applicants.

Eleven were graduates of Fremont, seven from Western and the "remainder from other institutions of similar stamp," Judge Byrnes noted. "None of the applicants seems to have been qualified, either as a matter of fact or under Maryland law, to take the examination."

Marcus Moore To Become Fellow Of Surgery Group

19K Md.
Call p. 20
Kansas City, Mo.

BALTIMORE. — (ANP) — Dr. Marcus W. Moore Sr., of Baltimore will be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in October at the Clinical Congress in San Francisco.

He was given the distinguished honor of becoming a Fellow for his outstanding record in surgery and was not required to submit cases for examination by the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Moore is one of the youngest Negro surgeons ever to be accepted as a fellow by the American College. When he became a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery in 1955 at the age of 34 years he was the first Negro physician in the state of Maryland to become a certified specialist in surgery.

He was formerly a member of the surgical staffs of Provident Hospital, Sinai Hospital and Lutheran Hospital of Baltimore prior to entering the Air Force in 1955. He is now chief of the general surgery section of Travis Air Force Base Hospital in California.

An honor graduate from Lincoln university, Pa., in 1943, Dr. Moore received his M. D. degree from Howard university Medical School in 1946, and was a research follow in experimental theracic surgery at the University of Maryland Medical School in 1954.

He is the author of twelve surgical publications and has done extensive work in chest surgery.

Dr. Marcus Moore Named To Fellow Of Surgeons

19 Rand

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — Dr. Marcus W. Moore Sr., of Baltimore, will be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in October at the Clinical Congress in San Francisco.

Word

He was given the distinguished honor of becoming a Fellow for his outstanding record in surgery and was not required to submit cases for examination by the American College of Surgeons.

P. 4

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS

Atlanta Ga

Dr. Moore is one of the youngest Negro surgeons ever to be accepted as a Fellow by the American College. When he became a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery in 1955 at the age of 34 years, he was the first Negro physician in the state of Maryland to become a certified specialist in surgery.

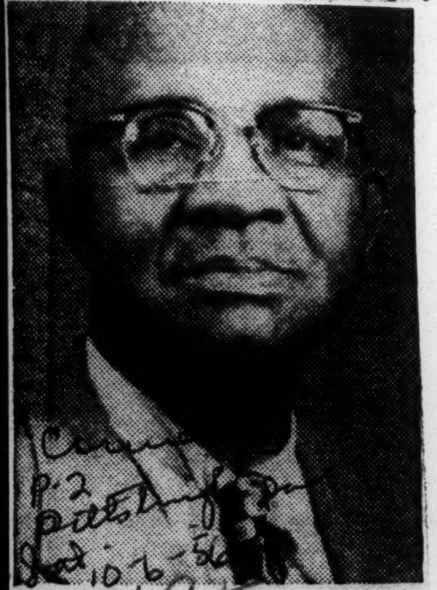
He was formerly a member of the surgical staffs of Provident Hospital, Sinai Hospital and Lutheran Hospital of Baltimore, prior to entering the Air Force in 1955. He is now chief of the general surgery section of Travis Air Force Base Hospital in California.

Sun. 9-30-56

An honor graduate from Lincoln University, Pa., in 1943, Dr. Moore received his M. D. degree from Howard University Medical School in 1946, and was a research fellow in experimental thoracic surgery at the University of Maryland Medical School in 1954.

He is the author of twelve surgical publications and has done extensive work in chest surgery.

Sr., of Baltimore, Md., will be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons this month at the Clinical Congress in San Francisco.



Courier
P. 2
Pittsburgh
Sat 10-6-56

19

Fellow — Dr. Marcus W. Moore

19k 1956

MARYLAND

For Income Tax Evasion

Courier p. 7
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 2-25-56

Surgeon Must Pay U.S. $10,000 Fine

BALTIMORE—Pleading guilty to income tax evasion in 1951, Dr. Cervera R. Little, prominent Washington surgeon, was fined $10,000 and placed on a year's probation by Chief Judge Roszel C. Thompson in the United States District Court.

The noted physician and surgeon was accused of not listing or not paying full amount over a three-year period. Defense Attorneys Daniel J. Hanlon and Michael L. Looney said the physician had not deliberately defrauded the Government, but it was clear he failed to exercise the proper supervision in seeing that full information went to tax accountants.

19K
56

Dr. Little, nationally known, is a major in the Medical Reserve and on the staff of Freedmen's Hospital. He is assistant in surgery at Howard University and is an examining physician for the Civil Service Commission and for selective service, the court was told.

The indictment had charged him with an evasion of $340.75 for 1949, and an evasion of $1,040.25 for 1950. Judge Thomsen, in granting probation, allowed thirty days for payment of the $10,000.

——BIGGEST and the BEST——

19k 1956 MICHIGAN

Detroit Medic Wins Acquittal

Defender Sat. 5-12-56

Chicago, Ill.

19K P3

[illegible]

DETROIT — Dr. Samuel B. Milton, 55, former Wayne County coroner, owner and head of Sidney Sumby Hospital, Tuesday was cleared of receiving stolen goods charges by a jury of nine women and three men who deliberated a day and a half.

Dr. Milton, who resides at 26560 W. Outer Drive, Lincoln Park, was charged with purchasing a stolen $535 ultrasonic therapy generator from alleged thief for $75 and the writing off of a medical bill.

The alleged thief — William Henry McCants, 31, of 347 Holford, River Rouge — took the stand and testified to having brought the machine to Dr. Milton's house.

Dr. Milton testified that McCants had represented himself as a salesman for an Ohio medical equipment firm. The physician said McCants told him he was in strained circumstances and needed money.

To aid McCants, Dr. Milton said, he agreed to rent the machine. Dr. Milton said he had no idea the machine had been stolen.

Taking the stand as character witness for the wealthy psysician were Dr. Dewitt Burton, head of Burton Mercy Hospital; Bernard J. Youngblood, County Register of Deeds, and the Rev. E. C. Copeland, Baptist minister of River Rouge.

Clarence B. Sabbath, a River Rough High School administrator, and Sigmund S. Sowa, a businessman, also appeared as character witnesses.

The machine was stolen from an auto in a parking lot at Woodward and Columbia on September 18.

Dr. Milton was arraigned in Justice Court in River Rouge during the first week of December.

He was released under $500 personal bond, which was continued throughout the proceedings.

19k 1956

MISSISSIPPI

First In Mississippi

Advocate P.1 Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 4-14-56
19K

Shown at his desk in his office in Clarksdale is Dr. O. G. Smith, who with the announcement of his election last week became the first Negro Doctor to be elected a member of a Medical Society in the State. Dr. Smith was elected to membership in the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society headed by Dr. Lacey Biles of Sumner, Miss.

FIRST NEGRO DOCTOR ADMITTED TO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Advocate P.1 Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 4-14-56
19K

Clarksdale, Miss., April 9 —Dr. O. G. Smith of Clarksdale has become the first Negro doctor accepted to membership in a local medical society in Mississippi.

The scientific membership was granted Dr. Smith, 40, on a unanimous vote of the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society, headed by Dr. Lacey Biles of Sumner, Miss .The action gives Dr. Smith automatic membership in the state medical association.

Dr. Smith, respected for his leadership in the community, has practiced in Clarksdale for 10 years. Although he was approved last fall, the announcement was delayed until April 2.

Dr. Smith is the son of P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, the organization which operates the Taborian hospital in Mound Bayou, and the late Priscilla J. Smith.

Dr. Smith's election to membership in the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society, was made possible by a recent change in the by-laws of the state association, which opened the rolls of the state organization to any Negro granted membership at the local level.

Sat. 4-14-56

Dr. Smith received his medical degree from Meharry Medical college in Nashville on May 28, 1940, and did his internship at Homer G. Phillips in St. Louis.

Dr. Smith is a staff member of Coahoma County hospital and is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is a deacon in Metropolitan Baptist church in Clarksdale.

19K

He is married to the former Millie Ann Cartmall of Nashville, Tenn.

Advocate P.1

Negro voted into Miss. medical body

Tribune P.4
Fri. 4-20-56
19K
Los Angeles Calif.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — A scientific membership in the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society, has been granted for the first time to a Negro, Dr. O. G. Smith, of this city.

Dr. Smith, 40, has practised here for 10 years. He is the son of P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, which operates the Taborian hospital in Mound Bayou. He received his medical degree from Meharry Medical college and interned at Homer G. Phillips in St. Louis. He is on the staff of the Coahoma County hospital.

A recent change in the by-laws of the state association made Negro membership in the society possible.

Advocate
Sat. 5-5-56
P.1
Jackson, Miss.
19K

Dr. A. Chas Hunter, above of Columbus, Mississippi, who was named Doctor-Of-The-Year, by the Mississippi Medical Association in its Annual Meeting here last week. Dr. Hunter was cited as not only an outstanding general practicioner, and surgeon, but as an outstanding businessman, civic and community leader, and an active christian layman.

Courier P. 2
Sec. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-12-56

PRESIDENT MARTINEZ HONORED — Dr. D. F. Martinez, president of Johnson Memorial Institute Junior College, Batesville, Miss., was honored for outstanding educational and religious contributions. Shown at the affair, left to right clockwise, Mrs. Alice Thompson, L. O. Swingler, director of the Memphis YMCA; Mrs. Johnanna Martinez, wife of the president, who presented him a tie made of money ($75); the Rev. William C. Ardrey, Memphis, admiring the tie; Dr. Martinez, the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McDaniel, director, Memphis Urban League; W. A. Warfield, department of agriculture, and W. A. Cooper, treasurer of Johnson Institute.

Junior College President and Religious Leader

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Martinez Cited in Batesville

Sat. 5-12-56

P. 2

19K

BATESVILLE, Miss.—A spirited "This Is Your Life" program in honor of Dr. D. F. Martinez was held in the auditorium of Johnson Memorial Institute Junior College where the noted educator and religious leader serves as president.

The inspiring tribute was in recognition of Dr. Martinez' contribution in education and religion throughout Mississippi and across the nation.

Presently, in addition to his duties as head of Johnson Institute, Dr. Martinez serves as presiding elder of the Batesville District of the AME Zion Church.

Dr. Martinez formerly was director of public schools for Negro children for the State of Missouri.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Roger Williams University, he did research in Europe, earning his master's degree at Oxford University in London, England. The noted leader also did research in the Sorbonne, France, and Heidelberg, Germany, where he completed the requirements for his doctorate.

Dr. Martinez' name appears in the 1949 edition of "Who's Who in America" and in "Who's Who in Education."

In addition to serving as a member of the Legislative Committee of the Department of Supervision and Curriculum for the National Education Association, Dr. Martinez has taught at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Stillman Institute Junior College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Roger Williams University and Cook County Training School, Chicago.

The program honoring his life's work was sponsored by J. Harper Shaw and the Panola County 4-H Club, headed by W. A. Warfield, and Mrs. Alice Thompson, home demonstration agent.

Call p. 15
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 12-14-56

APPOINTED POLICE SURGEON—Dr. A. P. Taliaferro, physician and surgeon, was appointed police surgeon by Mayor Paul F. Mitchum and the city commissioners, effective Dec. 1, and is one of two Negroes holding this position. The other is Dr. William Dyer. Dr. Taliaferro recently came to this city from Winston-Salem, N. C., where he completed a year and a half of residency training at the Kate Bitting Reynold Memorial hospital. The Taliaferros reside at 340 Quindaro.

St. Louis citizens lauded

Afro american
Sat. 12-1-56
Baltimore, M.D.
p. 13

ST. LOUIS — Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis has praised the action of a group in nearby Creve Coeur who spoke out in favor of admitting a colored surgeon to the community.

The surgeon is Dr. Howard P. Venable, an eye specialist on the staff of Homer G. Phillips Hospital and an instructor in the St. Louis University School of Medicine, which is conducted by Jesuit Fathers.

He had been building a $60,000 home in the suburb about ten miles west of St. Louis, when Creve Coeur authorities suddenly filed a suit to condemn his property and turn it into a park.

* * *

AFTER THE suit was filed 13 residents of Creve Coeur met and issued a statement calling the action "a subterfuge" to keep the surgeon out of the community.

Urging the city's four aldermen to withdraw the suit, the group said the needs for a park can be met "in this wide open area" without depriving "any American citizen of his right and privilege to live in our community."

The statement was issued after the group met at the invitation of Charles F. Vatterott Jr., a 1952 recipient of the New York City Catholic Interracial Council's Hoey Award for work in interracial justice movements.

Mr. Vatterott is a resident of Creve Coeur and past president of the St. Louis Archdiocesan Catholic Interracial Council.

* * *

ARCHBISHOP RITTER'S praise for the group's action was contained in his speech at a preview of a new film prepared by the Catholic Interracial Council. The film is entitled "Good Neighbors."

"There are some issues that are unpopular today," said the archbishop. "But today it is necessary to stand up on these issues and be counted.... I want to commend those of you who have spoken out in favor of admitting Dr. Venable to your community."

Later, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis (Protestant) also spoke out in praise of the group's stand.

$100,000 Donated by Surgeon For Harlem Hospital Research

Times P. 27-C

Benefactor Led Campaign to Admit Negro Physicians to City Institution

Mon. 5-21-56

A surgeon who led the successful drive to admit Negro physicians to Harlem Hospital in the Thirties has given $100,000 for a surgical research laboratory at the institution.

New York,

Dr. Godfrey Nurse said he had made the endowment in the hope that a far-sighted program of Dr. Aubre de L. Maynard, surgery director, and his associates would be fulfilled.

N.Y.

Dr. Nurse, a tall man with close-cropped gray hair and the close-cropped speech of British Guinea, sat in a room of an Harlem apartment building on West 135th Street and explained why he had parted with the sum.

"Dr. Maynard and' his associates have the idea of making Harlem Hospital one of the important hospitals of the city," he explained. "And the hospital is known for its wealth of clinical material.

"Any resident in surgery who does work at Harlem Hospital receives a training, I should say, perhaps comparable to no other institutions in the City of New York.

"We have now reached the stage where we can say that the Negro contribution to medicine not only will be recognized but may also be of the highest order. These are our dreams—mine at least."

The sixty-year-old city hospital has been interracial now for nearly twenty years.

Dr. Maynard said the new unit would be called the Godfrey Nurse Laboratory for Experimental Surgery. It will give to surgical residents in the four-year training course at the hospital opportunity for research.

Dr. Nurse entered the medical community of New York City in an era not so favorable to the Negro physician. That was in 1914, when having "worked every inch of the way" for his education in British Guinea and through Long Island Medical College here, he sought to establish himself in the city.

" In those days we couldn't get internship in white hospitals," he explained. But his medical career received impetus from the late Dr. Walter G. Crump, prominent surgeon, then at Community Hospital on 121st Street and Central Park West.

"He took in that young colored boy and put a knife in his hand and guided him," is the way Dr. Nurse remembers his early days in New York surgery with Dr. Crump. He recalled that Dr. Crump also supported him in his project to gain the admission of Negro physicians to Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Nurse said the pressures of growing Negro political power, campaigns from the press, pulpit and other groups caused the then Mayor John F. Hylan to open the hospital to Negro physicians.

Besides his life-long work as a general surgeon, Dr. Nurse maintains an interest in many cultural matters. He was one of the founders of the Shakespeare Theatre and Academy at Stratford, Conn. At present he plans a four-month visit to the Mediterranean to study the history of the civilization of the basin peoples. Why?

"I just want to know," he explains.

The New York Times

Dr. Godfrey Nurse

RECEIVES DEGREE—James Ulysses Carter received the M.D. degree from Meharry Medical college, June 6, in Nashville, Tenn. He will intern at Queen general hospital in New York, N. Y. Dr. Carter is the son of the late Dr. J. A. U. Carter of Sapulpa, Okla. He graduated from Booker T. high school in 1937 and received his A.B. degree from the University of Kansas City in 1952. Dr. Carter resides with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Carter, 2212 Montgall. He will leave June 28.

Call P. 12

Fri. 6-22-56

Kansas City

FAMU Graduate Is Employed By N. Y. Health Department

Globe P. 1

Fri. 12-14-56

Nashville, Tenn.

TALLAHASSEE—Dr. A. T. Allen a graduate of Florida A and M the New York City Department of Health, returned to the campus recently to observe millions of dollars in growth of the university to visit former teachers, friends, and his younger brother, Robert Allen, who is a senior at Fam-U. He was taken on a tour of the campus by M. G. Miles, Director of Student Activities.

The specialist in internal medicine majored in biology while at A and M and graduated with distinction in 1948. He pursued graduate work in medicine at Meharry Medical College where he received the M.D. dgree in 1954.

Dr. Allen's interne and residence were at Fordham Hospital in the Bronx.

He is a native of Palatka.

Doctors Sue To Get Hospital Privileges

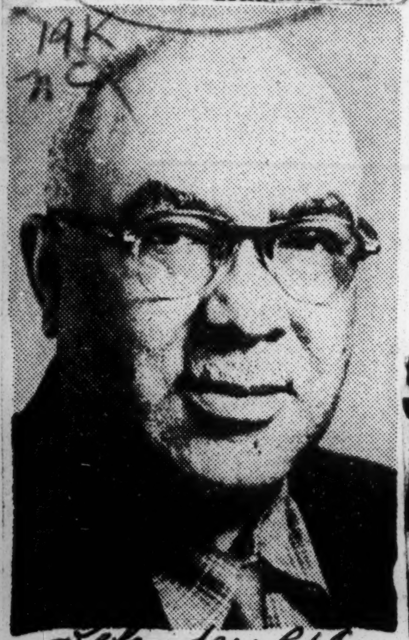
World P.4
Fri. 4-13-56
B'ham, Ala.
19K N.C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—(ANP)—A suit has been filed here by three local physicians testing whether it is unconstitutional for public hospitals to bar Negro doctors from staff privileges because of their race.

Doctors Hubert A. Eaton, Daniel C. Roans and Samuel Gray filed their complaint in U. S. District Court, charging that New Hanover county officials and officers of the James Walker Memorial hospital deprived them of their legal right to make use of staff privileges at the hospital.

The suit asks the court to declare such practices of barring Negro doctors unconstitutional and to permanently enjoin the hospital from such practices.

For several months, the three physicians had made unsuccessful attempts to secure staff privileges at the hospital which provides separate ward care for Negroes. Their previous appeals were addressed to both the hospital board and to the county board of commissioners.



19K N.C.
Defender P.18

DR. RUDOLPH W. WYCHE, Charlotte, N. C., president of the Old North State Medical Society, will preside at the annual sessions of the group to be held in Charlotte June 12-14. Dr. Wyche's committee has completed final arrangements for the meeting.

Chicago, Ill.

Defender
Sat. 6-30-56
P.6
Chicago, Ill.
19K N.C.

"DOCTOR OF YEAR" — Dr. J. W. V. Cordice, (left) of Durham, receives the plaque emblematic of the annual "Doctor of the Year" award, given by the Old North State Medical Society in session in Charlotte, N. C. Making the presentation is Dr. Y. D. Garrett, Durham, president of the National Pharmaceutical Society, past president of the Old North State Group. Looking on from center are Dr. Clyde V. Donnell, medical director of a Durham life insurance co pany, who read the citati and Dr. R. M. Wyche, Ch lotte, president of the orga zation.

Society Accepts Doctors

Wilmington
Journal
19K
Sat. 6-16-56

(Special to JOURNAL)

CHARLOTTE—Negro physicians of North Carolina have been accepted into membership in the North Carolina Medical Society, previously all white.

Wilmington, N.C.

Only a slight technicality in wording holds up actual membership, which Dr. Donald B. Koonce of Wilmington said from Chicago, when resolved satisfactority will make Negro doctors eligible to join before next year's convention.

Dr. Koonce, a cancer specialist, is president of the NCMS. P.1

The technicality seems to be a matter of legal wording.

Koonce explained that scientific members have all the privileges of other members with the exception of social activities.

Negro doctors, headed by Dr. Rudloph Wyche of Charlotte, hailed the decision at a session of the Old North State (Negro) Medical Society here.

"There is not a doctor in our society who would want to take part in the social activities," Dr Wyche said.

He said the Old North State Society was planning to stay in existence as a social group.

Koonce said that the action was taken during the society's convention at Pinehurst but had not been revealed before Wednesday.

Unit To Drop N.C. Medical Its Color Bars

Defender
Sat. 6-30-56
Chicago, Ill.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Negr physicians and surgeons will be admitted to "scientific" membership to the previously all-white North Carolina Medical Societ this year.

19 P.3K

At least, this is the opinion o Dr. Donald B. Koonce, Wilmington, president of the NCMS, received by the Old North State Medical Society in annual session here at Johnson C. Smith university, June 12-14.

Dr. Koonce, in Chicago, attending the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, stated that only a "technical question" was holding up the final announcement.

He explained, in a telephone interview, that certain word changes in the constitution of the NCMS first, had to be cleared up by a committee charged with the assignment.

Doctors Of All Races To Be Admitted

Journal & Guide
Sat. 6-23-56
Norfolk, Va.

Colored Physicians Learn Decision At Charlotte Meeting

P.1

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Delegates to the annual sessions of the Old North State Medical Society meeting at J. C. Smith University here last week learned that only a "technical question" is holding up announcement tha North Carolina's colored physicians will be accepted fo vembership in the previossly all-white North Carolina Medica lSociety.

19K

Before the year is ended, colored physicians will be given "scientific" membership in the Medical Society, Dr. Donald B. Koonce, president of the group, indicated.

* * *

IN A TELEPHONE interview from Chicago where he was attending sessions of the American Medical Association, Dr. Koonce explained that certain changes in the constitution of the NCMS had to be made by a committee before the announcement of acceptance of colored members could be made.

The news came as a surprise to delegates in attendance at the meeting of the Old North State group, who had received no news following the last annual meeting of the white group held in Pinehurst in early May. News sources were silent on the passage, this year, on second reading, of the original decision to admit Negroes introduced at the 1954 meeting of the group, also at Pinehurst.

Journal + Guide

THE TELEPHONE interview with Dr. Koonce also revealed that the site of the meeting of the 1957 convention of the North Carolina Medical Society has been switched from Pinehurst to Asheville. observers stated that Pinehurst was not too receptive to entertaining conventions which indluded Negro memberships.

p. 2

The latest development brought the Old North State Medical Society a step nearer the goal in its efforts begun some six years ago. Dr. Murray B. Davis, High Point, had served as chairman of a liaison committee, working on the project during the entire period.

Sat. 6-23-56

ALONG WITH members of the Old North State Medical Society, the latest decision was hailed by another leader in the medical profession. Dr. Roy B. McKnight, Charlotte surgeon and president of the Tri-State Medical Society, comprising Virginia, North and South Carolina, who presented a scientific paper at Wednesday's session of the Old North State group, commended the action.

"Both Negro and white physicians will gain by the admission of Negroes to the NCMS", he said. He told the group that extremists who might term the action a defeat or victory are all wrong. "No one is victor," he concluded, "for all will gain."

• • •

DR. J. W. V. Cordice, Durham, was presented the "Doctor of the Year" plaque for his outstanding contributions to the practice of medicine in the state and for long years of service with the organization.

He began practice in the state in Greensboro in 1911 and because of the outstanding job he did in connection with the flu epidemic there in 1918 was employed by the U. S. Public Health Service to do simlar work n eastern North Carolina.

• • •

HE CONDUCTED the program from Aurora until 1925, moving to Durham for private practice. He has held membership in the organization since 1912 and is a past president of the organization. The plaque was presented by Y. D. Garrett, Durham, president of the National Pharmaceutical Society and an accompanying citation was read by Dr. Clyde W. Donnell, medical director of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance company.

The keynote speaker for the three-day meet was Dr. A. C. **Terrance, Opelousas, La.**, president of the National Medical Association, who addressed a joint group of the medics and pharmacists at the annual smoker on Wednesday evening.

19K

• • •

SPEAKING ON THE gains made by his organization during the past year, he said, "we are now attacking, with results, one of the nation's most pressing medical problems." He referred to the NMA's pet project on increasing the number of Negro physicians in the South and in other areas where there is acute shortage in medical services.

NC

He stated that since Negro physicians are being freely admitted to the American Medical Association, many questions have been asked about the future of the National Medical Association. "My answer to this," he said, "is we should close shop no more so than should Howard University or Meharry Medical college, our lone medical schools."

He explained that there will be a continuing need for the NMA since it represents 16 million persons. He stated fur ther that there should be two-strong professional organizations, one a supplement to the other and his organization is especially interested in increasing the numbers of Negro surgeons and physicians.

• • •

THE WOMAN'S auxiliary, also meeting here, heard Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, professor of Education at Hunter college in New York City at a luncheon meeting at the Excelsior club.

The prominent educator and news correspondent, who covered the Bandung Conference last year in Indonesia, spoke from the subject, "The Bandung Conference and Women Around the World." She observed that women's tact, balance and morality have become a tremendous force for good in the complex problems facing the world todya. She leaves the states on Friday for a speaking tour in Gold Coast, West Africa, sponsored by that government.

• • •

DR. RUDOLPH M. Wyche, Charlotte, retiring president of the Old North State Medical Society turned over the gavel to his successor, Dr. L. R. Swift, Durham, at the closing business session on Thursday morning.

Newly elected officers included: president-elect, Dr. M. D. Quigless, Tarboro; first vice president, Dr. W. C. Shanks, Burlington; recording secretary, Dr. S. J. Cochran, Weldon; secretary-treasurer; Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount and editor of the Journal, Dr. Catherine B. Middleton, Raleigh. New members placed on the executive committee, include Dr. Clyde W. Donnell, Durham; Dr. R. E. Wimberley, Raleigh and Dr. G. Wesley Allen, Fayetteville.

Officials stated that the largest attendance in the history of the organization was on hand for the event, the 60th annual meeting.

NMA President Speaks

Weekly p. 2

N. C. Medical Society To Admit Negro Doctors

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 6-23-56

Charlotte, N. C. (Special) — Speaking on the gains made by the National Medical Association, Dr. A. C. Terrance, Opelousas, La. NMA president, declared: "We are now attacking, now results, one of the nation's most pressing medical problems," referring to the NMA's pet project on increasing the number of Negro physicians in the South and in other areas where there is an acute shortage in medical services.

19K

Dr. Terrance was the keynote speaker for the three-day session of the 60th Annual meeting of the Old North State Medical Society at Johnson C. Smith University. One of the surprise highlights of the session came when a report was made that Negro physicians and surgeons will be admitted to "scientific" membership to the previously all-white, North Carolina Medical Society before the year has passed.

The prominent Louisiana physician told the record-breaking delegates in attendance that since Negro physicians are being freely admitted to the American Medical Association, many questions have been asked about the future of the NMA. "My answer to this," he said, "is we should close shop no more so than should Howard University or Meharry Medical College, our lone medical schools."

Dr. Terrance explained that there will be a continuing need for the NMA since it represents 16-million persons. He stated further that there should be two-strong professional organizations, one a supplement to the other and his organization is especially interested in increasing the number of Negro surgeons and physicians.

The belief that Negro physicians and surgeons will be admitted was expressed by Dr. Donald B. Koonce, Wilmington, president of the NCMS, during a long-distance telephone interview from a Chicago meeting. The latest development brought the Negro group a step nearer the goal in its efforts begun some six years ago.

Dr. M. . Quigless of Tarboro was elected president. Honored as "Doctor of the Year" was pioneer Dr. J. W. V. Cordice of Durham.

Medics Give Dr. L. Smith High Honor

Courier section

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 9-22-56

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Leroy Russell Swift, organizer of North Carolina College's Student Health Services Department and director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Lincoln Hospital here, was made a fellow of the International College of Surgeons in Chicago.

19K

p. 4

Membership in the organization carries credentials which serve as "international passports" for surgeons in hospitals and professional meetings throughout the world. Some 11,000 surgeons are members of the ICS.

■

SEVERAL YEARS ago, Dr. Swift became the first Negro medical man in the South to be certified as a diplomate by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was also listed then in the Directory of Medical Specialists.

19K

DR. LEROY SWIFT

. . . surgeon honored

He is a native of New York City.

Dr. Swift is the author of numerous articles in his field in professional publications.

19k 1956

OHIO

DR. L. L. ALLEN
. . . specialist retires

Chest Expert Now in Cincy

Cal. 1-28-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CINCINNATI—Dr. Laurie Lee Allen, retired Milwaukee specialist in diseases of the chest, has established residence here with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglass Henry.

Ohio

19k

Dr. Allen, who had been a contributor to the Wisconsin Medical Journal, retired from practice after forty years in his profession. He has received a license to practice in Ohio, but prefers to remain out of active practice, and available for consultation only.

* * *

DR. ALLEN served as a lieutenant in World War I and as an examining physician on the Selective Service Board during World War II.

During his colorful career he served as an instructor in TB Clinical Practice at Marquette University, resident senior physician at Muridale Sanitorium at Milwaukee and medical lecturer for the National Tuberculosis Association.

He was president of the board of directors, Milwaukee Urban League from 1939 to 1941, treasurer until leaving the

19k 1956

OKLAHOMA

Dr. Richardson, Former Tulsan, Addresses Chemical Society

Eagle Thurs. 1-26-56 P.1

Tulsa, Okla.

19K

LANGSTON — Dr. Samuel M. Richardson, Jr., a 1952 graduate of the Department of Chemistry at Langston university and a senior medical student of the University of Oklahoma, was guest speaker at the January meeting of the Beta Rho Tau Chemical society at Langston.

A former Tulsan, he is a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa and the son of the Rev. Samuel M. Richardson Sr., retired A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) church clergyman.

Dr. Richardson, who spoke on the undergraduate and professional preparation of the medical student was one of the subjects of a recent official report sent to the University by the Association of American Medical Colleges. The report reveals that the Langston University graduates now enrolled in medical colleges have all done, or are doing, exceptional work and are making outstanding records.

The report covers the scholastic performance of Elmer C. Jackson in the medical college, University of Colorado; Dorista C. Jones, Howard University Medical School; Vernon L. Walton, University of Illinois Medical School; Daniel W. Lee and Samuel M. Richardson both of the University of Oklahoma Medical School.

Dr. Samuel M. Richardson, Jr.

To Receive Degree

Dr. Jackson and Dr. Lee received their medical degrees in 1954 and 1955, respectively Dr. Richardson will receive his degree in 1956 and Miss Jones and Mr. Walton entered the junior year of their studies in September, 1955.

Miss Jones was one of the few students in the country who was admitted to three medical schools upon her graduation from Langston. Last summer she worked as a research assistant in medicinal chemistry at Langston University.

In addition to the above medical students, Billie Lewis, another high ranking graduate of the University, began his freshman studies in medicine at the University of Oklahoma last September.

At the University of Oklahoma Medical School, where he was the second Langston graduate to enroll Dr. Richardson has maintained an excellent record. He is currently serving his preceptorship under Dr. G. E. Finley, an outstanding Oklahoma City Physician.

Langston University enjoys the distinction of having had all of its pre-medical graduates of recent years admitted to an accredited medical school. This has been due to the individual abilities of the students and the careful planning which the institution has carried on with its pre-medical students.

The pre-medical training program at Langston provides the student with such basic courses as comparative anatomy, embryology, histology bacteriology, bio-chemistry, and physiology, in addition to all of the preliminary courses in chemistry, biology and physics.

The membership of Beta Rho Tau chemical society is made up of chemistry majors and minors and pre-medical and pre-dental students. The society meets monthly and an earlier speaker this school year was James R. Rhode, a research assistant in medical homa Medical Research Foundation.

Black Dispatch P.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 5-25-56

19K Okla

"DEAN OF OKLAHOMA CITY PHYSICIANS"—**Dr. William L. Haywood examines a patient in one of his private examining rooms in the Haywood building where his office has been for 26 years. In the picture, from left to right, are: Mrs Vivian Boyd Harris, Dr. Haywood, Miss Ruth E. Shaw, and Miss Vernita Jean Christian, the patient Mrs. Vivian Boyd Harris has served Dr Haywood as nurse for 20 years; 12 years as superintendent of nurses in Great Western hospital, his private institution; and 8 years at the State University Hospital Medical Center, Oklahoma City, where she still serves with exceptional credit. She's a graduate of Douglass high, Oklahoma City, and Wheatly Provident hospital Kansas City, Mo. Miss Ruth Shaw, a graduate of Dunbar high school, Arcadia and completed a practical nursing course at Methodist hospital, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. She serves patients daily in Dr. Haywood's private office with care and dignity.**

Story Has Horatio Alger Twist

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla
Fri. 5-25-56
P. 1

Meeting of State Medical Group Recalls Contributions, Career of Oklahoma City's Pioneering Medic, Dr. William L. Haywood

This week members of the Oklahoma State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association meeting in Muskogee will honor a prominent Sooner State physician for outstanding contributions to medical progress in the Southwest.

Identity of the medical man to receive this honor will be announced sometime during the sessions of the convention.

Last year's recipient of this honor was the beloved A.M.E. church laymen's leader and pioneering Oklahoma City physician, Dr. William Lewis Haywood.

Considered by many 'the dean of the medical profession" in Oklahoma, Dr. Haywood began his medical career in the state almost "broke" and in ill-health.

His struggle to get a liberal arts education and later to complete his medical training in spite of handicaps of poverty and poor health has become almost legendary.

One year of study at Prairie View State college was followed by transfer to Paul Quinn college, Waco, Texas, from which he was graduated with the B.S. degree and salutarian of his class. For one year he taught in the city school at Ardmore, Okla., in order to earn enough money to enter Meharry Medical college at Nashville.

Because of the hearty invitations and the urgent requests from the many friends he had made while working in Culver, Ind., the young medic returned there to practice medicine after he was graduated from Meharry.

The young Meharry graduate did not remain in Indiana long. Two factors influenced his leaving: first, he had worked hard and suffered numerous privations and hardships to prepare himself for service with his primary goal to give service to his own people who he felt needed medical care most. Dr. Haywood had a broad interest in all of humanity, but he was inbued with the feeling that he owed the greatest debt to his own people and that they needed his services most In Culver, there were only two Negro families and he wanted to go where he would have a opportunity to serve more of his people. The second factor was the young physician's health. He had been sickly as a youth and the winters in Indiana were very severe. His fears that his health would break down completely under the impact of the cold Hoosier state weather greatly influenced his decision to move to a milder climate.

Black Dispatch

When he left Indiana, Dr. Haywood's plans were to go to Los Angeles; but he became sick on the train. He suffered two lung hemorrhages, the second being so severe that he was put off the train at Guthrie, Okla.

P. 2

For the man whose subsequent Horatio Alger-like rise has become one of the favorite success stories in the annals of the Oklahoma State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, it was an inauspicious arrival.

Fri. 5-25-56

The ease with which he was able to get himself established in Oklahoma City, Dr. Haywood later attributed largely to the encouragement and counseling of the late Dr. W. H. Slaughter who was then practicing in Oklahoma City. Dr. Haywood says he gave up the idea of going to California after Dr. Slaughter encouraged him to come to Oklahoma City. He often expresses a great debt of gratitude to Dr. Slaughter for the guidance, professional assistance and brotherly kindnesses shown him during the early months of his stay in Oklahoma City. He often credits Dr. Slaughter with giving him his "professional footing."

1956

Gavel Goes to Lady Pharmacist

Woman Becomes President Of State Medical Group For First Time in History

Black Dispatch P. 1
Fri. 6-8-56
Okla. City, Okla.

MUSKOGEE, 1— Mrs. Andrew Browning, pharmacist of Tulsa, Okla., became the first woman to be elected to the office of president of the Okalhoma State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association at their annual meeting which was held May 16 thru 18 in Muskogee. Mrs. Browning accepted the traditional gavel from the retiring president, Dr. F. D. Smith of Muskogee, at the closing session on Friday, May 18. She became the first woman president in the 48 years of the organization's existence.

Dr. F. D. Smith, in his president's address, stressed the need for greater cooperation and less individualism among the professional men in the state, and a greater interest in community action. He praised the progress made in Oklahoma in meeting the new challenge and responsibility in participation in the areas of health, education, e
nomics, and social life
grated community.

Dr. Smith favored i
among professional mer
ed that he will be happ
dentists of the state
lead of the physicians in
members into the county
groups. He is also anti
the day when reciprocity
granted by the dental boa
dentists wishing to practice in
state.

Luther Jenkins of Oklahoma City, and a senior in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Oklahoma, was presented to the body by the dean of that school.

Dr. S. J. Williams, pediatrician of Kansas City and Dr. Karl A. Henry, professor of dentistry at Meharry Medical college, led the professional discussions during the three-day meeting.

1956

Dr. D. W. Lee Phycician At Taft Hospital

Dispatch
Fri. 8-3-56
Oklahoma City
Okla.

Dr. E. P. Henry, medical superintendent of Taft State hospital, announced today that the services of Dr. Daniel Webster Lee, the first Negro graduate of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, have been acquired at the Taft State hospital. He is employed as an assistant physician with his services beginning July 20.

P. 3

Dr. Lee, a resident of Oklahoma City and a graduate of the Douglass high school of Oklahoma City, class of 1946, also was graduated from Langston university, class of 1951, where he majored in chemitry. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1955. Afterwards, he did his internship at the Kate-Bitting Reynolds hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C. He came to the Taft State hospital staff with unqualified recommendation.

Dr. Lee is married to the former Aulrey Mae Taylor of Lafayette, La., and they have three children. He is a member of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Oklahoma City and of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

1956

19k 1956

OKLAHOMA

Pharmacist Father Influences Doctor Son to Practice in Okla.

Eagle Thurs, 7-12-56 Tulsa, Okla.

By E. L. Madison, Jr.
Of The Eagle Staff P. 1

Through the influence of his father a Tulsan who went away to study medicine has returned to his native Oklahoma to practice. He is Dr. William L. Harris, reportedly the third Tulsan and graduate of Booker T. Washington to receive the medical degree.

The first BTW graduate to enter the field of medicine was Dr. George I. Lythcott II. Second was Dr. Roscoe C. Bryant, Jr. This year at Oklahoma University Dr. Samuel M. Richardson, Jr., became number four on the list. To date Dr. Harris is the first of this group to began practice in the Tulsa area.

19K Okla

Dr. Harris started to work Monday as a medical officer at the Taft State hospital, Taft, Okla., where he is assigned to give medical and surgical care to mental patients. While this is his primary mission, Dr. Harris also assists two other medical officers and members of the mental health staff in giving psychiatric treatment to patients.

"Father was the main influence in my coming back to Tulsa," he commented. "Most of the young men from Tulsa who have studied medicine never return to practice here," he added. In this connection Dr.Harris said his father used the old saying, "There's no place like home."

Grandfather Was Doctor

Dr. Harris is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harris, of 2202 North Owasso avenue. His father, a prominent Tulsa pharmacist, operates a prescription shop at 326 North Greenwood avenue. A backward glance at the Harris family tree reveals that the new Taft medical officer received additional inspiration in his career from the fact that his paternal grandfather, the late Dr. William H. Harris, also chose the field of medicine as a career.

Eagle P. 6

Dr. William H. Harris practiced medicine in Athens, Ga., from 1893 to 1934. Dating still further back, his paternal great-grandfather also practiced medicine. His masternal great-grandfather, Dr. Roderick Badger, was a dentist before and after the Civil War in Georgia.

19K Okla

Other members of the Harris family in the field of medicine include a grand uncle who finished Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn. in 1919 and now practices in Los Angeles, Calif., Dr. F. B. Harris; another uncle, Dr. E. B. Harris, who is a pharmacist in Los Angeles; Dr. H. S. Robinson, also an uncle, who is a member of the faculty at the Howard Univ., School of Medicine and a practicing doctor of orthopedic surgery in Washington, D. C. He has one deceased uncle who finished Meharry Medical college in 1927.

"I have been touched by the field of medical science all of my life," Dr. Harris continued. Another influence which led to his medical career was his experience as a medical corpsman in the United States Navy during World War II. With a total of three years active service, he sarved on board the U. S. S. Yorktown for eight months.

Comoleted Interneship June 30

Dr. Harris completed his interneship at Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C., June 30. He received his medical degree at Howard University School of Medicine in June 1955. His undergraduate study was at Tennessee State A and I University, Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1950 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He is a 1942 graduate of Booker T. Washington high school.

When asked about his most memorable experience during interneship, Dr. Harris related the feeling that came over him when a patient he had treated would return to visit him after complete recovery from an ailment.

"My most thrilling experience, however, came in 1953 when I first delivered a baby." Dr. Harris said, "Having a hand in bringing a new life into the world was indeed a thrilling moment in my career." He added that most of the doctors in his class of 74 felt the same way about their first delivery.

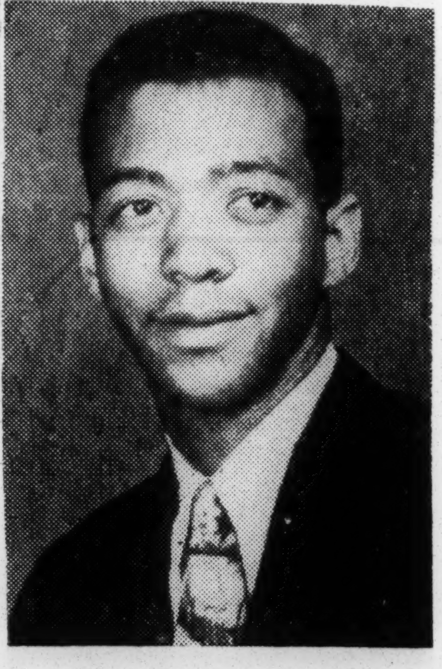
He compared the Taft State hospital with the Crownsville hospital and pointed out that patients on the whole are more healthy. Dr. Harris added that at Taft, just in the short time he has been on the job, he has observed that patients are better cared for than those at the Maryland institution.

Generally speaking, he pointed out that there are still great needs for more trained personnel in mental institutions.

Wife Helped Doctor

Dr. Harris is married to the former Beatrice Dawson of Chicago. They have three sons, Tollie, 5; Billy, 4, and Christopher, 1. At present they are residing at the home of Dr. Harris' parents. He stated that his wife, as well as his parents, were a great help to him while he was in medical school and during his interneship.

Dr. Harris is a member of the Association of Former Internes and Residents of Freedman's hospital, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Howard University Alumni association, and Vernon AME church.



Dr. William L. Harris

19k 1956

PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. Moore To Join Surgeons' Group

Pa
K
14
Journal &
Guide
P.

DR. MARCUS MOORE, SR.
Fellow Surgeon

PINE FORGE, Pa. — Dr. Marcus W. Moore, Sr., of Baltimore, Md., will be initiated as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in October at the Clinical Congress in San Francisco. He was given the distinguished honor of becoming a fellow for his outstanding record in surgery and was not required to submit cases for examination by the American College of Surgeons.

He is one of the youngest Negro surgeons ever to be accepted as a fellow by the American College. Dr. Moore, who became a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery in 1955 at the age of 34 years, was the first Negro physician in Maryland to become a certified specialist in surgery. He was formerly a member of the surgical staffs of Provident Hospital, Sinai Hospital and Lutheran Hospital of Baltimore, Md., prior to entering the Air Force in 1955. Dr. Moore is now chief of the general surgery section of Travis Air Force Base Hospital in California.

Dr. Moore, an honor graduate from Lincoln (Pa.) University, in 1943, received his M. D. degree from Howard University medical school in 1946, and was a research fellow in experimental thoracic surgery at the University of Maryland medical school in 1954. He is the author of twelve surgical publications, and has done extensive work in chest surgery.

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Journal & Guide
P. 3
Norfolk, Va.
Sept 15 56

19k 1956 DR. HILDRUS POINDEXTER

D. C. Doctor Helps Cut Viet Nam Disease Toll

Star Sat. 3-12-56

Washington, D.C.

By CHARLES G. BROOKS

A Washington doctor, who felt he had to give up urban comforts to work in the field as a tropical specialist, is back from Viet Nam on a two-month leave.

P. 3-B

He is Dr. Hildrus Poindexter, 55, of 513 Twenty-third place N.E., who gave up a professorship at Howard University "to go where I'm needed."

19K

Dr. Poindexter has just completed a two-year tour of duty as chief of the health and sanitation division of the United States Operations Mission to Viet Nam.

Like the professional soldier of fortune, Dr. Poindexter feels he's best on the battlefronts of medical progress, the world's remote areas were life expectancy is low.

"In New York," he pointed out, "there is one doctor for every 764 people. In Viet Nam there is one doctor for every 850,000.

"It's obvious that I'm not needed here."

Smallpox Toll Slashed

Under his supervision, Viet Nam has seen a drop of 95 per cent in smallpox cases. There were some 200 or 300 deaths each month a little while ago, he points out, but now there probably aren't 10 in a month.

Malaria, which was the country's No. 1 killer, is under control. "We're talking about the eradication of it now," he said.

The small American mission had to start from scratch in a nation completely indifferent to medical progress. It had to train Viet Namese in even the basic arts of inoculations.

As 800,000 refugees from the northern part of the country poured south to escape Red domination, Dr. Poindexter, a couple of engineers and a small staff of recently trained Viet Namese technicians had the job of preventing epidemics among them.

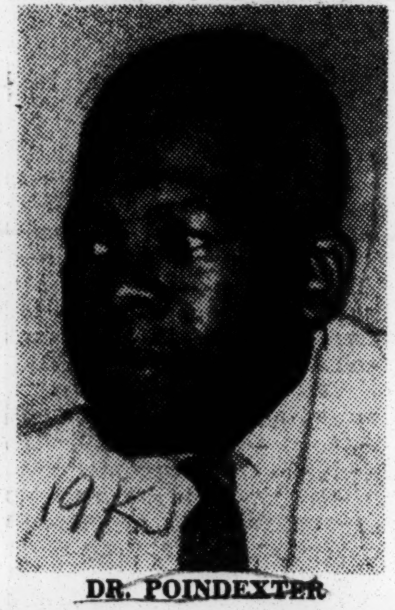
"It seemed like we just had to vaccinate, vaccinate, vaccinate," he recalled.

Sanitation Biggest Job

Yet, he said, even though he personally might see over 200 persons in a day, he wasn't getting at the basic problem. His training program was the greatest help to Viet Nam.

The big job was to show the population the importance of sanitation. Healthwise, the country is about 100 or 150 years behind the Western world.

"But," Dr. Poindexter declared, "you cannot do this unless you have respect for their ancient beliefs. We are mistaken when we think of Orientals as slow. These people are ambitious but for something different than we. They are ambitious for spiritual things, not physical things. The average Asiatic is not pragmatic, but metaphysical.



DR. POINDEXTER

"They are," he said, "backward only in technology—not morals."

Dr. Poindexter joined the Howard University faculty in 1931 and headed the department of bacteriology and public health for 15 years.

In 1943 he was granted military leave from the university and was sent as a lieutenant colonel to the South Pacific. He was attached to Gen. MacArthur's staff.

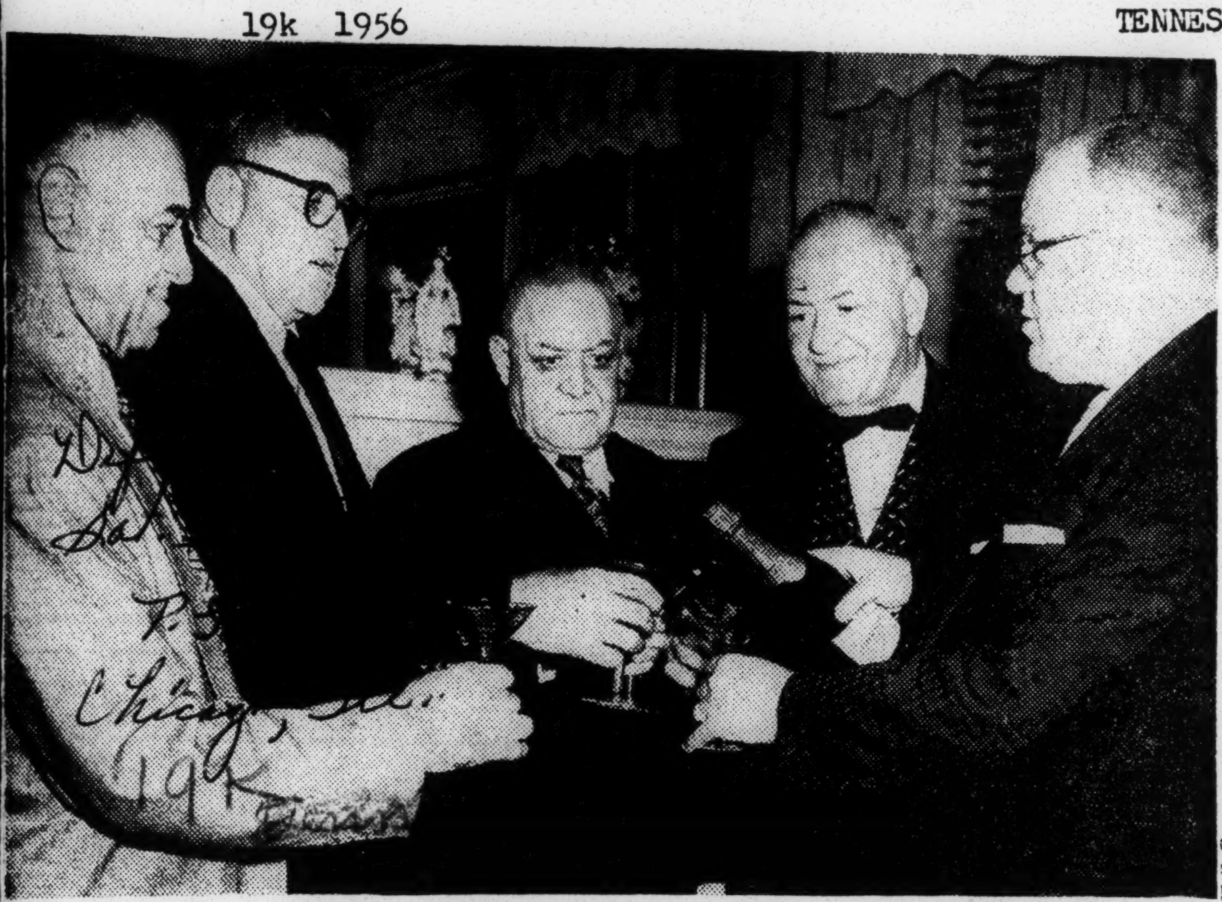
Switch to Navy

Then, at 10 o'clock one morning in 1946, he removed his Army insignia and became Comdr. Poindexter of the Navy. He was made captain in 1948.

Afterwards, under the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Poindexter made trips to Africa and finally to Viet Nam. The university finally refused him further military leave and put him to the test.

A professorship in Washington or fighting disease in remote areas of the world?

He took the latter and at the end of his two-month leave will be leaving to set up training programs in some other tropical area.



Def

Sat

P. 3

Chicago, Ill.

19K

THE FABULOUS Martin brothers, all doctors, prepare to drink a New Year's toast in the home of Dr. J. B. Martin (second from right) in the living room of Dr. Martin's palatial home in Chicago. Pouring the champagne is Dr. Martin's son, Deputy Coroner William Martin. Others from left are Drs. A. T. Martin, B. B. Martin and W. S. Martin, all of Memphis, Tenn. They were guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin during the holidays. — Defender photo by Tony Rhoden.

Meharry Urologist Receives Honor

Daily World

Tues. 10-23-56

Atlanta Ga

19K P. 2

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —Dr. David V. Bradley, chairman of the Department of Urology at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, is now a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was inducted into the first body when the International College of Surgeons held its 21st National Congress in Chicago in September. His second honor came at the California meeting of the American College of Surgeons in October. Also a Diplomat of the American Board of Urology, Dr. Bradley was educated at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, at Howard University Medical School, and the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bradley's distinguished career includes service with the Army Medical Corps, the Veteran's Administration, and the Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Tennessee doctors elect president, 80

19K

PULASKI, Tenn.—Dr. William A. Lewis, 80-year-old Giles County physician, last Friday was elected president of the Giles County Medical Association for 1957.

Afro American

The election of Dr. Lewis is believed to be the first time a colored person has been elected to head an accredited affiliate of the American Medical Association in the South.

P. 5

Dr. Lewis, along with Dr. D. M. Spottswood, also of Giles County, three years ago became the first colored physicians to be admitted to an affiliate organization of the association in the South.

Sat. 12-29-56

Afro American

P. 5 Sat. 12-29-56

Baltimore, Md

DR. WILLIAM LEWIS

DR. J. H. HITE JR., the only other officer elected said "we wanted to pay him the honor" and were not "trying to cram integration down anybody's throat."

We are all doctors and as doctors, we make no distinction between colored and whites," he said, adding: "I'd rather have Dr. Lewis as afriend rather than some whites I know."

Dr. Hite was named secretary and representative in the House of Delegates of the Tennessee Medical Society.

Baltimore,

A NATIVE of ~~Giles County~~, Dr. Lewis has been practicing here for over 50 years, having received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville in 1907.

He has been a member of Giles County Hospital staff since it opened six years ago; is a steward and trustee of Campbell Chapel AME Church and state grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Specialist In Rare Field

Globe + Independent P. 1

19K Tenn

Nashville Tenn

Fri. 5-27-56

Among specialists and technicians locating in Nashville, Tennessee within recent months, Dr. Ernest P. Daniels could be described perhaps as one operating in a unique category. An optomerist and a graduate of the Chicago College of Optomeistr, Dr. Daniels is the only Negro optometrist in the Volunteer state. He is one of the very few in the nation.

Born in St. Augustine, Florida. Dr. Daniels is the son of a tailor, who at one time operated threc special busses out of St. Augustine. Dr. Daniels spent two years in the army under Colonel Vadala as an optomertist in the General Hospital at Frankfort, Germany.

NEGRO HEADS UNIT OF A.M.A. IN SOUTH

Times p. 18-C

New York

Election Is by Medical Group of Tennessee Area in Which Ku Klux Klan Was Born

Sat. 12-15-56

Special to The New York Times.

PULASKI, Tenn., Dec. 14—Election of a Negro as president of the Giles County Medical Association for 1957 was announced here today.

Dr. William A. Lewis, who has practiced medicine here for nearly fifty years, is believed to be the first Negro physician elected in the South to head an accredited affiliate of the American Medical Association. Three years ago he and Dr. D. M. Spottwood, another physician here, became the first Negroes admitted to an A. M. A. affiliate in the South.

The election of Dr. Lewis was last Friday night at a meeting of the county medical association, of which seven white doctors, in addition to the two Negroes, are members. There was no other candidate for the presidency. Dr. Lewis took office immediately.

The only other officer elected was Dr. J. H. Hite Jr., who was named secretary and the association's representative in the House of Delegates of the Tennessee Medical Society.

"We wanted to pay him the honor," Dr. Hite said of Dr. Lewis. "We are not trying to cram integration down anybody's throat. We are all doctors and, as doctors, we make no distinction between Negroes and whites. I'd rather have Dr. Lewis as a friend of mine than some white people I know."

Dr. Lewis, who is 80 years old, attended Fisk University in Nashville, received his medical degree from Meharry College in Nashville in 1907 and took up the practice of medicine in his native Giles County, where the Ku Klux Klan was founded after the Civil War.

He has termed his decision to practice in his home county and the profession of faith in Christ that he made in 1902 the two "milestones" of his life.

Dr. Lewis is said to have delivered an average of forty babies a year in the nearly half century of his practice.

He has been on the staff of the Giles County Hospital since it was opened six years ago. He is a steward and trustee of the Campbell Chapel A. M. E. Church here and is state grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He was secretary-treasurer for forty years.

Association Attitude

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — The American Medical Association said today that it had never had any rule excluding Negroes.

A spokesman asserted that the association did not differentiate between Negroes and whites and had no record of how many of its members were Negroes. He said that Dr. Lewis was not the first Negro to be elected president of a county medical society, recalling that Dr. Peter M. Murray headed the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1954.

Seven Negro Physicians to Hospital Staff in Dallas

Bystander Thurs 7-12-56

Des Moines Iowa

19K

P.1

Dallas, Tex.—St. Paul's Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution here, has admitted seven Negro physicians to full membership on its medical staff, officials announced. It is the first Dallas hospital to take such action.

The seven previously had been given privileges of the hospital but were not members of the medical staff, composed of more than 300 white physicians.

Revised

Admission of the Negroes followed their election to the Dallas County Medical Society. The society, and its parent Texas Medical Association, last year revised their constitutions to allow qualified Negro doctors to become members.

Major hospitals in Dallas require staff doctors to be members of the county and state medical associations.

The only other hospital here hitherto open to the seven doctors and some 10 other Negro physicians is the private Pinkston Hospital, a 15-bed building in a Negro section of the city.

St. Paul's action is expected to stimulate other big hospitals here to admit Negroes to their staffs. Most of the hospitals have some facilities for Negro patients.

* * *

In Houston, the Harris County Medical Society announced that 13 Negro surgeons and physicians have been accepted into membership since the society ended its color ban last September. However, no doctors have yet been accepted by Houston hospitals as staff members.

Dr. John D. Bowles

Courier P.1 19K

Pittsburgh Pa. Texas

Honor Houston Doctor For Patriotic Service

Sat 7-21-56

HOUSTON—Dr. John D. Bowles, who for five years has assisted, without pay, the Houston draft boards with medical problems, was presented with a certificate of appreciation from President Eisenhower for his five years of patriotic service.

Dr. Bowles is a native Texan. He is a graduate of Harvard and Meharry Medical College. Before entering the medical profession he was serving as dean of Houston College for Negroes, which later became Texas Southern University.

19k 1956

VIRGINIA

First Negro in Virginia Medical College Also Is First to Get Richmond Residency

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

19K

Times

P. 84 L

New York

N.Y.

Dr. Jean Harris, first Negro admitted to the Medical College of Virginia, and first to intern in its four hospitals, has achieved another first.

She has been appointed to a three-year residency in St. Phillip Hospital operated by the college in Richmond.

Dr. Harris, in New York yesterday for a short vacation, had nothing but cheerful news to report about her experience at the Virginia Medical College.

"There were no incidents, no 'situations'," th eattractive young woman declared. "I made friends, and the best friends I made were from the 'deep South'."

The last five years as student and interns have been educational for all concerned, Dr. Harris said. "They found out that I was a human being.

"And I learned that white people are not monsters preoccupied with passing laws to restrict Negroes," Dr. Harris said.

During her interneship, Dr. Harris treated both white and Negro patients. No one ever objected to being her patient, she said, and many of the whites she ministered to wrote her letters of praise.

Dr. Harris hopes to practice medicine in her native Richmond with her father when she completes her residency. Her father, Dr. Vernon J. Harris, like his father before him, is a general practitioner. He has several white patients.

Since Dr. Harris was admitted to the college in 1951, one additional Negro has been accepted each succeeding year, and last year two were admitted. All are men, and so far as she knows, all have been received cordially by their classmates.

Medical Meet May Attract 100 Doctors

World P. 2

Tues. 6-12-56

B'ham Ala.

19K

PETERSBURG, Va. - More than one hundred physicians are expected to attend the 50th Annual Meeting of the Old Dominion Medical Society to be held June 20 and 21 at Virginia State College, Petersburg, it was announced by officials of the organization.

Dr. C. Waldo Scott, of Newport News, president of the society, will preside at the meeting and Mrs. L. C. Downing, president of the Woman's Auxiliary, will preside at the auxiliary meeting.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of the host institution, is scheduled to deliver the address of welcome before a joint session of the society and the Women's Auxiliary. Dr. J. H. Roberts, chairman, the executive committee and Mrs. L. C. Downing will give remarks at this session.

Among the physicians presenting the scientific papers will be Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, prominent gynecologist, New York City; Dr. Ferguson Reid, surgeon, Richmond Community Hospital, Richmond; Dr. Frank B. Johnson, of the Walter Reed Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George C. Cypress, assistant professor of Pediatrics at Howard University and Dr. W. L. Henry, vice dean, Howard University School of Medicine.

The Women's Auxiliary will have as its speaker, Dr. Thomas Henderson, dean, Virginia Union University. The auxiliary's meeting will be held on Thursday, June 21 beginning at 10 a. m.

DR. GEORGE CYPRESS

Va

19K

DR. EDWARD MURRAY

DR. FRANK TRIGG

Specialists To Address Old Dominion Physicians

Journal + Guide Sat. 6-16-56

Norfolk Va.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Highlights of the 50th annual session of the Old Dominion Medical Society to be held here June 20-21 will be addresses by specialists in various fields and the honoring of four Virginia doctors who have spent 50 or more years in active practice in the state.

P. 20

The session will be held at Virginia State College. Meeting also at the same time will be the Women's Auxiliary. Dr. C. Waldo Scott of Newport News is president of the society. Mrs. L. C. Downing is president of the Women's Auxiliary.

19K Va

HIGHLIGHTING the scientific program will be an address by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City. At present Dr. Murray is director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital. He is past president of the National Medical Association, member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, and since 1924 has been a member of the board of trustees of Howard University.

In 1954 Dr. Murray was elected president of the Medical Society of the County of New York. This is the largest county medical society in the country, and he has the distinction of being its first and only Negro president. Dr. Murray's subject will be one related to his specialty of diseases of women.

ANOTHER highlight of the annual meeting will be the presentation of a scientific paper by Dr. W. L. Henry, vice dean of the College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Henry was appointed to his present faculty position in Oct. 1955 after having served two years as assistant professor of medicine at Howard University. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and specializes in this field. His subject will deal with some of the newer aspects of drug therapy in medical practice.

Dr. George C. Cypress will address the meeting on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Cypress, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, is at present a member of the pediatric department of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C. His subject will be "Endocrine Disorders in Children".

* * *

DURING the meeting special honors will be bestowed on Virginia physicians who have engaged in 50 years or more of active medical practice. Those to be so honored this year are Dr. Frank Trigg, Norfolk; Dr. E. T. Connor, Clifton Forge: Dr. Edward W. Murray, Norfolk, and Dr. E. B. Harris, Crewe

"An honorary plaque will be presented Dr. Peter Marshall Murray in recognition of his many ac[illegible]ements in scientific and o[illegible]nized medicine.

Ask Virginia To Comply With Law

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Solons Urged To Abide By Supreme Court Decision

Sat. 6-30-56

P. 1

PETERSBURG, Va. — The Old Dominion Medical Society, composed of 150 physicians from all over Virginia, voted unanimously to voice disapproval of the announced purpose of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly in Richmond.

"It is felt by the organization that any effort undertaken to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision and the sponsoring of an attitude of unyielding resistance are inconsistent with the legal and democratic principles involved and promotes an atmosphere detrimental to the best interest of all the citizens of the state, the society's resolution stated.

* * *

OVER 70 physicians attended the 50th annual session of the medical group which met June 20 and 21 at Virginia State College, Petersburg.

The Society strongly urged that the Legislature seriously reconsider its stand and direct its efforts toward a recognition of the full implications of the Supreme Court's decision.

* * *

THE GROUP expressed a hope that the state legislature initiate a policy directed toward an ultimate compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

Takes Over Reins Of Med. Group

Daily World

Tues. 7-10-56

Atlanta, Ga.

BY VICTOR CALVERTON

PTERSBURG VA. -- (ANP) ----- Dr. Alfred C. Frentress, secretary of the staff and associate seniorsurgeon at the Norfolk Community Hospital here, was installed president of the Old Dominion Medical Society last week at the annual session here...

P. 1

He succeeds Dr. C. Walde Scott of Newport News, the retiring president. Dr. Frentress assumed his new duties at the Petersburg annual convention. He will serve for one year. He was chosen president-elect last year in June. Dr. Felix J. Brown of Richmond, is the new president-elect.

Va

Dr Cromwell C. Douglas, also of Norfolk, was elected editor of the Old Dominion Medical Society Jour-

Other society officials are Dr. W. A. Franklin, Yorktown, vice president, and Dr. W. H. Calloway, Richmond, secretary-treasurer.

Daily World

Dr. Frentress is a native of Norfolk and attended school there. He ic a graduate of Wayland Academy and Virginia Union University here he received his college degree in 1942. He earned his medical degree at Meharry Medical College. Nashville, Tenn. He served his internship at Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, and Harlem Hospital, New York City He has also studied at Freemen's Hospital. Washington, D. C.; the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo.

Over 70 Doctors Attend Virginia Medical Meeting

Globe P. 1

Fri. 7-6-56

Nashville, Tenn.

Over seventy physicians from all over the state of Virginia attended the Fiftieth Annual Session of the Old Dominion Medical Society at Virginia State College. Petersburg. June 20 and 21.

P. 1

Highlighting the program on Wednesday afternoon was a scientific presentation in Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, prominent gynecologist of New York City. Dr. Murray is an outstanding and widely recognized surgeon in his speciality of obstetrics and gynecology. Other physicians who presented scientific papers during the conference included Dr. Ferguson Reid. surgeon. Richmond Community Hospital. Richmond, Dr. Frank B. Johnson of the Walter Reed Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Washington, D. C.; Dr. George C. Cypress, assistant professor of Pediatrics at Howard University and Dr. W. L. Henry. vice dean. Howard University School of Medicine

Globe

P. 2

Dr. C Waldo Scott. president of the organization. delivered the president's annual address in which he stressed the continuing effort of every psysician in this state to keep abreast of the many new technical advantages being made in medical science. He reviewed the progress and achievements of the organization during the past year. A highly successful accomplishment. he said. was the effort taken for an increase in the number of hospital beds available to tubercular patients.

The final session consisted of a panel of all the persons who presented scientific papers. The panel answered questions and led discussions in the various scientific areas included in their major presentations.

New officers of the organization are Doctors A. C. Fentress, Norfolk. president; Felix Brown, Richmond. president elect: W. A. Franklin, West Point. vice president; W. C. Calloway. Richmond,. secretary-treasurer: J. B. Charlton. Folly. assistant secretary: M. M. Gordon. Richmond. director of exhibits and C. C. Douglas, Norfolk. editor.

Present also were two members of the Fifty Year Club. They were Dr. E. T. Connor. Clifton Forge. Virginia and Dr. F. R. Trigg Norfolk. Virginia.

Typical day begins, ends with work for Dr. Jean L. Harris

Afro-American Sat. 9-29-56 Baltimore, Md.

P. 11

RICHMOND

The eight-hour work day is unknown to Dr. Jean Louise Harris, pert, young interne at the Medical College of Virginia, whose work day begins at 6 a.m. and ends 24 hours later.

A typical day's work for Dr. Harris begins at 6 a.m. when she has her breakfast. At 7 a.m. she begins her rounds of patients, both white and colored.

From 7 a.m. until 4 p.m. she is continuously going from patient to patient for their daily check at Medical College of Virginia and St. Philip Hospital.

Between the hour of 5 and 5 p.m. she is reading all reports of patients, and from 5 in the evening until 6 the next morning, she is in charge of all patients, white and colored, who enter either hospital.

To be admitted you have to go by Dr. Harris first. She determines whether you are sick enough to stay there or not.

Jean works every other night. Out of a week she sleeps about three nights.

Dr. Harris is the first colored intern at MCV, and also the first colored person to be graduated from a white medical school in the Old Dominion State.

Dr. Harris, who in private life is Mrs. Leslie J. Ellis, first entered the medical school in Sept. 1951 after being graduated from Virginia Union University with highest possible honors. Without giving public notice, Jean filed application for admittance, as did hundreds of white students, and waited.

The white students waited anxiously because they knew that only the best qualified applicants would stand a chance.

Jean, 19 at the time, waited anxiously because never in the 106-year-old history of MCV had a colored student been accepted in the medical school.

The Board of Admissions studied each application carefully giving special attention to Jean's application. They considered the fact that she was not white and wondered what repercussions would result from her admission. They went over her application with a fine tooth comb. The Board searched an easy way out, a way to reject her application on some grounds —any grounds other than race.

There was no way to turn her back on the basis of poor scholarship because Jean had piled up an unbroken string of "A's." since early elementary school days. The records showed that she was as bright as any and brighter than many of the white applicants.

THE BOARD went into her personal life, but there wasn't anything to stop her from entering coming from this source. They found out that she is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vernon J. Harris, one of the first families of Virginia, and had led an exemplary life.

Gradually, the Board of Admissions realized that young, beautiful, Jean L. Harris was not only a colored person, but also a brilliant, talented, likeable student who would be an asset to any college campus.

When the decision day arrived the Admissions Board yielded to defeat. They either had to admit 19-year-old Jean or reject the brilliant student on the basis of race and face a losing court battle with the attendant publicity and ill will.

At this point the Board made a brave decision. Rather than invite a court fight which could only result in delay, a waste of thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money and the inevitable court order to admit Jean Harris, they approved her application.

Looking back on those days, Dr. Sidney Negus, a Board of Admissions member said:

"Miss Harris had all the necessary qualifications and a good many others to spare. It was simply a matter of enrolling her quickly or having the courts send us an order to do so."

The years passed swiftly and early in 1955, months before graduation, Miss Harris had completed all the requirements for her degree and was awaiting that great day when she would receive the coveted document.

At the graduation ceremonies held in historic Mosque auditorium, Miss Harris stood fifth highest among the 103 seniors in the graduating class. As she stepped lightly across the huge stage to receive the hardearned medical degree, Miss Harris drew a thunderous applause from the 5,000 persons present. The audience included some of the world's top scholars and leaders of labor and industry.

At the age of 23, she was among the youngest of the 3,000-odd doctors the college had graduated.

DURING THE summer of 1955, Jean was married to her childhood sweetheart, handsome Leslie J. Ellis, a blood research technician at the Medical College of Virginia hospital.

Most of her nights are still spent at the hospital working or studying, but whenever possible she spends weekends with her husband in their swanky home.

Miss Harris' plans for the future are pretty definite. She said she will practice medicine with her father, who is one of the State's busiest and most prominent physicians. Her internship ended in July this year.

Jean is not the only brilliant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Diane, an honor student is also setting a terrific pace.

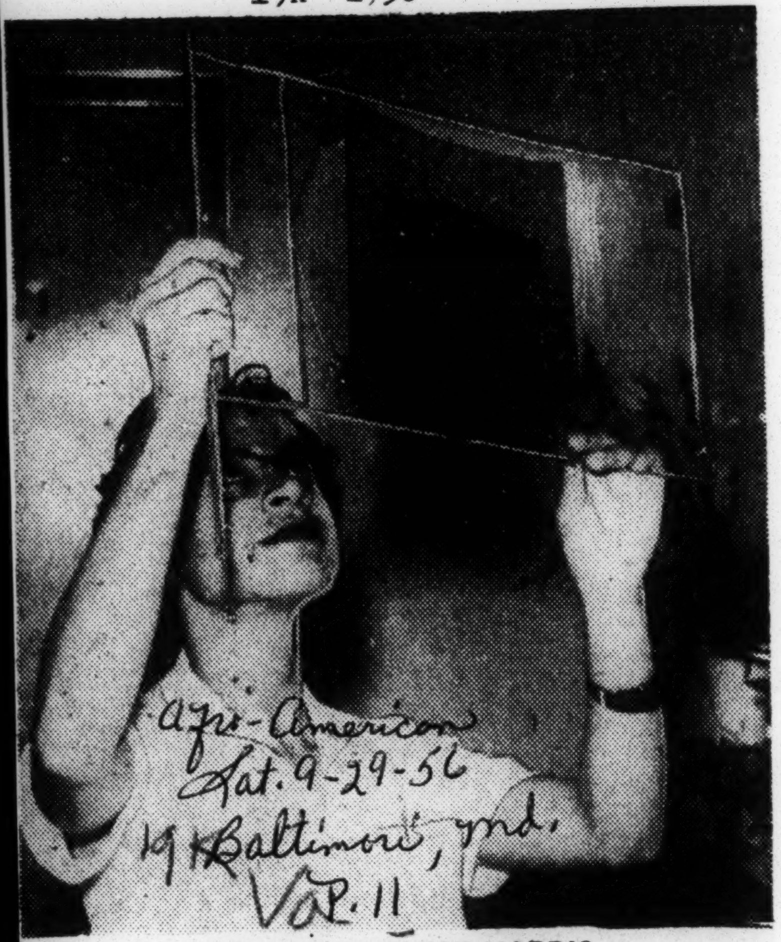
Jean once considered becoming a concert pianist or a professional dancer.

Jean's hobbies include photography and listening to her hi-fi phonograph. She goes for semi-classics while she rests, when she rests. She sleeps every other night.

Which goes to show you that beauty and brains go together and that color is no longer a problem.

19k 1956

VIRGINIA



Afro-American
Sat. 9-29-56
19k Baltimore, Md.
Vol. 11

DR. JEAN LOUISE HARRIS
examines an X-ray

19k 1956

WISCONSIN

3 Meharry, 2 HU grads at Wood VA Hospital

Afro-American 9, 13

Baltimore, Md.

WOOD, Wis. — The resident training program for doctors at the Veterans Administration Hospital here now includes two Howard University graduates and another from Meharry Medical College.

Sept. 28. 56

They are Dr. Henry Paul and Dr. James J. McDuffie, Howard graduates in the classes of 1949 and 1952 respectively, and Dr. Randle E. Pollard, a 1951 Meharry graduate.

Dr. Paul is serving his residency in gastro enterology after transferring from the Veterans Hospital at Dearborn, Mich Dr. McDuffie has started his fourth year of residency in general surgery.

* * *

19 K

DR. POLLARD began his four-year residency at Wood in 1954.

Wisconsin

Two full-time doctors are now on the staff at the VA hospital. They are Dr. Andrew E. Cyrus Jr., neuro-pathologist, and Dr. Gerald A. Poindexter.

Dr. Cyrus and Dr. Poindexter are both graduates of Meharry. The former was certified by the American Board of Pathology in 1955 and the latter has just completed a three-year residency in internal medicine.

19m 1956

TB DEATH RATE DROP REPORTED

Times-Picayune

Decline Due to Three New Drugs, Scientists Say

Mon. 2-6-56

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Three new drugs have brought about history's greatest drop in the number of tuberculosis deaths, it was reported.

New Orleans, La.

A survey of 15 countries and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico disclosed astonishing figues for the reduced death rate—as high as 53 per cent in France and 83 per cent in Iceland.

P.6

The big change came during the years between 1947 and 1953.

It is attributed to the three potent antituberculosis drugs, streptomycin (PAS) an abbreviation for para-amino-salicylicacid and isoniazid.

19M

Still, medical authorities caution, the war on the tubercle bacillus is far from won. Some TB germs have become resistant to the "big three."

Nevertheless, it is said, development of the three powerful drugs has shown the way to development of even more powerful ones.

The international survey on the effects of the three drugs now in use was made by Godias J. Drolet and Anthony M. Owell for the New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn.

Results have just been published by the American Review of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases and quoted in a news article by the New York Times.

In the United States, it was found, the TB death rate was falling at a small, 3.5 per cent rate annually in the period between 1930 and 1940.

Between 1947 and 1953 — with the new drugs in use—it dropped from 33 per 100,000 patients to 12, or 64 per cent.

But in the countries surveyed, it was found that the number of new cases has not been coming down at the same rate.

And in Ireland, and perhaps in Australia as well, the data revealed an actual increase in deaths.

Thus, said the report, improvement in economic and social conditions, as well as greater preventive measures and greater use of the new tools, is needed in many places.

DISEASE 'LIKE TB' PUZZLES EXPERTS

Times P.33-C

Tues. 5-22-56

19M

Specialists Alarmed as New Malady Increases—Only the Cause Is Known

New York, N.Y.

By ROBERT K. PLUMB

Tuberculosis specialists are puzzled and alarmed over the increasing appearance of a disease that looks like, but is not, uberculosis.

The disease has been formally recognized only two years. Several reports on it were presented yesterday at the fifty-second annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association. About 2,500 physicians and other workers in public health are convening with the association and related organizations in the Statler Hotel.

Dr. Emanuel Wolinsky of Saranac Lake, N. Y., a specialist with the American Trudeau Society, reported that a committee had been established to study the "new" disease. The committee will investigate how it is associated with suberculosis, if it is, and also how the disease is transmitted and how it can best be treated.

The agent that causes the disease is known now only as an atypical bacillus, resistant to acid, similar to the one that causes tuberculosis.

Dr. Marie L. Koch of the Veterans Administration, reported that "alarming increases in new and persistent chromogenic [color-causing] infections are occuring in tuberculous patients and in patients with non-tuberculosis pulmonary disease."

Lack of Knowledge Cited

"Since our knowledge of the genesis of these organisms and their pathogenicity [disease-causing ability] for man is incomplete," she commented, "the prevailing situation should be of great concern."

A new report on sixty-nine victims of the disease was presented by Dr. Horace E. Crow and associates of the Battey State Hospital in Rome, Ga. They reported that the disease appeared not to strike young persons so frequently as did tuberculosis. The response of the victims to chemical treatment such as that used in tuberculosis and to surgery was deemed "poor."

So-called atypical cases have been noted in medical literature for many years. About wo years ago, Dr. Wolinsky said, researchers realized that some persons being treated for tuberculosis actually were victims of an infection not caused by the tubercle bacillus.

The organism responsible has been identified. Otherwise, it was emphasied, the disease remains a mystery.

Louisiana Doctor Tells T.B. Group Disease Is 'By No Means Licked'

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Tues. 5-15-56

2 Students Get Essay Awards

P.7

"Tuberculosis is by no means licked," a New Orleans doctor told the Louisville Tuberculosis Association at its annual meeting yesterday in the Kentucky Hotel.

19M

Dr. Donald P. Conwell, assistant professor of epidemiology at Tulane University Medical School, added the public is not aware that t.b. is still a major public health problem.

More than half the active t.b. cases in this country are at home, with no treatment at all, Dr. Conwell said. He urged citizens to strike out boldly in handling tuberculosis in their communities.

Two Receive Awards

"We as citizens have not seen the problem, have not accepted it, and have not effectively planned for its solution," he declared.

Awards were presented to winners of an essay contest and to two high schools.

Jane Rogers Clay, 15, of 2231 W. Madison, a Central High School sophomore, was awarded first prize in an association-sponsored essay contest for Negroes. Willie Mae McCormick, 13, of rear 1428 S. Brook, a student at Jackson Junior High School, was runner-up.

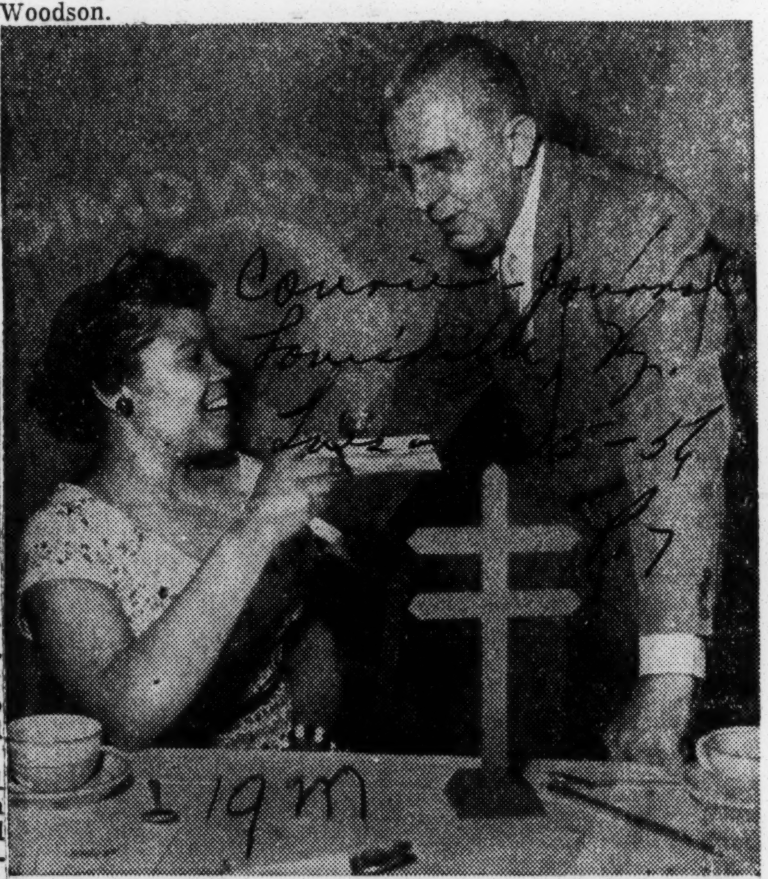
Raley Named President

Shawnee and Male high schools were presented certificates of award in the National School Press Project, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. W. Dewey Raley, a dentist, of 4025 Napanee Road, was elected president of the association. Other officers named were George R. Armstrong, first vice-president; Mrs. William C. Goodwyn, second vice-president; Charles R. Trueheart, secretary, and J. Lawrence Willenbrink, treasurer.

Elected to fill vacancies on the board of directors were Mrs. Urey W. Edger, Thomas E. Lipscomb, and Mrs. Russell Sweeney.

Board members re-elected for three-year terms are George R. Armstrong, Walter Distelhorst, Mrs. William C. Goodwyn, Howard B. Hunt, Dr. A. B. Mullen, L. C. Spillman, and Dr. T. A. Woodson.



Courier-Journal Photo

RECEIVING AN AWARD as winner of an essay contest on tuberculosis sponsored by the Louisville Tuberculosis Association is Jane Rogers Clay, a Central High School sophomore. Presenting the award is the association's new president, Dr. W. Dewey Raley.

'Harmless' Germ Like TB Is Fatal

Herald Tribune

Tues. 5-22-56

New York, N.Y.

Discovery Opens Up New Problems

By Earl Ubell P.22

A germ heretofore believed harmless is now under intensive scientific investigation because it causes in human beings a deadly disease that looks and behaves like tuberculosis.

Scientists told the National Tuberculosis Association yesterday, however, that the microbe is not the tubercule bacillus, the bacterium that causes TB.

19M

Raises Many Problems

The discovery, although made more than two years ago when its significance was not realized, raises a host of medical, scientific and legal problems.

Medical problems concern treatment of the new disease, since it already seems that the new bug is more resistant to chemical treatment than the tubercule bacillus.

Scientifically, the investigators are worried over identification of the new germ: is it a variant of TB? How it is different from TB? To what chemicals is it susceptible?

Legally, grave questions are raised in medical and hospital insurance contracts that exclude the treatment or hospitalization benefits for TB. Since tuberculosis is defined as a disease caused by the tubercule bacillus, to what benets is a victim of the new disease entitled? This question is particularly vexing since the new ailment is clinically identical to tuberculosis.

Co-operative Study

Reports on the new species of germ were given by Dr. Dniel S Kushner an dMiss Shirley McMillen, of Cook County Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Marie L. Koch, of the Wood, Wis., Veterans Administration Hospital, and Dr. Horace E. Crow, of Battery State Hospital, Rome, Ga. Dr. Emanuel Wolinsky, of the American Trudeau Society, pointed out that a co-operative study on the problem is going on.

Dr. Wolinsky said that Dr. Ernest Runyon, of the Sunmount, N. Y., Veterans Administration Hospital, has been collecting cultures of the new bacteria. They are sometimes orange or yellow when viewed under a microscope, while TB is colorless. Their growth is also different from the TB germs.

Dr. Koch reported that persistent cases of the new ailment had occurred in 125 persons, sixty-five of whom had TB also and the rest without any tuberculous infection. Dr. Crow reported isolation of the germ from sixty-nine patients.

Has Been Fatal

Dr. Wolinsky also said that patients have been known to die from the disease.

Mrs. Richard L. Neuberger, wife of the Democratic Senator from Gorge, read a speech for her husband in which he called for a billion-dollar Federal appropriation for health medical research and education. In this he backed Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R. Me., who has such a proposal before Congress.

Doctor Explains TB Cause, Cure

Defender Sat. 7-21-56

Chicago Ill.

P. 10

19M

By R. JEROME WILLIAMS, MD.

Tuberculosis is a disease which can affect all parts of the body. However TB most frequently affects the lungs. Since this is the most common and contagious form, this article will be primarily about lung TB.

Lung tuberculosis is transmitted through the air or by direct contact. Eating, kissing or being coughed on by an infected person will spread the germ. TB is not inherited but may affect whole families if the sick members are not found and isolated.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles sponsored by the National Medical association. Other articles, written by general practitioners and specialists, will deal with cancer, polio, drugs, trends and procedures, diagnosis and treatment.

The TB germ destroys tissue. In the lung this dead tissue may be coughed up leaving a hole or cavity. To heal the disease this cavity must be closed. Therefore in the past, procedures and operations have been designed to collapse the lung and force the walls of the cavity together. Today, however, the diseased area is either treated by drugs or completely removed by surgery.

Drug treatment of TB has accomplished wonders. This form of therapy has come into being only during the past nine years, but added to the established weapons of bed rest, slrgery and collapse therapy, it has cured thousands of patients. The common names for the drugs most often used are strep, PAS and INAH.

The symptoms of tuberculosis are loss of weight, night sweats, fever, cough, blood spitting, weakness and a general feeling of tiredness. Anyone with these symtoms does not necessarily have TB, but they should be investigated for it, however, because in some early cases the patient has no symptoms at all.

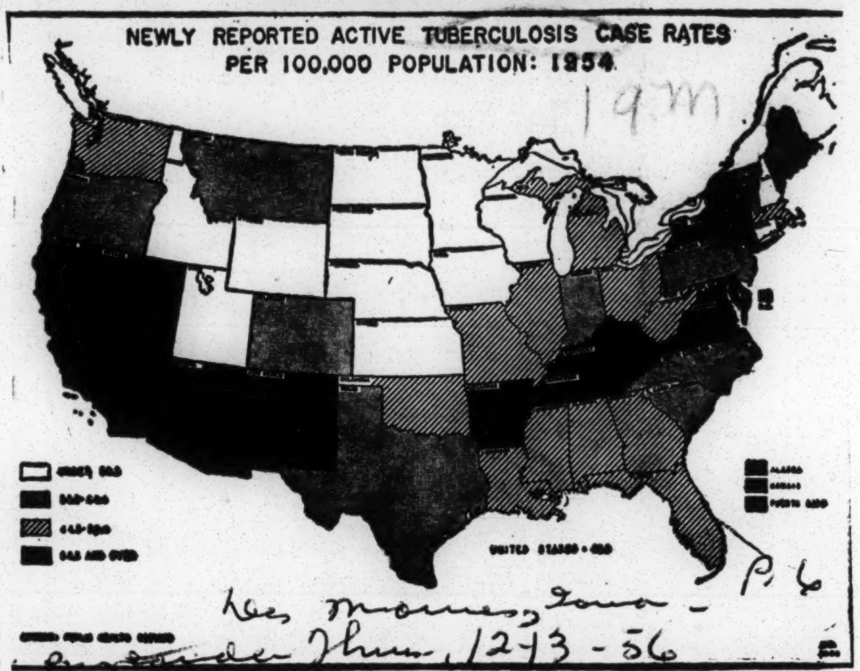
Now, a person can get a skin test and tell whether he has ever had the TB germ in his body and if the doctor feels it is indicated he can even be vacinated against the disease.

Anyone having active tuberculosis should seek hospital care. Until hospitalization is obtained, they should cough into a tissue at all times and the tissues put into a paper bag. The bag should be kept closed and burned at the end of the day. All dishes an eating utensils should be kept separate and boiled. Children should not be allowed around the individual (they catch TB much faster than an adult) and the sick person should not kiss or fondle other people.

There are more known cases of TB in the U. S. today than ever before, yet several TB hospitals over the country have recently closed. This is because the new advances in treatment are getting patients well almost twice as fast and are now keeping them well.

In spite of the recent advances against this disease the public should still take tuberculosis seriously. TB was an is a killer. If neglected or improperly treated it will spread and cause death. If you think you have TB, see your doctor. Today you can get well.

TB Case Rates


NEWLY REPORTED ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1954

19m

P. 6

Des Moines, Iowa - Bystander Thur. 12-13-56

In the states shown in white, the new reported active tuberculosis case rate is under 30.5 per 100,000 population; in dotted states, 30.5 to 44.4; in diagonally striped states, 44.5 to 58.4; in states shown in black, 58.5 and over. The case rate for the United States as a whole is 48.8. Although the TB problem varies from state to state, the germ that causes TB knows no geographical or political boundaries. With Christmas Seal funds, the tuberculosis associations fight the spread of TB in communities throughout the United States.

19m 1956

GEORGIA

GROUP PAYS TO BRING NEGRO TB VICTIM HOME

Constitution P.1-F

Jun. 6-17-56 Atlanta, Ga.

The Oglethorpe County Tuberculosis Assn. has put up money to finance a trip—from Warren, Ohio, to Rome, Ga.—of an 18-year-old Negro girl who became ill with tuberculosis while visiting relatives in Ohio.

19m

She is Ethel May Freeman of Arnoldsville in Oglethorpe County, who will be escorted on the trip by a Fulton County Health Department nurse.

The Oglethorpe association learned of the girl's plight through the State Health Department. The department had been notified by the Trumbell County TB Hospital at Warren, where the girl has been hospitalized since last fall.

The county association asked the state association to use some of the county's funds for the purpose of bringing the girl home to Georgia.

In addition to suffering from tuberculosis, the girl also is partially paralyzed. She will enter Battey State Hospital Wednesday, June 20.

Summer Scholarships

Constitution P.8

Jun. 5-15-56

P.8

Atlanta, Ga.

The State Department of Education and the Georgia Tuberculosis Assn. are awarding 45 Negro public school teachers summer scholarships to attend a health education workshop at Atlanta University beginning June 11.

The workshop will emphasize study in environmental health, health services and health instruction and a study of methods and techniques of alcohol education.

On alcohol education, J. H. Cammon, temperance education consultant, has said, "We believe that the only answer to this, our greatest social problem, is by educating youth of our state about the evils of it."

19m 1956

NEW YORK

DROP IN TB DEATHS WAS SLOWED IN '55

Times P. 21-C

Plateau in Curbing Fatalities With Antimicrobial Drugs Indicated, Expert Says

Wed, 4-4-56

1947

Tuberculosis deaths in New York City did not decline significantly in 1955 from the previous year for the first time since the advent of the antimicrobial drug treatment.

This was reported yesterday as an indication that a pleateau may have been reached in the curbing of tuberculosis deaths through the new drugs. Dr. J. Burns Amberson, director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, was the speaker at the group's annual meeting at the Statler Hotel.

1947

He said that there were 1,127 deaths in 1954, while the 1955 figures showed only one fewer death. A report released by the association earlier this year showed that 1947 to 1953, the first seven years of the use of the antimicrobials, had shown the most rapid decrease in tuberculosis mortality in history.

Dr. Amberson added that had the 1955 mortality rates continued at the 1900 rate, there would have been 16,000 deaths from the disease in the city last year. Just ten years ago there were 3,000 deaths.

On the other hand, statistics show that the number of cases is not declining as rapidly as the death rate, he pointed out. There were 6,200 new cases in 1955, while ten years ago there were between 7,000 and 8,000.

With the drugs, Dr. Amberson said, "lives are being saved at a price." While lives are being prolonged through their use, it is possible that the source of infection is also increased, he said. In many ways the new treatment has made the disease "more elusive than before," he went on.

New York

He said that 80 per cent of new pulmonary tuberculosis cases in the city were in moderate to far-advanced stages at the time of first diagnosis. In the case of 5 per cent of deaths, the first diagnosis was at the time of death.

John J. Theobald, deputy mayor of New York, said at the meeting that the private agencies should help in the rehabilitation of persons who have suffered from the disease.

He had visualized a "change in policy for the association" in entering this field where public health and welfare agencies could not assist. In many cases the emotional tragedies involved were "almost equal to the tragedy of death," he said.

State Housing Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray, told a session on housing as a health factor, that tuberculosis incidence and other health problems were lower in good housing projects than in the areas surrounding them.

He said that the infant mortality rate in three state-aided projects in Harlem was less than half that of the other part of the health areas in which they are located.

He said that in the tuberculosis incidence, Elliot Houses containing 2,300 units had not a single case in 1953 while the surrounding area had three cases per thousand population.

Mr. McMurray said that in the five Manhattan health areas with the greatest proportion of bad housing, more than 11 per cent of the borough's tuberculosis cases and 15 per cent of the deaths occur.

19n 1956

Quick VD Cure Backfires on Teens

World-Telegram & Sun

By DOUGLAS LARSEN,
NEA Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 29. — The one-shot penicillin cure for syphilis and gonorrhea, until now hailed as an historic public health triumph, has recently developed an ugly back lash among the nation's teen-agers.

Thurs. 5-31-56

New York

Because the quick, simple, painless cure has robbed VD of much of its former terror, there has apparently been an increase of sexual promiscuity among the youth of the U.S.

As a result there is an increase of VD among teen-agers and persons in their early 20s. The longtime downtrend in VD resulting from the penicillin cures has been halted.

P.3

And unless widespread, brand-new approaches to VD control among youth are instituted quickly the VD rate could start edging back up to where it used to be in the U.S.

19n

These alarming facts are being revealed to a Senate committee probing juvenile delinquency by the Public Health Service, the American Social Hygiene Assn. and state and local public health agencies.

These are the statistics:

About 1 million juveniles had syphilis last year and another 40,000 contracted it, while an additional half-million teen-agers contracted gonorrhea. This represents about one-half the VD case load in the U.S.

It means that one out of every 200 teen-agers in the U.S. contracted VD during the past year.

Although the age group 20 to 24 accounts for the largest number of VD cases, the latest figures show that the diseases are contracted by boys and girls starting at a shockingly early age.

A Public Health Service report reveals:

"In both gonorrhea and syphilis the upward swing begins in females at age 12 and in males at age 14.

"Females have a higher proportion of cases than males in the earlier years up to age 17, at which age the percentage in males becomes higher."

A spokesman for the American Social Hygiene Association admits: "The previous rapidly declining rates of VD prompted optimistic demobilization of control forces, reassignment of personnel and reduction in diagnostic and treatment facilities."

This group is asking Congress to appropriate an additional $5 million dollars to help city, state and federal agencies

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By JANE STAFFORD,
Science Service Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Possibly unique in mass disease detection methods is the sidewalk blood testing for syphilis carried on in Philadelphia. Known as "Operation Streetcorner," it was conducted in three areas known to have a high prevalence of the disease.

Testing was carried on at street corners of heavy pedestrian traffic for eight weeks.

Venereal Disease Fight Advocated

World-Telegram & Sun

Mon. 5-28-56

By JANE STAFFORD,
Science Service Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Call for a worldwide fight to stop venereal diseases was issued today at the opening session of the first International Symposium on Venereal Diseases.

P.8

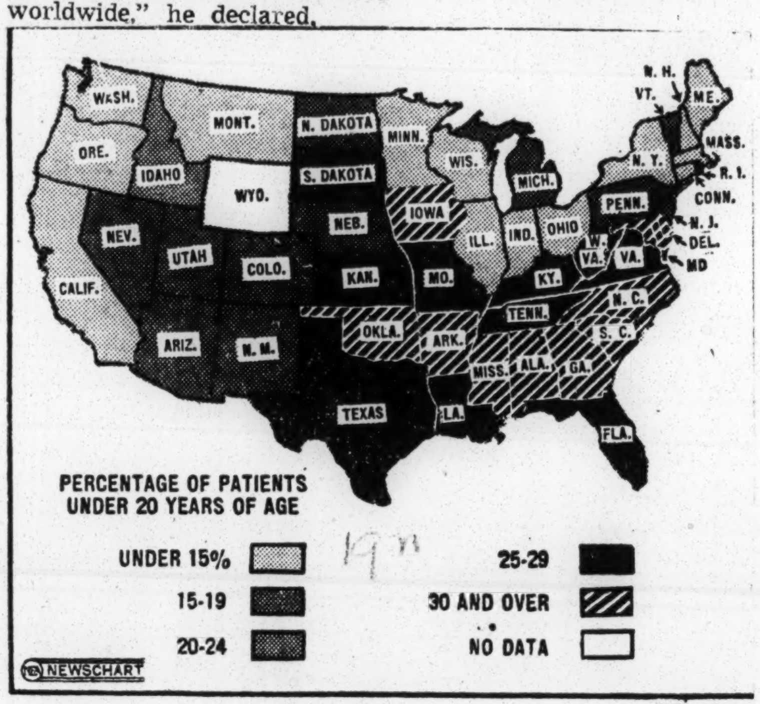
19n

New York, N.Y.

"No excuse for failure of final solution of the problem of venereal disease" exists, Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive officer of the Mississippi State Board of Health, declared.

He pointed to scientific developments, new approaches in disease fighting and education and current thinking as reasons why the problem now can be solved.

Success achieved in control of venereal diseases in the past 20 years "can be considered only a temporary abatement," he said. These diseases have serious potentials for rising again. Control will be permanent "only to the extent that the diseases are controlled worldwide," he declared.



19n

NEA Map.

Map based on U.S. Public Health Service data shows percentage of veneral disease patients under 20 years of age.

JURIES

22 1956

D.C.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENT

Advertiser P.1

All-Negro Jury Sits On Case In Washington Damage Suit

Fri. 5-4-56 Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP) — An all-Negro jury is sitting in a civil suit on trial in U.S. district court here. Like the 12 regular jurors, the two alternate jurors are Negroes.

Whether this is unprecedented could not be definitely established today. This is due to the fact that court records make no reference to race.

One deputy marshal said he had a hazy recollection of seeing an all-Negro jury once before, but that he was not certain about it. Others said they believed there had never been an all-Negro jury in district court before.

Braxton O. Watson, an official reporter in district court for 10 years, said he never before had seen a jury composed entirely of Negroes.

Negroes regularly serve on district court juries here, and it is not infrequent for a majority of the jury to be Negroes. Also it is not unusual for a jury on which whites predominate to elect a Negro as its foreman.

The case on trial before Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy and the jury grew out of a collision between a private car and a taxicab. The plaintiff, who is asking damages from the cab company, is a white woman. She was a passenger in the private car.

The opposing lawyers are white.

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The opposing lawyers are white.

ALL-NEGRO JURY SITTING IN TRIAL

Times-Picayune

Sat. 5-5-56

Washington Case May Be Unprecedented

P.11

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP) — An all-Negro jury is sitting in a civil suit on trial in US district court here. Like the 12 regular jurors, the two alternate jurors are Negroes.

22 D.C.

Whether this is unprecedented

Damage Suit Goes Before Negro Jury

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 5-17-56

WASHINGTON-(ANP)- In what is thought to be an unprecedented occurrence here, an all-Negro jury Thursday heard a civil suit on trial in U. S. District Court.

Like the 12 regular jurors, the two alternate jurors were Negroes.

Since court records make no reference to race, there is no way to definitely establish whether an all-Negro jury has heard a case here before.

P.5

One deputy marshal said he had a hazy recollection of seeing such a jury once before but that he was not certain about it. Others said they believed there had never been an all-Negro jury in district court before.

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The case on trial before Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy and the jury grew out of a collision between a private car and a taxicab. The plaintiff, who sought damages from the cab company, was a white woman passenger in the car. The opposing lawyers also were white.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENT

Advertiser P.1

All-Negro Jury Sits On Case In Washington Damage Suit

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 5-4-56

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Damage Suit Goes Before Negro Jury

Advocate P.1

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Sat. 5-26-56

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Jackson, Miss

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Georgia Unit Within Law In Jury Lists

Advertiser P.2-B
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 2-2-56

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Justice Department said today a recent FBI investigation showed the current method of jury selecton in Cobb County, Ga., involves no illegal discriminations based on race or color. P. 2-B

The department said this has been true since August, 1954, when, the FBI reported, the Cobb County jury commission revised the jury list to include Negro representation.

The Justice Department directed the FBI to investigate the situation in Cobb County after the Supreme Court last Dec. 5 reversed the conviction, on a charge of rape, of Amos Reece, 28, of that county.

DENIED LAWYER

The high court said that Reece, a Negro, was denied a defense lawyer until after his indictment. It also asserted that on the basis of evidence then before it, no Negro had served on a Cobb County grand jury for 18 years previous to the Reece indictment, which was Oct. 23, 1953.

Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin called the federal investigation a "direct insult" to the citizens of his state, and similar protests were made by other officials there.

FBI RESULTS

Acting Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, in releasing the results of the FBI inquiry, asserted the opinion of the Supreme Court was more than sufficient to "warrant and indeed to require an investigation" to obtain sufficient facts to determine whether the law was violated.

A section of the law prohibits racial discrimination in jury selections.

Reece, who is entitled to a new trial under the Supreme Court ruling, was convicted of raping a white housewife while he was working on a Georgia prison road gang. At the time, he was serving a sentence for attempted rape.

FBI CLEARS COBB CO. IN JURY PROBE

Daily World
Thurs. 2-9-56
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The Justice Department said Wednesday a recent FBI investigation showed that Cobb County had corrected illegal methods of jury selection based on race and color discriminations. P. 1

The current methods which involves no illegal discrimination has been in effect since August 1954, the department said when theFBI reported the Cobb County Jury Commission revised the jury list to include Negro representation.

The FBI investigation was ordered by the Justice Department fater the Supreme Court last Dec. 5 reversed the conviction of Amos Reese, 28, because of illegal jury selections.

The high court also said that Reeece a Cobb County Negro charged with the rape of a white woman, was denied a defense lawyer until after his indictment. On the basis of evidence then before the court, no Negro had served on a Cobb County grand jury for 18 years previous to the Reece indictment on October 23, 1953.

Discounting rebuffs by Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin who called the federal investigation a "direct insult" to his state, Acting Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the opinion of the Supreme Court was more than sufficient to "warrant and indeed to require an investigation" to get sufficient facts to determine whether the law is still being violated.

Federal law prohibits racial discrimination in jury selections.

As a result of this finding, in which U. S. Attorney James W. Dorsey at Atlanta concurred, the FBI investigation into jury selections in that county has been closed.

The investigation into the methods of selecting grand and trial juries in Cobb County was requested by Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, on Dec. 20, following the U. S. Supreme Court decision setting aside the conviction and death sentence of Amos Reece.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT found that no colored persons had served on a grand jury in Cobb County for 18 years previous to the indictment of Reece on Oct. 30, 1953, on a criminal attack charge.

The FBI investigation disclosed that the Cobb County jury commission revised the jury list in August 1954, putting the names of colored persons on it. "The investigation disclosed that officials have included colored persons on the juries since." Mr. Rogers said.

He added that it is the policy of the Justice Department not to institute criminal action where a state has taken appropriate corrective steps as was done in the jury selection methods followed by Cobb County since 1954.

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3 Negro Jurymen As Cobb Indicts Reece Third Time

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Thurs. 2-16-56

Special to The Constitution

MARIETTA, Feb. 15—A Cobb County grand jury, with three Negro members, Wednesday returned the third indictment in three years charging Negro convict Amos Reece with rape of a white woman. P. 1

Solicitor Luther Hames Jr. scheduled Reece's trial for Tuesday. He said, "I believe we have eliminated any possible complaint from the defense about the validity of this indictment."

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed Reece's second conviction on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the Cobb grand jury, a contention that was not supported in a subsequent FBI investigation.

FBI pulls out after Ga. jury discrimination ends

Afro-American
Sat. 2-11-56 P.5
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The Federal Bureau of Investigation has found that juries in Cobb County, Ga., have been chosen in a legal manner "withuot unlawful" racial discrimination since August, 1954, Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers announced, Wednesday.

22 1956

SERVES ON GRAND JURY

Daily World

Wed. 9-4-56

Atlanta, Ga.

The first Fulton County Grand Jury ever to include a Negro woman among its members was instructed Tuesday to pursue even the smallest evidence of organized crime or corruption in government.

The female jury was listed as Mrs. Ruth M. Ransey, 233 Mathewson Place S. W., a secretary of the University John Hope Homes, a public housing project. Along with other jurors, she was sworn by Judge E. E. Andrews who told the new jury: "Often the cheif offenders in organized crime are so far removed from the actual operation that law officers cannot touch them. But a Grand Jury can.".

The outgoing Grand Jury was critical of purchasing methods used by the state of Georgia.

Elected as forman of the jury was Abner Hirsch, executive of Fulton Paper Company. J. H. Williams, Jr., 11 Seventeenth Street N. E. was elected secretary and E. Guy Chek was named assistant secretary.

Sheriff Walter B. Sentell said Negro men have served on the jury in the past, but Mrs. Ransey is the first Negro woman ever to serve.

GEORGIA

The Cobb County Jury Probe In Order

Daily World p. 6

Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 1-11-56

Possibly making a beginning with an all-out probe of a jury system that has long hampered the grind of justice, the Department of Justice is revealing its disclosures of Negroes being excluded from jury duty in Cobb County.

Despite the tirades made by the Georgia delegation, the Justice Department will continue to press the investigation in order to determine whether there has been such a systematic exclusion.

There is no wonder that Congressman Lanham made use of such unseemly and extravagant statements which were not representative of a member of Congress in a Democratic capital. Quite naturally, he now would impugn the motives of the Justice Department and brand its attempt to inquire into what has been sustained as systematic irregularities as "wholly unwarranted and flagrant invasion of the right of a sovereign state to enforce its own criminal laws."

In such an outburst, bordering on defiance, even J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, was not spared.

While the occasion of the investigation was possibly unleashed upon the conviction of Amos Reece, a semi-literate, whose conviction and death sentence were set aside upon the contention by counsel arising out of the alleged irregularities, nevertheless, such an investigation was long overdue.

p. 6

It will inquire into such systematic exclusion as the impaneling of "impossibles" — over-aged, the sick and the infirm; such as it is alleged was used in Cobb County to get around the law governing and regulating our jury system.

At any rate, the cognizance of the Department of Justice occasioned a unanimous opinion in the striking down of an 1882 ruling which required a defendant in a criminal case to challenge the composition of the grand jury before he was indicted.

Justice Tom Clark, a Texan, wrote the opinion of the court in which he said that Reece had presented at the hearing "uncontradicted evidence" to show that no colored man had served on the grand jury in Cobb County for the previous 18 years.

The abridgement of the laws governing the time-honored principle of a trial of a citizen by a jury of his peers, constitutes a menace to justice ,a challenge to the fundamental laws underlying our form of government and a threat to our jury system.

According to Louis Lautier, our Washington correspondent, the Justice Department will continue the probe in Georgia — the hurling of broadsides at Attorney General Brownell and his able assistant, Warren Olney, III, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Negroes on Cobb Juries, FBI Admits

Constitution ✓

Thurs. 2-2-56

Atlanta, Ga.

Investigation Fails To Back Charges

p. 1

By JACK NELSON

The controversial FBI investigation of the Cobb County grand jury system failed to support charges that Negroes had been systematically excluded from juries, the Department of Justice announced Wednesday.

In a statement issued in Washington and in Atlanta, the department reported it had concluded "that juries in Cobb County, Georgia, are now and have been, since August, 1954, chosen in a legal manner without unlawful discrimination because of a person's race or color."

The statement, in the form of a news release, quoted Acting Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and noted that U. S. Atty. James W. Dorsey of the Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta) concurred in the report exonerating Cobb County officials of any irregularities in jury selections.

RELEASE STATEMENT

Dorsey released a copy of the statement to newsmen in Atlanta at the same time it was released by Rogers in Washington.

The investigation ordered by Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney III on Dec. 20, touched off a stormy controversy. Cobb County Sol. Luther Hames Jr., Georgia congressmen, Gov. Griffin and Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook blasted the Department of Justice for what they termed "interference" with justice in Georgia.

Wednesday's official report substantiated a story in The Constitution Jan. 11 which reported that the FBI investigation had failed to support the charges of discrimination in jury selection.

EXPLAINS PROBE

Olney had said he ordered the investigation because of a Supreme Court decision in the case of Amos Reece, a Negro who was convicted in Cobb of raping a white woman. In its decision on Dec. 5, 1955, the court voided the indictment against Reece on the grounds there was evidence "sufficient to make a strong showing of systematic exclusion."

Reece was indicted on Oct. 23, 1953.

"The opinion of the United States Supreme Court," Rogers said, "was more than sufficient to warrant, and indeed, to require an investigation to obtain sufficient facts upon which could be made a determination as to whether or not Section 243 of Title 18, United States Code, was being violated."

Constitution

The statute makes it an offense for any person charged with the duty of selecting or summoning jurors, in any court of the United States or any State, to exclude any citizen "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

p. 7

The FBI investigation disclosed that the Cobb Jury Commission revised the jury list in August, 1954, so that Negroes were represented. "The investigation disclosed that officials have included Negroes on the juries since August, 1954, without any discrimination," Rogers said.

Dorsey told The Constitution that there should be no conclusion drawn from the statement or from the investigation that there might have been anything wrong with the jury system prior to August, 1954. The investigation did not cover any period prior to that time."

"When I learned that the jury list had been revised in 1954," Dorsey said, "I suggested that the FBI investigation cover only that period since the revision. There was no need to investigate the system prior to that time."

Rep. Lanham Says Race Should Be Treated Fairly In Jury Duty

Daily World

~~World 7c~~

But Thinks Court Decision Will Act Against Race

Congressman Henderson Lanham of the 7th District of Georgia, has written C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, indicating regret for the use of the word "black" when he referred to a Negro charged with rape in Cobb County.

Wed. 1-18-56

On January 6, Editor Scott had wired a protest to the Congress deploring the raising of the racial issue in a case pending in the courts The editor also expressed concern " that such utterance in the floor of Congress by one of its members would cause increased tension among less informed members of both races.'"

P.7

In a letter dated January 11, Mr. Scott re-expressed regret that the Congressman had used the reference and also stated his views about the race problem. He listed the need for more Negroes serving on juries and action by Congress in naming a com mission to protect the Negro's right to vote. He cited vote purges in Georgia as proof for support of a proposal by President Eisenhower in his address to Congress.

The World editor also stated that the Supreme Court decision has brought a significant change in the nation and said: "I hope you and other members of Congress will assume your share of the responsibility in meeting this new situation in con formance with the highest law of the land."

Atlanta, Ga.

Congressman Lanham's letter of January 13 stated:

Dear Sir:

"Thank you for your letter of the 1th. I appreciate your attitude and ant to assure you that my remarks e not at all aimed at the Negro but at what I believe to be un- n- re- neted and political investiga- ver spired by Mr. Brownell. That toy know just exactly what I g I am sending you herewith copy of the Record containing my speech. You will notice that I did not even attack the Supreme Court although I think their decision is not a statement of the law as it is but as they thought it should be and was hence legislation.

"You may have noticed that counsel for Amos Reece has said that the investigation has been harmful to his client's case and that the investigation did not turn up anything wrong in Cobb County relative to the selection of jurors. Of course my position is that the Negro should be treated fairly at all times and certainly when it comes to the selection of juries. Just frankly. Cobb County has done as much or more to see that the race geas fair treatment than any county in the Seventh District.

AIM ONLY AT REECE

"Had I had time to correct or polish my speech, I woul have omitted the word "black" though its only sig nificance was that at the time I was discussing the case of the black man who had been convicted of rape. My record of fairness to the Negro race is well known to the people of Chattanooga, Floyd and Walker Counties, where I formerly served as Solicitor General, as is my attitude on all legislation looking to the betterment of the race. Of course, I think the Supreme Court decision was without precedent to support it and was unwise. I believe that it has retarded the advancement of your race in the South and will continue to do so. I do not believe it is good for either race that they be integrated in the schools and believe that the rank and file of your race feel as I do about it, escially your teachers."

No Negro On Jury U. S. Supreme Court Rules Negro In Rape Case Improperly Indicted

Advocate P.1 Sat. 1-14-56

Jackson, Miss.

Georgia Wants Help In Protest Of FBI Jury Selection Probe

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9—Southern Attorneys General were asked Friday to join Georgia in protesting an FBI investigation of jury selection methods in Cobb County, Ga.

22

State Attorney General Eugene Cook said he is informing legal officers of other Dixie states of the probe which some officials called an attempt to "intimidate" county court officers. Cook is asking the other Southern states to support his request that the U. S. Justice department call off the investigation.

The FBI began questioning Cobb County court officials, including Superior Court Judge James T. Manning, this week after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a Negro, Amos Reece, was improperly indicted.

Reece has been twice convicted of rape in Cobb County. The Georgia Supreme Court sent the case back for re-trial on a technicality after the first conviction.

The U. S. Supreme Court, after the second trial, held that no Negroes were on the grand jury which indicted the man and said he was not given an attorney until the day after he was indicted.

U. S. District Attorney James Dorsey said in Atlanta that the FBI investigation is being made "with reference to" a Federal statute which says jury official cannot exclude persons from jury duty on account of race or color. The statute, on the books since 1948 but never used, provides fine of $5,000 for officials found guilty of excluding jurors on grounds of race or color.

Meanwhile, Rep. Henderson Lanham (D) Ga., prepared to protest the investigation by the FBI on the floor of Congress. He said he expected other Southern congressmen to join him.

Attorney General Cook said he is asking U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to call off the probe ordered by Assistant Warren Olney III. Cook said: "With the proper protestation I believe Mr. Brownell will call him off, at least until the case is completed."

Georgia Officials Hit FBI Probe of Jury Practices

Call Fri. 1-13-56 P.3

Kansas City, Mo.

MARIETTA, Ga. — (ANP) — An FBI inquiry into Cobb county's method of selecting white and Negro jurors has brought sharp criticism from state and county officials.

Solicitor General Luther G. Hames Jr., said last week that officials "deeply resent" the investigation and claimed it was "inspired by the NAACP."

The probe was ordered in mid-December following a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court reversing the conviction of Amos Reese, 28, a Negro twice convicted of raping a white housewife.

No Negroes on Jury

The high tribunal said Reese was improperly denied a defense lawyer until the day after his indictment. It also said that his constitutional rights might have been violated because no Negroes served on the Cobb grand jury which indicted him or on the trial juries which convicted him on Oct. 10, 1953.

J. K. Mumford. special FBI agent in Atlanta, said the inquiry was ordered by Warren Olney III. assistant U.S. attorney general, "and we are carrying out his orders."

Mumford questioned court officials in Marietta Thursday and Friday about methods of selecting jurors.

Solicitor General Hames and Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, in a joint statement, said that the purpose of the investigation "must necessarily be to convey a veiled threat to our court officials that we will be involved in some civil rights litigation" instituted by the Justice department.

Resent It Deeply

"We resent the investigation," the solicitor said. "If they intend it to be a threat or means of coercing our court officials, we resent it even more deeply," he said.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia was quoted as saying he feels the investigation is a "direct insult" to every Georgian and is "purely a presumption of authority" on the part of the Justice Department.

Hames said Georgia Congressman Henderson Lanham had promised to protest the probe on the floor of the House of Representatives and that other members of the state's congressional delegation also would be contacted for a protest.

The solicitor said Cobb County uses the same system of selecting jurors as courts throughout the state. A court-appointed jury commission makes up a list of jurors every two years from the list of taxpayers.

'No Race Distinction'

C. L. Terry, deputy clerk of superior court, said about 20 per cent of the county's taxpayers are put into the petit jury box and about 10 percent in the grand jury box.

There is no distinction as to race, he said, and therefore, the court has no way of knowing how many white or Negro citizens are up for jury duty.

Reese was charged with raping the woman while working on a public works road gang. The state charged he gained entrance to the home by asking for a glass of water.

At the time he was serving 4 to 20 years on charges of assault with intent to rape and 4 to 20 years on two counts of theft.

22 1956 KENTUCKY

Negroes Kept Off Jury, Judge Says at Paducah

Courier-Journal P. 1

Louisville, Ky. By HARRY BOLSER Sat. 3-24-56

The Courier-Journal West Kentucky Bureau

Paducah, Ky., March 23.—Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled today that Negroes have been systematically kept from McCracken Circuit Court juries for many years.

At the same time, Judge Shelbourne deferred action on an injunction request to compel court officials to include Negroes' names in jury lists.

The court said:

"The respect which the national and State courts have for each other and the hesitancy to interfere with the administration of the affairs of one court by the other, are such that the court feels no injunction should be issued until a showing is made that the custom and practice complained of here is being perpetuated."

Two Selected This Month

Judge Shelbourne's ruling was in a lawsuit brought by Curlee Brown, Paducah, for an injunction against McCracken Circuit Court jury commissioners. Brown is an officer of the Paducah branch, National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Names of two Negroes appeared on the March jury list of McCracken Circuit Court and both were selected for jury service.

A new set of jury commissioners was appointed in January and, at that time, about a thousand names were put in the jury wheel.

Judge Shelbourne said evidence showed that, from January, 1948, until October, 1955, only one Negro had been called for jury service.

NEGRO JUROR SEATED IN HENDERSON COURT

Commercial Appeal

He'll Serve In Second Trial Of Ben Charles Sitton

Tues. 6-19-56

HENDERSON, Ky., June 18.—(AP)—A jury containing the first Negro to serve in a Henderson Circuit Court trial was seated late Monday in the second trial for the murder of a Henderson patrolman.

Memphis, Tenn.

Defense and state attorneys questioned 106 prospective veniremen before accepting the jury which will try Ben Charles Sitton, 19, of Fayetteville, Ark.

Commonwealth's Atty. John S. Palmore plans to call Mrs. Jack Rainier, widow of the slain patrolman, as his first witness when the trial gets under way tomorrow.

Patrolman Rainier was shot to death last Nov. 21 near a used car lot. He and another patrolman were investigating a parked truck.

Sitton was indicted jointly with Joe Pearman, 18, also of Fayetteville. Pearman has not been tried.

Convicted at his first trial last January, Sitton was granted a new trial Feb. 24 before being formally sentenced. The jury had recommended the death penalty. Sitton's attorneys contended two deputy sheriffs were not properly sworn to take the jurors to lunch.

Judge Faust Y. Simpson allowed the jurors to return to their homes Monday night by agreement of both defense and state attorneys.

The first Negro selected to serve on a Henderson Circuit Court jury was George A. Reeder, a hardware store employe.

Negro Picked as Juror In Henderson Slaying

Courier-Journal P. 1

Tues. 6-19-56

Henderson, Ky., June 18 (AP)—A jury containing the first Negro to serve in a Henderson Circuit Court trial was seated late today for the second trial of a youth charged with the murder of a Henderson patrolman.

Louisville, Ky.

Defense and State attorneys questioned 106 prospective veniremen before accepting the jury. It will try Ben Charles Sitton, 19, Fayetteville, Ark.

Commonwealth's Attorney John S. Palmore plans to call Mrs. Jack Rainier, widow of the slain patrolman, as his first witness when the trial gets under way tomorrow.

Shot to Death November 21

Rainier was shot to death November 21 near a used-car lot. He and another patrolman were investigating a parked truck.

Sitton was indicted jointly with Joe Pearman, 18, also of Fayetteville. Pearman has not been tried. They were arrested hours after the shooting, Pearman at a Henderson bus station and Sitton in Jonesboro, Ark.

Convicted at his first trial last January, Sitton was granted a new trial February 24 before he was formally sentenced. The jury had recommended the death penalty. Sitton's attorneys contended two deputy sheriffs were not properly sworn to take the jurors to lunch.

Judge Faust Y. Simpson allowed the jurors to return to their homes tonight by agreement of defense and State attorneys.

The Negro on the jury is George A. Reeder, a hardware-store employee.

22 1956

LOUISIANA

No Negroes On Jury--White Claims Prejudice

Informer
Houston, Tex.

NEW ORLEANS — A "What's good for the goose" move was resorted to by a white man under death sentence for murder, who charged that he was denied a fair trial because no Negroes were allowed on the grand jury that indicted him.

Sat. 3-10-56

In an attempt to save his life, Robert E Lea, picked up on a legal statute that has been used successfully by Negroes for a number of years, but the Louisiana Supreme Court, upholding his conviction, said that since he was white he could not claim such prejudice.

[illegible] p 20

Lea contends that a white person has a right to object to intentional exclusion of colored persons from a grand jury indicting him, and that he is entitled to the right to prove that he was prejudiced by such exclusion.

He was convicted and sentenced to death for the shot gun murder of Thomas P M Kenna, a Tulane University student, during a hold-up of a New Orleans bar on September 18, 1954.

22 1956

MARYLAND

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Dr. Allen, Jude selected for jury

Afro American

Sat. 1-7-56

P. R.

Baltimore, Md

BALTIMORE

Dr. Willard W. Allen, prominent fraternal figure and insurance man, and George L. Jude, manager of the Charm Center, are among the 23 persons selected to serve on the new January-term grand jury, which will begin to function on Jan. 9.

22 1956

MISSISSIPPI

WOMAN JURY RIGHTS ASKED IN MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal p. 5

Bill Offered By Two Female Legislators

Tues. 1-3-56

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3. — The two women members of the Mississippi House of Representatives Monday offered a bill to make women eligible for jury service, within certain restrictions.

Memphis, Tenn.

The authors were Miss Betty Jane Long of Lauderdale County and Mrs. Fletcher Gore of Oktibbeha County.

A bill raising the "ceiling" in gasoline tax disbursements to the counties from $195,000 a year to $215,000 was offered by a group headed by Representative Elmo Anderson of Madison County.

A new small loan business regulation measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Stanford Morse of Gulfport, along with a proposal to outlaw the sale of fireworks in Mississippi by Senator Kelly Hammond of Columbia.

A perennial bill requiring placement of a heater, front windshield wipers and rear light turn indicators was offered by Senator Amos Strickland of Laurel.

Senator Ellis Bodron of Vicksburg seeks to license physical therapists.

A group of senators headed by Jewell Smith of Heidelberg would place the liquor prohibition statue in the Constitution and prohibit the collection of taxes on it. The state now levies a 10 per centb lack market tax and 5 per cent sales tax on liquor, notwithstanding the statewide prohibition law.